



# East Anglia ONE North Offshore Windfarm

## Appendix 18.1 Ground Conditions and Contamination Consultation Responses

### Environmental Statement Volume 3

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Table A18.1	Ground Conditions and Contamination Consultation Responses

## Glossary of Acronyms

CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land Assessments in Real Environments
CLR	Contaminated Land Report
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
DCO	Development Consent Order
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
ETG	Expert Topic Group
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
MMP	Materials Management Plan
OCoCP	Outline Code of Construction Practice
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
WFD	Water Framework Directive

## Glossary of Terminology

Applicant	East Anglia ONE North Limited.
Cable sealing end compound	A compound which allows the safe transition of cables between the overhead lines and underground cables which connect to the National Grid substation.
Cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound	A compound (which includes a circuit breaker) which allows the safe transition of cables between the overhead lines and underground cables which connect to the National Grid substation.
Construction consolidation sites	Compounds which will contain laydown, storage and work areas for onshore construction works. The HDD construction compound will also be referred to as a construction consolidation site.
Development area	The area comprising the onshore development area and the offshore development area (described as the 'order limits' within the Development Consent Order).
East Anglia ONE North project	The proposed project consisting of up to 67 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
East Anglia ONE North windfarm site	The offshore area within which wind turbines and offshore platforms will be located.
European site	Sites designated for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive, as defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and regulation 18 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. These include candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.
Horizontal directional drilling (HDD)	A method of cable installation where the cable is drilled beneath a feature without the need for trenching.
HDD temporary working area	Temporary compounds which will contain laydown, storage and work areas for HDD drilling works.
Jointing Bay	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the onshore cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
Landfall	The area (from Mean Low Water Springs) where the offshore export cables would make contact with land and connect to the onshore cables.
Link boxes	Underground chambers within the onshore cable route housing electrical earthing links.
Mitigation areas	Areas captured within the onshore development area specifically for mitigating expected or anticipated impacts.

National electricity grid	The high voltage electricity transmission network in England and Wales owned and maintained by National Grid Electricity Transmission
National Grid infrastructure	A National Grid substation, cable sealing end compounds, cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound, underground cabling and National Grid overhead line realignment works to facilitate connection to the national electricity grid, all of which will be consented as part of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project Development Consent Order but will be National Grid owned assets.
National Grid overhead line realignment works	Works required to upgrade the existing electricity pylons and overhead lines (including cable sealing end compounds and cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound) to transport electricity from the National Grid substation to the national electricity grid.
National Grid overhead line realignment works area	The proposed area for National Grid overhead line realignment works.
National Grid substation	The substation (including all of the electrical equipment within it) necessary to connect the electricity generated by the proposed East Anglia ONE North project to the national electricity grid which will be owned by National Grid but is being consented as part of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project Development Consent Order.
National Grid substation location	The proposed location of the National Grid substation.
Natura 2000 site	A site forming part of the network of sites made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive.
Onshore cable corridor	The corridor within which the onshore cable route will be located
Onshore cable route	This is the construction swathe within the onshore cable corridor which would contain onshore cables as well as temporary ground required for construction which includes cable trenches, haul road and spoil storage areas.
Onshore cables	The cables which would bring electricity from landfall to the onshore substation. The onshore cable is comprised of up to six power cables (which may be laid directly within a trench, or laid in cable ducts or protective covers), up to two fibre optic cables and up to two distributed temperature sensing cables.
Onshore development area	The area in which the landfall, onshore cable corridor, onshore substation, landscaping and ecological mitigation areas, temporary construction facilities (such as access roads and construction consolidation sites), and the National Grid Infrastructure will be located.
Onshore infrastructure	The combined name for all of the onshore infrastructure associated with the proposed East Anglia ONE North project from landfall to the connection to the national electricity grid.
Onshore preparation works	Activities to be undertaken prior to formal commencement of onshore construction such as pre-planting of landscaping works, archaeological investigations, environmental and engineering surveys, diversion and laying of services, and highway alterations.

Onshore substation	The East Anglia ONE North substation and all of the electrical equipment within the onshore substation and connecting to the National Grid infrastructure.
Onshore substation location	The proposed location of the onshore substation for the proposed East Anglia ONE North project.
Transition Bay	Underground structures at the landfall that house the joints between the offshore export cables and the onshore cables.



# 18.1 Ground Conditions and Contamination Consultation Responses

## 18.1 Introduction

1. This appendix to **Chapter 18 Ground Conditions and Contamination** covers those statutory consultation responses that have been received as a response to the Scoping Report (2017), the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (2018) and Expert Topic Group (ETG) Meetings.
2. Responses from stakeholders and regard given by the Applicant have been captured in **Table A18.1**.
3. As Section 42 consultation for the proposed East Anglia ONE North project was conducted in parallel with the proposed East Anglia TWO project, where appropriate, stakeholder comments which were specific to East Anglia TWO, but may be of relevance East Anglia ONE North, have also been included in the consultation responses for East Anglia ONE North.

**Table A18.1 Consultation Responses Related to Chapter 18 Ground Conditions and Contamination**

Consultee	Date/ Document	Comment	Response / where addressed in the ES
<p><b>The following comments were received prior to consultation on the PEIR and were in response to the Scoping Report or direct consultation with stakeholders. These comments were taken into account in the production of the PEIR.</b></p>			
Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council	08/12/2017 Scoping Response	A full site survey indicating historical records and analytical reports for the presence of contaminated land should be undertaken for the study area, including; the landfall, onshore cable corridor, onshore substation and National Grid infrastructure/connection locations. Where investigation indicates the presence of contaminants, a remediation plan detailing the safe handling, removal or encapsulation of material, should be provided.	<b>Section 18.4</b> of this chapter provides a description of the existing environment. Information sources are shown in <b>Table 18.5</b> of this chapter.
Environment Agency	08/12/2017 Scoping Response	The Scoping Report names the Crag Formation as a secondary aquifer. This must be amended to a primary aquifer. Whilst the London Clay Formation is considered unproductive, the underlying Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group is designated as secondary A aquifer. All of the aquifers warrant special attention and support significant abstraction and surface water features.	Amended to a primary aquifer (see <b>section 18.5.3</b> of this chapter) and considered as such in the assessment ( <b>section 18.6</b> of this chapter). Impacts on secondary aquifers are detailed in <b>sections 18.6.1</b> and <b>18.6.2</b> of this chapter.
Environment Agency	08/12/2017 Scoping Response	The baseline in the Scoping Report has not considered the presence / importance of superficial deposits in the cable corridor or the aquifer designations they are given. It has also not considered the presence of source protection zones (SPZ), abstractions or private water supplies in the area. There are 2 public water supply boreholes in the corridor, Leiston (AN307) and Coldfair Green (AN034). As such there are two SPZ 1's within the application corridor.	Included in existing environmental conditions (see <b>section 18.4</b> of this chapter) and considered in assessment (see <b>section 18.6.2</b> of this chapter).
Environment Agency	08/12/2017 Scoping Response	The potential to alter shallow groundwater and therefore have an adverse impact on local abstractors and surface water features should be considered. The following should be included:	Local Planning Authority records of private water abstractions have been incorporated into the Conceptual Site Model (CSM) included in <b>Appendix 18.3</b> .

Consultee	Date/ Document	Comment	Response / where addressed in the ES
		<p>Potential impact on abstractions / private water supplies;</p> <p>Potential impact on surface water from directional drilling / trenching;</p> <p>Risks to the water environment from mobilising land contamination; and</p> <p>The presence of unexpected contamination and how it will be dealt with, including waste soils.</p>	
Environment Agency	08/12/2017 Scoping Response	<p>We agree a contaminated land phase 1 desk study and walk over will be required, as outlined in the Scoping Report. Depending on the findings, intrusive investigation at identified locations may be required followed by risk assessment and remediation. A written strategy detailing how unexpected contamination will be dealt with should be reviewed and agreed by the regulators. A written scheme detailing pollution prevention measures incorporated into the scheme to ensure the protection of the water environment should be reviewed and agreed by the regulators.</p>	<p>A contaminated land phase 1 desk study was completed including a site walk-over and is included in <b>Appendix 18.3</b>.</p> <p>Pollution prevention measures are outlined in embedded mitigation <b>section 18.3.3</b> of this chapter.</p>
Public Health England	05/12/2017 Scoping Response	<p>We would expect the promoter to provide details of any hazardous contamination present on site (including ground gas) as part of the site condition report. Emissions to and from the ground should be considered in terms of the previous history of the site and the potential of the site, once operational, to give rise to issues. Public health impacts associated with ground contamination and/or the migration of material off-site should be assessed and the potential impact on nearby receptors and control and mitigation measures should be outlined.</p> <p>Relevant areas outlined in the Government's Good Practice Guide for EIA include:</p>	<p>A contaminated land phase 1 desk study was completed and is included in <b>Appendix 18.3</b> and the impacts assessed in <b>section 18.6</b> of this chapter.</p>

Consultee	Date/ Document	Comment	Response / where addressed in the ES
		<p>Effects associated with ground contamination that may already exist;</p> <p>Effects associated with the potential for polluting substances that are used (during construction / operation) to cause new ground contamination issues on a site, for example introducing / changing the source of contamination; and</p> <p>Impacts associated with re-use of soils and waste soils, for example, re-use of site-sourced materials on-site or offsite, disposal of site-sourced materials offsite, importation of materials to the site, etc.</p>	
Public Health England	05/12/2017 Scoping Response	<p>The PEI should demonstrate compliance with the waste hierarchy (e.g. with respect to re-use, recycling or recovery and disposal). For wastes arising from the installation the PEI should consider:</p> <p>The implications and wider environmental and public health impacts of different waste disposal options; and</p> <p>Disposal route(s) and transport method(s) and how potential impacts on public health will be mitigated.</p>	This is included in <b>section 18.3.3</b> of this chapter.
The Planning Inspectorate	20/12/2017 Scoping Response	The PEI should clearly define the chosen study area and provide a justification in support of its suitability. This was not clear in the Scoping Report.	A defined buffer zone of 1 km from the onshore development area is shown in <b>Figure 18.1</b> and addressed in <b>section 18.3.1</b> of this chapter.
The Planning Inspectorate	20/12/2017 Scoping Response	The Scoping Report states that the chosen assessment methodology will be informed by CLR11 but no other information is provided. The ES should clearly explain the methodology used to inform the assessment and the Applicant should seek agreement on the approach with relevant statutory consultees.	The legislation, guidance and policy used in this assessment is presented in <b>section 18.3.5</b> of this chapter and the impact assessment methodology is set out in <b>section 18.3.7</b> of this chapter and agreement with stakeholders as set out in <b>section 18.2</b> of this chapter.

Consultee	Date/ Document	Comment	Response / where addressed in the ES
The Planning Inspectorate	20/12/2017 Scoping Response	Buffer zones with specific distances are set out in the Scoping Report for the data collection and assessment. There is no justification provided for the distances chosen. The PEI should clearly set out the study area used for the assessment in each of the aspect chapters and include a justification for the approach to ensure that the study area encompasses all receptors that could be significantly affected.	A defined buffer zone of 1 km from the onshore development area is shown in <b>Figure 18.1</b> and addressed in <b>section 18.3.1</b> of this chapter.
The Planning Inspectorate	20/12/2017 Scoping Response	The Inspectorate notes the reference to potential impacts on construction workers but does not reference any potential impacts on the local population, nor is this matter proposed to be scoped out. The PEI should include an assessment of impacts on the local population.	An initial human health risk assessment for various users was considered in the development of the CSM and is presented in <b>Appendix 18.3</b> . The effects to human health are considered in <b>section 18.3.3</b> of this chapter and impacts addressed in <b>section 18.6.1</b> of this chapter.
The Planning Inspectorate	20/12/2017 Scoping Response	The Inspectorate advises that the PEI should include an assessment on abstraction and private water supplies.	The former Suffolk Coastal District Council was contacted (June 2018) for their records of private water supplies. These were incorporated into the CSM and assessed as part of the preliminary contaminated land risk assessment included in <b>Appendix 18.3</b> and are addressed in <b>section 18.3.5.4, Table 18.5</b> of this chapter.
The Planning Inspectorate	20/12/2017 Scoping Response	The Inspectorate considers that a mitigation plan should be developed in consultation with relevant consultees to ensure that should any of the impacts identified during construction occur despite mitigation they will be minimised.	This is included in <b>section 18.3.3</b> of this chapter.
<b>The following comments were made in response to the PEIR and were taken into account in the production of the ES</b>			
Environment Agency	26/03/2019	Regarding section 18.3.3 of the PEI, and specifically Table 18.3 Embedded Mitigation for Ground Conditions – Groundwater Quality; we will need to see a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment for all abstractions and	A hydrogeological risk assessment will be produced pre-construction. This is addressed in <b>section 18.3.3, Table 18.2</b> of this chapter.

Consultee	Date/ Document	Comment	Response / where addressed in the ES
	Section 42 Consultation Response	surface water features that are in hydraulic continuity, not just for public water supply abstractions. Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) are specific to public water supply abstractions.	
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	For data sources in section 18.4.2 of the PEI, the data set should also include private licensed groundwater abstractions, which are available from the Environment Agency.	An environmental information request was made to the Environment Agency and this data set has been used to inform this chapter. This is addressed in <b>section 18.3.6, Table 18.5</b> of this chapter.
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	<p>Table 18.7 of the PEI should be revised to reflect the approach agreed by the Ground Conditions and Contamination Expert Topic Group (ETG). This ETG agreed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All Principal Aquifer should be considered of High sensitivity.</li> <li>- Secondary A aquifer should be considered High sensitivity to take into consideration the importance of superficial aquifers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for supporting base flow to surface waters;</li> <li>• where they are in hydraulic continuity with principal aquifers; and</li> <li>• where they support private potable supplies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>-All abstractions (licensed and unlicensed) should be High sensitivity. All abstractions have protected rights, the contamination of a private groundwater or surface water abstraction used for sole potable supply would be unacceptable, and there should be no derogation without consent.</p>	Receptor sensitivities have been updated in this chapter to reflect the Section 42 comments. This is addressed in <b>section 18.6, Table 18.6</b> of this chapter.

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		<p>We would add to the above that all formerly licensed abstractions are also protected rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secondary B aquifer should be in the low value category but not very low.</li> <li>- The very low category should be limited to unproductive strata only.</li> </ul>	
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	<p>In respect of the existing environment; section 18.5.4 of the PEI covers Hydrogeology. The superficial deposits in the area are predominantly glacial sand and gravel shallow aquifer (as illustrated in Figure 18.3); there is only limited cover of less productive deposits. Paragraph 51 states the superficial deposits are classified as “unproductive strata”. This is not the case, Lowestoft Formation diamicton classed as Secondary aquifer (undifferentiated) is present in the west of the application area. In the east and the river valleys, the sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation is at surface and designated as Secondary A aquifer.</p> <p>Consequently, all superficial deposits in the area are classified as Secondary aquifers, none are classified as being unproductive strata. The superficial sand and gravel deposits will not afford protection to the Principal aquifer Crag below. The sand and gravel aquifer itself needs to be protected from adverse impacts.</p> <p>The Thanet Sands are classified as a Secondary aquifer in this part of East Anglia; the London Clay is classified as Unproductive Strata.</p>	Clarification as to the classification and extent of aquifers below the onshore development area has been provided. This is addressed in <b>section 18.4.4</b> of this chapter.
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	With reference to paragraph 53 of the PEI; the SPZs in the area are defined around abstractions boreholes for public potable water supply; private potable water supplies also need to be considered.	Information on all private and public water supplies in the onshore development area was obtained and this has been used to inform the baseline of this chapter is addressed in <b>section 18.4.4</b> of this chapter.

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Consultee	Date/ Document	Comment	Response / where addressed in the ES
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	Section 18.5.7 Anticipated Trends in Baseline Condition, and specifically section 18.5.7.3 Hydrogeology of the PEI, states that pressure on groundwater levels is likely to decrease in the future. We do not believe that to be a valid statement having regard to likely climate change impacts and growth.	Further clarification on the anticipated baseline trends is provided in <b>section 18.4.7</b> of this chapter.
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	Paragraph 76 within section 18.6.1.2 (Impact on Groundwater Quality of the Principal Aquifer and Source Protections Zones from Construction) of the PEI refers to a “Primary aquifer” within the superficial deposits. This needs to be clarified. There are not any Principal aquifers “within superficial deposits”. Disturbance of superficial deposits may impact upon underlying Principal aquifers. Secondary aquifer sensitivity needs to be considered where it supports abstractions and surface water features, please see comments on table 18.7 above.	Clarification on the classification, nature and extent of groundwater aquifers has been provided.  This is addressed in <b>section 18.5.1.2</b> of this chapter.
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	Paragraph 77 of the PEI considers migration to the underlying superficial aquifer; migration to the principal Crag aquifer also needs to be considered.	Further clarification on the impact, and mitigation measures, on the Principal Crag aquifer are provided in <b>section 18.5.1.2</b> of this chapter.
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	Regarding Paragraph 80 of the PEI, we can confirm that we will definitely want to see a hydrogeological risk assessment for any works within or close to an SPZ.	Noted. A hydrogeological risk assessment will be produced pre-construction. This is addressed in <b>section 18.5.1.2</b> of this chapter.
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	GP3 has now been superseded, please refer to the updated guidance found at: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/groundwater-protection">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/groundwater-protection</a> .	<b>Section 18.3.3</b> of this chapter notes the inclusion of this new guidance.



Consultee	Date/ Document	Comment	Response / where addressed in the ES
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	In respect of both section 18.6.1.2 and 18.6.1.3 (Impact on Groundwater Quality of Principal Aquifer Including Source Protection Zones from Trenchless Crossing and Piling Activities) of the PEI, we will require full method statements and risk assessments for any HDD or piling works within Principal or Secondary aquifers. These should consider all piling activities (HDD and deeper piling), detailing the embedded mitigation measures which will ensure the protection of water resources and groundwater. A site specific piling risk assessment should be undertaken where activities are proposed within and close to SPZ 1, where contamination is found and where the activities will penetrate the overlying low permeability superficial deposits (where present) or the groundwater table.	The requirement for a Groundwater Protection Method Statement and risk assessment prior to construction is reiterated within the embedded mitigation and further clarification in this chapter.  These are addressed in <b>section 18.3.3</b> .
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	PEI Appendix 18.1: Land Quality Preliminary Risk Assessment.  Section 18.3.2.1 Hydrogeology; as detailed above, the superficial deposits are not unproductive strata. All superficial deposits in the area are classified as Secondary aquifers, none are classified as being unproductive strata. The superficial sand and gravel deposits will not afford protection to the Principal aquifer Crag below. The sand and gravel aquifer itself needs to be protected from adverse impacts.	Clarification on the classification, nature and extent of groundwater aquifers is provided.  This is addressed in <b>Appendix 18.3, Section 18.4.3</b>
Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	PEI Appendix 18.1: Land Quality Preliminary Risk Assessment.  Section 18.3.2.2 Groundwater Abstractions, please contact us for details of all private licensed abstractions within the onshore study area; the Council hold details of private unlicensed abstractions only.	Further information requests for groundwater abstraction were made and these data sources have been used to inform the baseline of the assessment presented in this chapter.  This is addressed in <b>sections 18.3.6 and 18.4.4</b> of this chapter.

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Environment Agency	26/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	PEI Appendix 18.1: Land Quality Preliminary Risk Assessment.  Regarding section 18.7 Recommendations, we agree that a more detailed procedure for dealing with unexpected contamination is required.	Noted.  This is addressed further in <b>Appendix 18.3</b>
Suffolk County Council/East Suffolk Council	27/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	We seek further information regarding ground contamination mitigation.	This is addressed in <b>Appendix 18.3.</b>  A requirement of the draft Development Consent Order (DCO) secures the post-consent production of a scheme detailing the measures used to mitigate the potential for release of contaminants for the construction and operational stage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project.
Suffolk County Council/East Suffolk Council	27/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	Chapter 18 of the Phase 4 consultation indicates that a desk-based assessment study has been carried out and has not identified any significant forms of contamination to be present, as such it categorises the developments to be within a low to very low category of potential risk for contamination. However, a full site survey should be undertaken by a competent person and should include analytical reports for the presence of contaminated land covering the study area, this being; the landfall, onshore cable corridor, onshore substation and the National Grid infrastructure/connection locations. Where investigation indicates the presence of existing contaminants, a remediation plan detailing the safe handling, removal or encapsulation of contaminated material should be provided to both the Environmental Protection Team at Suffolk Coastal District Council (East Suffolk Council in due course) and the Environment Agency.	A Phase 1 Land Quality Preliminary Risk Assessment is presented in <b>Appendix 18.3.</b>  A Requirement of the draft DCO secures the post-consent production of a scheme detailing the measures used to mitigate the potential for release of contaminants for the construction and operational stage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project.

Consultee	Date/ Document	Comment	Response / where addressed in the ES
Suffolk County Council/East Suffolk Council	27/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	Whilst it is unlikely that any significant source of contamination will be introduced by the onshore developments, this level of construction work has the potential to impact on; land, water quality and human health, through spillages, mobilisation of sediment and contamination by surface water run-off or disturbance of previously unforeseen contaminants. Removal of superficial deposits could alter the surface hydrology and disrupt infiltration rates or alter surface runoff interactions with the subsurface. This in-turn could alter pathways and allow the mobilisation of sources of contamination within superficial deposits and allow the migration of contaminants into strata containing the underlying superficial aquifers, which may then affect public and private water supplies.	This is addressed in <b>section 18.5</b> of this chapter.  A requirement of the draft DCO secures the post-consent production of a scheme detailing the measures used to mitigate the potential for release of contaminants for the construction and operational stage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project.
Suffolk County Council/East Suffolk Council	27/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	The sensitivity of; human health receptors, vulnerability of water supplies and possible effect on ecological receptors in the area therefore remains high, and the magnitude of impact which might result from exposure to contamination may require significant mitigation measures to be put in place during site works. It is therefore important to minimise any potential accidental releases of contaminants by adopting a mitigation programme. This programme should include a CEMP and a Material Management Plan (MMP), these should be based on industry standards and codes of practice (e.g. Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE)). The mitigation programme should also be agreed with the relevant authorities before any works commence.	A Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) will be developed pre-construction, building upon the Outline CoCP (OCoCP) submitted with this DCO application. The CoCP is secured under a requirement of the draft DCO and will be agreed with the relevant stakeholders. The CoCP will include protocol for dealing with spillages and leaks of fuel and oils.  The CoCP will additionally include provision for a Materials Management Plan (MMP), developed in accordance with CL:AIRE code of practice.  This is addressed in <b>section 18.3.3, Table 18.2</b> of this chapter.  A requirement of the draft DCO secures the post-consent production of a scheme detailing the measures used to mitigate the potential for release of contaminants for the construction and operational

Consultee	Date/ Document	Comment	Response / where addressed in the ES
			stage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project.
Suffolk County Council/East Suffolk Council	27/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	Should any unanticipated contamination be encountered during the construction of the projects, then work should be halted, sampling should be undertaken and where contamination is identified, a written remediation plan statement on how this contamination will be dealt with should be agreed with the Environmental Protection Team at Suffolk Coastal District Council/East Suffolk Council and the Environment Agency.	This is addressed in <b>section 18.3.3, Table 18.2</b> of this chapter.  A requirement of the draft DCO secures the post-consent production of a scheme detailing the measures used to mitigate the potential for release of contaminants for the construction and operational stage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project.
Suffolk County Council/East Suffolk Council	27/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	Where any remediation action has been required, then validation sampling should be undertaken and a report prepared, indicating how the contamination has been appropriately remediated to the agreed standard. The report should be made available to both the Environmental Protection Team at Suffolk Coastal District Council/East Suffolk Council and the Environment Agency.	This is addressed in <b>Appendix 18.3</b>  A requirement of the draft DCO secures the post-consent production of a scheme detailing the measures used to mitigate the potential for release of contaminants for the construction and operational stage of the proposed East Anglia ONE North project.
Suffolk County Council/East Suffolk Council	27/03/2019 Section 42 Consultation Response	The aforementioned MMP should detail all materials (i.e. soil, waste etc.) which are to be: stockpiled, relocated, removed from site for disposal purposes or safely encapsulated on site. All imported materials brought to site should be; validated, recorded and notified to both the Environmental Protection Team at Suffolk Coastal District Council/East Suffolk Council and the Environment Agency in line with a pre-agreed assessment criterion. Detailed evidence in the form of certification to 'Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment (CLEA) standard' will need to be supplied to ensure the source of the imported material is suitable for the proposed end use.	This is addressed in <b>section 18.3.3, Table 18.2</b> of this chapter.  The impact of accidental release of contaminants is considered in detail within <b>Chapter 20 Water Resources and Flood Risk</b> .

Consultee	Date/ Document	Comment	Response / where addressed in the ES
Suffolk County Council and the Environment Agency	26/04/2018 ETG	ETG recommends that private water supplies are included within the baseline.	This additional data set has been included in the baseline to this assessment. This is addressed in <b>Appendix 18.3</b> and <b>section 18.3.6, Table 18.5</b> of this chapter.
Suffolk County Council and the Environment Agency	26/04/2018 ETG	ETG recommends the use of Envirocheck as a data source for land quality assessment. Stating this provides the best historical map source for the study area.	Envirocheck has been used a source to inform the assessment presented in this chapter. This is addressed in <b>section 18.3.6, Table 18.5</b> of this chapter and <b>Appendix 18.3</b> .
Suffolk County Council and the Environment Agency	26/04/2018 ETG	ETG defined the study area and an agreement	This study area was then used to define the baseline environmental assessment as shown in <b>section 18.3.1</b> of this chapter.
Suffolk County Council and the Environment Agency	26/04/2018 ETG	Assessment methodology should consider all Principal Aquifers and Secondary-A aquifers as high sensitivity. In order to take into account, the importance of superficial aquifers for base flow of surface waters, potential hydraulic continuity with the Principal Aquifer and potential private potable supplies.	Receptor sensitivities have been updated in his chapter to reflect the Section 42 comments. This is addressed in <b>section 18.3.7.1</b> of this chapter.
Suffolk County Council and the Environment Agency	26/04/2018 ETG	Assessment methodology should consider all secondary b aquifers as a low value category and very low for unproductive strata.	Receptor sensitivities have been updated in his chapter to reflect the Section 42 comments. This is addressed in <b>section 18.3.7.1, Table 18.6</b> of this chapter.

Consultee	Date/ Document	Comment	Response / where addressed in the ES
Suffolk County Council and the Environment Agency	26/04/2018 ETG	Assessment methodology should consider the Water Framework Directive (WFD) status of groundwater to classify sensitivity.	Receptor sensitivities have been updated in his chapter to reflect the Section 42 comments. This is addressed in <b>section 18.3.7.1, Table 18.6</b> of this chapter.