

West Burton C (Gas Fired Generating Station)

Appendix 1C: Matters Addressed from Scoping Opinion

EDF Energy (Thermal Generation) Limited

Project Number: 60572265

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 This technical appendix of the Environmental Statement (ES) summarises the issues raised in the Secretary of State’s Scoping Opinion on the Proposed Development (refer to **Appendix 1B** (ES Volume II)) and describes how the views of the Planning Inspectorate and other consultation bodies have been taken into account in the environmental studies and ongoing design of the Proposed Development.

Table 1: Matters Addressed from Scoping Opinion

Chapter	Consultee	Topic	Summary of Scoping Opinion Comment	Summary of Response
Chapter 2: Assessment Methodology	Planning Inspectorate (Waste management	The Planning Inspectorate requested waste management not be scoped out of the EIA, asking for this to be described in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development and assessed in Chapter 15: Sustainability, Waste and Climate Change .	Waste has been described in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (ES Volume I) and assessed in Chapter 15: Sustainability, Waste and Climate Change (ES Volume I) as requested. A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is also included as Appendix A to the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Application Document Ref. 7.3).
	The Planning Inspectorate and West Lindsey District Council (WLDC)	Aviation	The Planning Inspectorate agreed that in relation to aviation issues, a stand-alone ES chapter is not required; but requested consultation with stakeholders including the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), National Air Traffic	The justification for scoping out aviation issues and proposals for ongoing consultation with stakeholders is described in Chapter 2: Assessment Methodology (ES Volume I) . All bodies noted, including the CAA and MOD were consulted during formal

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			<p>Services (NATS) and the Ministry of Defence (MOD) be undertaken to ensure that any design mitigation requirements, including lighting of tall structures are integrated into the proposed development. The need to notify Sturgate and Retford Gamston Aerodromes of the Proposed Development was also highlighted and in relation to meteorological radar, the need to consult with the Met Office regarding potential effects.</p>	<p>consultation in September 2017. Where responses were received, these are briefly described in Chapter 2: Assessment Methodology (ES Volume I) and more fully in Application Document Ref. 4.1: Consultation Report.</p>
	Public Health England and National Grid	Health	<p>The Planning Inspectorate agreed that in relation to electromagnetic fields (EMF) and risk of accidents, that a stand-alone ES chapter is not required. However, attention was drawn to comments from Public Health England (PHE) regarding EMF and from National Grid regarding the need for appropriate safety clearances.</p>	<p>The justification for scoping out the risk of accidents is provided in Chapter 2: Assessment Methodology (ES Volume I) with health risks due to factors such as EMF being considered in Appendix 13A: Human Health (ES Volume II).</p>
Chapter 3: Description of the Site and	The Planning Inspectorate	Site description	<p>The Planning Inspectorate requested that the ES should include information that</p>	Chapter 3: Description of the Site and its Surroundings (ES Volume I) describes the land on which the

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its Surroundings			summarises the site and its surroundings, building on information presented in the Scoping Report at Chapter 2 and Figures 1-8 and which identifies the context of the Proposed Development, any relevant designations and sensitive receptors. Land that could be directly or indirectly affected by the Proposed Development and any associated auxiliary facilities, landscaping areas and potential off site mitigation or compensation schemes should be included.	Proposed Development would be located, including landscaping and biodiversity management and enhancement areas and surrounding sensitive human and environmental receptors. Plans presented as Figures 3.1 – 3.5 (ES Volume III) illustrate the land and location of sensitive receptors.
Chapter 4: Proposed Development	The Planning Inspectorate	Technology selection	The Planning Inspectorate noted that the applicant needs to attempt to narrow the range of options being considered, explain clearly in the ES which elements of the scheme are not yet finalised and provide reasons why. It was noted that the proposed scheme parameters should not be so wide ranging as to represent different schemes, and that scheme parameters are to be clearly defined in draft DCO and ES. It	Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (ES Volume I) provides further definition of the scheme design, including options that have been de-selected (e.g. gas engines technology and construction of new outfalls to river for surface water drainage) to narrow the range of options for which consent is being sought. The description of the Proposed Development presented in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development reflects

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			<p>was further commented that the applicant must consider whether it is possible to robustly assess a range of impacts resulting from a large number of undecided parameters, suggesting that there should be more certainty by the time the ES is submitted with the DCO.</p>	<p>ongoing design evolution which has sought to consider which parameters can be fixed, whilst still retaining the necessary degree of flexibility required for other parameters. The Rochdale Envelope approach has been used to assess those parameters that it is not yet possible to fix, with each chapter of the ES explaining how the Rochdale Envelope has been applied in the assessment.</p>
			<p>The Applicant should set out the reason for selection of technology and why it is the preferred choice for the Proposed Development. Where other sites have been considered, reasons for the final choice should be addressed.</p>	<p>A technology screening and pre-feasibility assessment has been used to help to select the preferred technology choices. This has culminated in gas engines being de-selected as a proposed technology as described in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (ES Volume I). This chapter also includes a summary of other alternatives considered for the Proposed Development.</p>
		<p>Construction methods</p>	<p>The Planning Inspectorate requested the size and location of construction compounds. Section should cover: phasing of</p>	<p>Further detail has been provided in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (ES Volume I) on the indicative construction programme,</p>

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			<p>construction programme; construction methods and activities within each phase; siting of construction compounds (on and off-site); lighting equipment/requirements; number, movements and parking of construction vehicles (HGVs and staff). Compounds and laydown areas clearly marked on supporting plans.</p>	<p>including construction traffic movements, location of construction areas and construction methods. Figure 3.3 (ES Volume III) illustrates the location of the proposed construction laydown area.</p>
		<p>Operation/maintenance information</p>	<p>Information on operation and maintenance should cover (not be limited to): number of full/part-time jobs; operational hours/shift patterns; number and types of vehicle movements, and include maintenance outages.</p>	<p>Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (ES Volume I) provides information on employment and vehicle movements, as well as the expected frequency of maintenance periods which would require larger numbers of contractors to access the Site.</p>
		<p>Black-start technology</p>	<p>The chapter should set out the likely frequency and duration of black-start events.</p>	<p>Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (ES Volume I) and Chapter 6: Air Quality (ES Volume I) present details on the proposed black-start capability to start the selected technology without any assistance from the National Grid electricity transmission system, in the event of a total or partial shutdown of the UK</p>

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				transmission system. It is not possible to accurately predict the likely frequency or duration of black-start events. However, historically black-start events have been very infrequent in the UK.
		Lighting	The Scoping Opinion refers to lighting in a number of places. This includes details of lighting equipment and requirements at the construction stage and recommendation for the assessment of night-time lighting effects from the Proposed Development to consider the cumulative effect of lighting from WBA, WBB and WBC.	A Lighting Strategy which details proposed lighting is provided as Application Document Ref. 7.4 to accompany the Application. The impacts of lighting have been considered within the ES as applicable (ES Volume I).
		Alternatives	Matters should be included, such as alternative mitigation measures. The justification for the final choice and evolution of the scheme development should be made clear. Where other sites have been considered, the reasons for the final choice should be addressed.	A wide range of options for landscaping and biodiversity management and enhancement areas has formed an essential component of the ongoing design of the Proposed Development and reasons for choice are outlined in Chapter 4 : The Proposed Development (ES Volume I). Similarly, the assessment of alternatives has included consideration

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				of the need for outfalls to the River Trent, with reasons for final choice of the proposed drainage solution (i.e. avoiding impacts on the River Trent) outlined in the chapter.
Chapter 6: Air Quality	The Planning Inspectorate	Cumulative effects	Assessment should include cumulative effects arising from operation of WBA and WBB. Provide a clear link between assessment parameters used to define worst case and parameters described in DCO (e.g. stack height/diameter).	The effects of WBA Power Station and WBB Power Station have been considered with reference to previous modelling results for the combined stations, and as part of the baseline reported in Chapter 6: Air Quality (Section 6.4) . The cumulative effects of existing WBB contributions have been modelled with the Proposed Development emissions, discussed in Section 6.5 and Appendix 6A: Air Quality (ES Volume II) .
		Black start technology	Black-start capability needs to be modelled, inc. longer term and more frequent use of the black-start facility as an emergency supply.	The effects of black-start have been considered within the assessment presented in Chapter 6: Air Quality .
		Operational emissions	Operational road traffic emissions assessment should not be scoped out unless otherwise agreed with Bassetlaw District Council (BDC).	A screening exercise to determine the need to assess road traffic emissions is presented in Section 6.6 of Chapter 6: Air Quality (ES Volume I) and which

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				confirms that air quality effects due to road traffic would not be significant.
Chapter 7: Traffic and Transport	The Planning Inspectorate	Construction transport methods	The Planning Inspectorate would like to see rail/water used for construction in preference to road.	<p>Appendix 7A: Transport Assessment (ES Volume II) has considered waterborne transport for Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL) arriving via the existing jetty at Cottam Power Station.</p> <p>The Site boundary also includes provision for rail offloading, should opportunities be identified for rail use at the time of plant construction.</p> <p>However, for the purposes of providing a worst-case assessment of potential road traffic impacts in Chapter 7: Traffic and Transport, no allowance has been made for the delivery of construction materials by rail. The contractor would review options for the use of rail for deliveries when sourcing construction materials.</p>
	Marine Management Organisation (MMO)	Public rights of way	MMO noted that impacts on public rights of way to be considered.	Public Right of Way West Burton FP4 which runs along the western bank of the River Trent would not be impacted directly during construction works as the Applicant is no longer pursuing a

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				<p>new outfall to the River Trent. The impact on West Burton FP4 and other footpaths has been described within Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (ES Volume I) and Appendix 7A: Transport Assessment (ES Volume II).</p>
<p>Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration</p>	<p>WLDC</p>	<p>Noise monitoring</p>	<p>WLDC noise monitoring locations requested (in addition to those agreed with BDC).</p>	<p>Noise monitoring locations were agreed in consultation with WLDC, including an additional location that is representative of Gainsborough. Results are reported in Section 8.4 of Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration (ES Volume I).</p>
	<p>The Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Mitigation measures</p>	<p>Mitigation proposals should be presented and mitigation secured through requirements in draft DCO.</p>	<p>In light of the required attenuation, further appraisal by plant engineers has evaluated the main potential noise sources associated with the operational plant and identified potential design and embedded mitigation options that, in combination, could reduce predicted sound levels to below the LOAEL criteria. The available mitigation measures are described in Section 8.7 of Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration.</p>

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				<p>The use of the mitigation measures proposed can achieve a reduction in sound levels, so that the daytime and night-time LOAEL criterion of rating level no greater than +5 dB above the defined representative background sound level at each NSR can be achieved.</p> <p>Residual noise effects after mitigation are described in Section 8.9 (Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration (ES Volume I)), and are not considered to be significant.</p>
		Operational noise	<p>Explain any assumptions for rating level for operational noise sources and operational conditions, allowing for diurnal variation. Address risk of low frequency noise emissions from gas turbine exhausts and measures (e.g. engineering design; layout of plant) to minimise generation/transmission of noise including operational controls.</p>	<p>Representative data has been provided and assessed in Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration (ES Volume I). Where assumptions are necessary, these have been explained in the chapter (Section 8.6 and 8.8), with conservative assumptions used, where appropriate, to provide a robust assessment.</p>
Chapter 9: Ecology and	MMO	River habitats	Need to consider effects on habitats and species associated	Chapter 9: Ecology (ES Volume I) does not include consideration and

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Nature Conservation			with River Trent, particularly for proposed outfalls and impacts of any dredging. MMO provided comments regarding the need to address effects on marine ecology.	assessment of impacts on aquatic ecology as the new outfall to River Trent option is no longer being pursued – therefore, no effects on fish or other aquatic species are predicted.
	Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC)	Habitat loss calculation	NCC request that a 'biodiversity accounting' approach to calculate direct habitat loss.	The Defra offsetting metric has been used to quantify the loss of biodiversity as a result of the Proposed Development and to determine the requirement for habitat restoration/creation to ensure no net loss and a small net gain of biodiversity. Further information is provided in Chapter 9: Ecology (ES Volume I) and Application Document Ref. 7.5: Landscaping and Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan whilst proposed ecological mitigation areas are shown on Figure 9.1 (ES Volume III) .
	The Planning Inspectorate	EPS Licence	European Protected Species (EPS) licence requirements and need for consultation with Natural England noted.	A great crested newt European Protected Species (EPS) Mitigation licence would be required to permit construction works in the vicinity of breeding ponds and would be obtained prior to construction. Measures would

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				<p>be implemented under the licence to avoid direct impacts on newts and to maintain the favourable conservation status of local populations. These would include exclusion of newts from construction working areas prior to Site clearance, and terrestrial habitat provision and enhancement to compensate for the temporary and permanent loss of habitat to the Proposed Development. Further information is presented in Chapter 9: Ecology (ES Volume I) and in the Landscaping and Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan (Application Document Ref. 7.5).</p>
<p>Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity</p>	<p>The Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Study Area</p>	<p>5km study area for ZTV. Need to liaise with BDC, WLDC and NCC to agree the number and location of accurate Visual Representations to be undertaken. Need to consider cumulative effect of lighting from WBA, WBB and WBC.</p>	<p>Relevant stakeholders have been consulted in order to agree the location and number of viewpoints. Further details are provided in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity (ES Volume I) including in relation to cumulative lighting effects at night-time. A Lighting Strategy has been prepared to accompany the Application (Application Document Ref 7.4) and inform the landscape and visual amenity assessment.</p>

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	The Planning Inspectorate	Photomontage	All consultees requested Photomontages. WLDC considered that all viewpoints taken from the WLD are accompanied by a photomontage, unless agreed with WLDC Planning.	A limited number of photomontages were produced to inform the formal consultation. No further comments were made in relation to production of photomontages for viewpoints within West Lindsey District following this consultation. The photomontages for the ES have therefore been produced on this basis (refer to Figures 10.21 – 10.40 (ES Volume III)).
Chapter 11: Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology	The Planning Inspectorate	Ground investigation	Scope of a ground investigation should be agreed with BDC EHO and the Environment Agency, as appropriate, to inform assessment of likely significant effects.	<p>Chapter 11: Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology (ES Volume I) sets out the scope of the initial intrusive site investigation undertaken in order to provide additional information on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the depth, nature and properties of pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and made ground deposits underlying the Site; • the presence and extent of possible perched water within the PFA; • the composition and nature of material in the mounds present on

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				<p>the Site; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the presence and composition of deeper groundwater within the underlying superficial deposits. <p>The results of this initial intrusive site investigation are presented in Appendix 11B (ES Volume II) and have informed Chapter 11: Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology, including an initial characterisation of soil and groundwater conditions.</p> <p>The scope of any additional pre-construction ground investigation, should it be required, will be agreed with the Environment Agency and BDC.</p>
	MMO	Landfill sites	MMO note site within footprint of Environment Agency recorded historic landfill and if there is potential for release of contaminated sediment into River Trent, MMO expect to be fully assessed within ES, with mitigation measures where necessary.	Chapter 11: Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology and Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (ES Volume I) assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the River Trent.

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	National Grid	Ground investigation (GI)	National Grid comments on GI.	It is not expected that works will be undertaken in close proximity to National Grid infrastructure. A method statement would be provided prior to any such construction works being undertaken in proximity to National Grid infrastructure, if required.
Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources	The Planning Inspectorate	Water Framework Directive	Due to potential impact on River Trent, Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment should be undertaken and scope confirmed with the Environment Agency.	<p>An initial screening exercise to determine the need for WFD assessment was undertaken - the results were presented as Appendix 12B: PEI Report Volume II. In their response to formal consultation, the Environment Agency noted that <i>'if the proposals were to change significantly, then there may be the need to carry out a more detailed Water Framework Directive assessment'</i>.</p> <p>Following further engineering appraisal, the Applicant has excluded the northern and southern outfalls from the Order Limits of the Proposed Development and therefore these are also excluded from the assessment included in this ES. Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (ES Volume I) has been updated from</p>

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				<p>the PEI version on the basis that no new surface water outfall to the River Trent will be required.</p> <p>On the basis that no impacts on WFD status of watercourses are likely, no WFD screening assessment is included in the application.</p>
		Outfall point(s)	<p>Potential effects of outfall – including scour, change in temperature and introduction of biocide (where applicable) in the Trent must be assessed and may include dispersion modelling. Recommend appropriate consultation with Canal & River Trust and the Environment Agency in respect of positioning and flow rate of outfall for, including risk assessment.</p>	<p>There is no thermal or pollutant discharge to the River Trent as a consequence of the Proposed Development; only uncontaminated surface water is proposed to be discharged to river and at greenfield run-off rates, as set out in the Outline Drainage Strategy (Application Document Ref. 7.8). Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources of the PEI Report assessed the potential impacts of a new outfall, including a cofferdam which might have been required for its construction. However, as a new outfall option is no longer proposed, no further assessment of impacts of a new outfall is presented in the ES. Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (ES Volume I) explains this</p>

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				rationale.
			Recommend consultation with Severn Trent Water regarding discharges and water supply and with the Environment Agency regarding potential implications for abstraction licensing.	Engagement with Severn Trent Water and the Environment Agency was undertaken during formal consultation (in respect of the Schedule of Other Consents and Licenses (Application Document Reference 4.2)) and will continue after submission of the Application.
			Canal and Rivers Trust recommend that the Applicant liaise re. surface water outfalls to River Trent to agree flow rate and ensure that location and means of construction do not impede navigation or otherwise raise any navigational safety issues. Need for such outfalls and measures required to maintain safe navigation should be fully addressed within the EIA.	The northern and southern outfall options to the River Trent, previously consulted upon in the PEI Report during formal consultation, have been removed from the Proposed Development and the preferred option of connecting into existing drainage infrastructure associated with the existing West Burton Power Station will be taken forward. Consequently there will be no direct discharge to the river or obstruction that would impede navigation on the river or otherwise raise any navigational safety issues.

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	MMO	Flood defence	<p>Should flood defence work be required, MMO should be notified. Details to be captured within Deemed Marine Licence. MMO requests that they, with the Environment Agency, are consulted for pre-application advice/questions.</p>	<p>Engagement with the MMO was undertaken during formal consultation. A Deemed Marine Licence would have been required for a new surface water outfall connection. However, this option is no longer being proposed. Surface water from the Proposed Development will be attenuated on-site to greenfield rates and will discharge to the purge line on the West Burton Power Station site. Surface water discharge to the River Trent will continue via the existing outfall structure and the rate of discharge will not increase above the existing baseline.</p> <p>Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (ES Volume I) has been updated on the basis that no new surface water outfall to the River Trent is proposed and therefore the associated works, including the use of cofferdams, would no longer be required.</p> <p>The potential impacts on the River Trent and a summary of the mitigation measures is included within Chapter</p>

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				<p>12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (ES Volume I). However, no works are now required within the river or flood defences. Flood risk has been assessed within the supporting FRA - Appendix 12A (ES Volume II).</p>
<p>Chapter 13: Socio-Economics</p>	<p>The Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Employment</p>	<p>Types of jobs generated should be considered in the context of the available workforce in the area, this applies equally to the construction and operational stages.</p>	<p>Construction and operational jobs have been considered in Chapter 13: Socio-economics (ES Volume I) including the structure of the workforce.</p>
<p>Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>The Planning Inspectorate</p>	<p>Assessment approach</p>	<p>Staged approach should consider effects on sensitive receptors identified by WLDC in Gainsborough area. Desk study should also consider potential effects on palaeochannels and potential for prehistoric remains to occur within Proposed Development order limits (noted Historic England's comments). Confirm need, or otherwise, for further archaeological evaluation inc. geophysics and intrusive works with Historic England and NCC archaeologist.</p>	<p>Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage (ES Volume I) and Appendix 14A: Desk Based Assessment (ES Volume II) presents the findings of the archaeological appraisal of the Site.</p> <p>Both Historic England and NCC archaeologist were consulted on the proposed approach during formal consultation, including a further meeting with Historic England to discuss the strategy for further archaeological evaluation in November 2017. It was agreed that recommendations should be made in</p>

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				<p>Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage (ES Volume I) mitigation section to enable subsequent site investigation to further assess the Site’s archaeological potential, in particular relating to palaeochannels. A strategy for evaluating the archaeological potential of the Site is therefore provided in an Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (Application Document Ref. 7.8).</p>
			<p>Mapping of palaeochannels from air photographic and Lidar sources carried in Nottinghamshire may provide targets for investigation. Existing borehole survey data should be assessed and if necessary, augmented to provide a deposit model of the development area. Targeted trial trenching may be required. Past experience at Willington Power Station suggests substantial cut features can survive in this environment. Particular attention should also be paid to the potential for prehistoric timber survival (e.g. boats) in and alongside former channels.</p>	<p>The methodology adopted in the assessment of cultural heritage is presented in Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage (ES Volume I), including data sources consulted.</p>

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	WLDC	ZTV	WLDC wish to see impact on heritage assets within WLDC within 15km of site. The assessment should be supported by Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and representative photomontage viewpoints.	The Applicant does not consider that a 15km radius is proportionate to assess effects on setting. The ZTV presented in Figure 10.4 (ES Volume III) was used to inform the search area for designated assets and this was then defined as 3km due to the scale of the Proposed Development. Designated assets outside this area were considered where there was the potential for them to be affected by elements of the Proposed Development. A representative sample of viewpoints was agreed with stakeholders and a limited number of photomontages has been produced to inform the chapter (refer to Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage (ES Volume I)) and Figures 10.20 – 10.40 in ES Volume III.
Chapter 15: Sustainability, Waste and Climate Change	The Planning Inspectorate	Climate Change	The Secretary of State recommends that the Applicant specifically address the issue of climate change adaptation and resilience within the ES.	A statement explaining the resilience of the Proposed Development to climate change is included in the ES to accompany the Application. Refer to Appendix 15A: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment (ES Volume II).

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	The Planning Inspectorate/NC C	Waste	The Secretary of State considers that provision of relevant information as part of the Sustainability and Climate Change Chapter would be acceptable. In providing this information, the Applicant should have regard to comments from NCC regarding the approach to waste management.	Consideration of waste minimisation, implementation of the waste hierarchy, and waste management plan are presented within Chapter 15: Sustainability, Waste and Climate Change (ES Volume I), whilst details of waste management practices are also detailed in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (ES Volume I). A Framework Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is provided in Appendix A of the Framework CEMP (Application Document Ref. 7.3).
Chapter 16: Cumulative and Combined Effects	The Planning Inspectorate	Inter-relationships	The Secretary of State considers that the inter-relationships between factors must be assessed in order to address the environmental impacts of the proposal as a whole. This will help to ensure that the ES is not a series of separate reports collated into one document, but rather a comprehensive assessment drawing together the environmental impacts of the Proposed Development.	Inter-relationships (referred to in the ES as combined effects) are discussed within each technical chapter as applicable. The ES includes an assessment of combined effects in Chapter 16: Cumulative and Combined Effects (ES Volume I).

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	The Planning Inspectorate	Cumulative effects	<p>The potential cumulative impacts with other major developments will need to be identified, as required by the Directive. The significance of such impacts should be shown to have been assessed against the baseline position (which would include built and operational development). In assessing cumulative impacts, other major development should be identified through consultation with the local planning authorities and other relevant authorities. Applicants should refer to Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 17 Cumulative Effects Assessment for further guidance on the Inspectorate's recommended approach to cumulative effects assessment.</p>	<p>The cumulative assessment follows the guidance set out in Advice Note 17. The methodology for producing the long and short lists of other developments is outlined in Chapter 16: Cumulative and Combined Effects (Section 16.3) (ES Volume I). Local authorities have been consulted via the formal consultation on the list of projects that should be considered in the cumulative assessment.</p>