



# Wheelabrator Harewood Waste to Energy Facility

*EIA Scoping Report*

*WTI EfW Holdings Ltd.*

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## Quality information

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# 1 Introduction

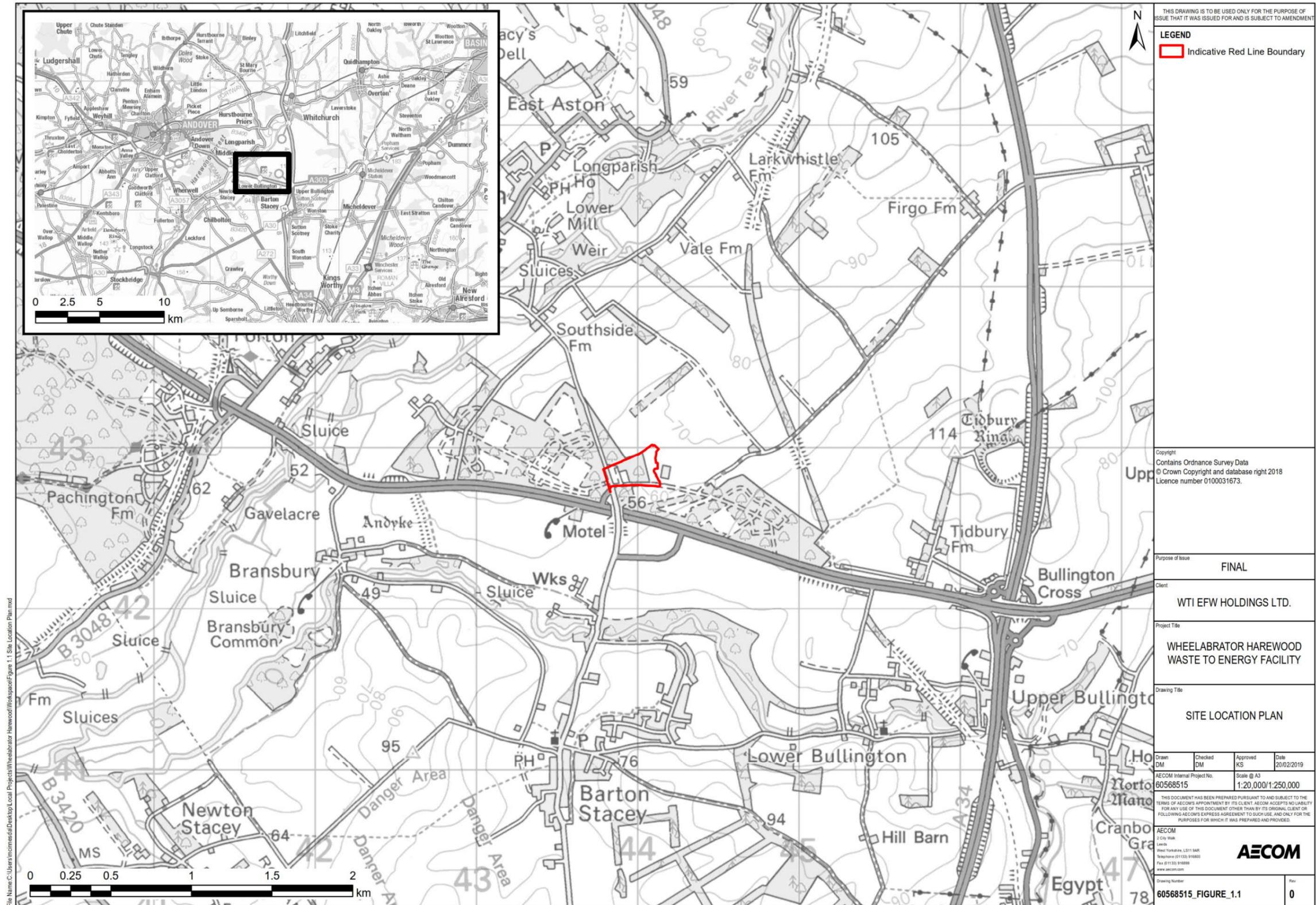
## 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report has been prepared on behalf of WTI EfW Holdings Ltd (hereinafter referred to as “the Applicant”). The Applicant is planning to submit an application to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy for ‘Development Consent’ to construct and operate a new Waste to Energy Facility of up to 65 Megawatts (MW) gross electrical output (hereinafter referred to as “the Proposed Development”) to the north of Barton Stacey in Hampshire. It will be named the ‘Wheelabrator Harewood Waste to Energy (WtE) Facility’.
- 1.1.2 The Proposed Development Site (“the Site”) is located at the A303 Enviropark, Drayton Road, Barton Stacey, Andover, Hampshire SO21 3QS within the administrative boundary of Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC) and Hampshire County Council (HCC). The Site extends to an area of approximately 5.7 hectares (ha). It is centred on Grid Reference SU 43942 42846 and is shown in Figure 1-1.
- 1.1.3 The majority of the Site comprises undeveloped land and lies adjacent to the operational boundary of an existing waste and aggregate recycling facility, comprising a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) Recycling Centre. The existing site offices and associated parking for the recycling facility are currently located in the south eastern corner of the Site. The existing MRF and IBA facilities are located immediately to the east of the Site adjacent to a clay pigeon shooting range. Agricultural fields and a solar farm generating station are located to the north. The southern edge of the Site is a private road (referred to as “the Access Road”) which leads to the existing recycling facility, beyond which lies open space controlled by the Ministry of Defence (MOD). A road called The Street runs along the western boundary of the Site beyond which lies scrub woodland and a driver training site which is also controlled by the MOD.
- 1.1.4 The Proposed Development will be capable of producing low carbon electricity through the treatment of waste and waste derived fuels from various sources of municipal solid waste (MSW) and commercial and industrial waste. It will therefore make a positive contribution toward addressing a number of challenges, namely:
- the UK Government’s climate change commitments, which necessitate achieving ambitious reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (principally carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>));
  - security of national electricity supply, which can be addressed through having a mix of energy generating technologies and a diverse range of fuel sources;
  - maximising energy recovery from residual waste from various sources including MSW and commercial and industrial waste;
  - complementing recycling initiatives by accepting waste after these processes have been carried out, thereby forming part of an integrated waste management system; and

- positive use of waste materials that may otherwise be disposed of to landfill, saving valuable landfill space. This will also result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (including methane) that would otherwise have been generated from the breakdown of the waste material had it gone to landfill.

- 1.1.5 This EIA Scoping Report forms part of the Applicant's formal application for a scoping opinion from the Secretary of State (SoS) pursuant to Regulation 10(1) 'Application for scoping opinion' of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 'EIA Regulations' (Ref. 1) and considers the environmental context of the Site and the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Development. Where impacts are considered to have the potential to cause significant environmental effects, these are identified and the proposed approach to be used to characterise the impacts and understand the significance of their effects is outlined. This report also outlines issues perceived to be non-significant which it is proposed do not require formal assessment as part of the EIA.
- 1.1.6 The EIA is an iterative process that feeds into the engineering design process to mitigate significant environmental effects where they are predicted to occur. The final design iteration, along with the findings of the EIA will be reported in an Environmental Statement (ES), in accordance with the EIA Regulations and will be submitted with the Development Consent Order (DCO) Application in accordance with Regulation 5 (2)(a) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended) ('APFP Regulations') (Ref. 2).

Figure 1-1: Site Location Plan



## 1.2 Consenting and Regulatory Regime

### *Planning Act 2008*

- 1.2.1 The Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 3) introduced a new system for consulting on, examining and determining 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects' ('NSIPs') as defined by Section 14 of the Act. The main legislative and procedural requirements relating to NSIPs are set out in the Planning Act 2008 (referred to as the 'Planning Act') itself and the 'APFP Regulations' and the 'EIA Regulations'.
- 1.2.2 The Proposed Development falls within the definition of a NSIP under Sections 14(1)(a) and Section 15(1) and (2) of the Planning Act because it is an onshore generating station within England, that will have a generating capacity greater than 50 MW gross output. As such a Development Consent is required to authorise the construction and operation of the Proposed Development under Section 31 of the Planning Act.
- 1.2.3 Development Consent is granted by the relevant SoS (in the case of the Proposed Development this would be the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) by means of a 'Development Consent Order' (a 'DCO'). A DCO can provide for or remove the need to obtain a number of authorisations and consents, meaning that applicants do not need to make multiple consent applications. It can also provide powers of compulsory acquisition, enabling the acquisition of land or rights in land that is required to deliver a development. Section 115 of the Planning Act also provides for Development Consent to be granted for 'associated development', that is, development that is associated with (i.e. to either support the construction or operation of or help to address the impacts of) the NSIP.
- 1.2.4 An application for Development Consent is submitted to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) acting on behalf of the relevant SoS pursuant to Section 37 of the Planning Act. Subject to the PINS accepting the application (confirming that it has been made in the correct form and includes the relevant information), it is then examined by an inspector (or a panel of inspectors) who at the end of the examination period makes a recommendation to the SoS. The SoS then decides whether to grant Development Consent.
- 1.2.5 The Planning Act grants the relevant SoS power to designate National Policy Statements (NPSs). NPSs set out the policy relevant to the examination and determination of different types of NSIPs. Section 104 of the Planning Act requires the SoS to determine the application for a NSIP in accordance with the relevant NPS subject to certain exceptions. The NPS relevant to the Proposed Development are considered further in Sections 1.4 and 5 of this Scoping Report.

### *Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations*

- 1.2.6 The Proposed Development falls within Schedule 2 of the EIA Regulations under '3. Energy industry (a) industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (projects not included in Schedule 1 to these Regulations)'.

- 1.2.7 Electricity generating stations (thermal power stations and other combustion installations) only fall within Schedule 1 of the EIA Regulations (types of development that always require an EIA) if they have a heat output of 300 MW or more.
- 1.2.8 Schedule 2 developments, such as the Proposed Development, may require an EIA subject to their characteristics (e.g. size and design), the sensitivity of their location and the potential impacts that would result from them. The selection criteria for determining whether a Schedule 2 development requires an EIA is set out in Schedule 3 of the EIA Regulations.
- 1.2.9 Given the likely scale of the Proposed Development, the location of the Site, and the potential for likely significant environmental effects, the Applicant has chosen to submit an Environmental Statement ('ES') alongside the application for Development Consent. The letter that accompanies this Scoping Report therefore represents the Applicant's formal notification to the SoS under Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations that it proposes to provide an ES in respect of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development is therefore 'EIA development' for the purpose of the EIA Regulations (Regulation 6(2)(a)).

### 1.3 The Purpose of Scoping in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process

- 1.3.1 Scoping forms a key stage of the EIA process; providing a framework for identifying likely significant environmental effects arising from the Proposed Development and distinguishing the priority issues needing to be addressed within the ES. By doing so, the scoping phase assists in focusing attention on key environmental impacts for inclusion within the ES and on the assessment of issues critical to the achievement of a DCO under the Planning Act (Ref. 3). A scoping report identifies those matters which do not need to be assessed in detail. It also provides key stakeholders with an early opportunity to comment on the proposed structure, methodology, and content of the EIA.
- 1.3.2 This Scoping Report has been compiled with reference to Advice Note Seven: *Environmental Impact Assessment: Screening and Scoping* (The Planning Inspectorate, 2017) (Ref. 4) and therefore considers the environmental context of the Site and the potential environmental effects of the Proposed Development. Where environmental effects are considered to have the potential to be significant, these have been identified and this report outlines the proposed approach to be used in assessments that will be undertaken for the EIA to characterise and understand the significance of these effects. This Scoping Report also sets out the topic areas which are not considered likely to lead significant environmental effects. It is proposed that these will therefore not be considered in the ES and will be 'scoped out'.
- 1.3.3 The purpose of this Scoping Report is therefore to outline:
- the key environmental aspects in relation to the Proposed Development;
  - how these aspects have been identified;
  - the proposed methodologies and guidance that will be used and followed to assess them in the ES;

- the format and layout of the ES; and
- the environmental aspects which are not considered likely to lead to significant environment effects and are ‘scoped out’ of the ES.

1.3.4 Table 1-1 presents a list of information which should be included in a Scoping Report, as highlighted in the PINS Advice Note Seven (Ref. 4), and the location in this report where the information is presented.

**Table 1-1: Information provided in this Scoping Report (based on Advice Note Seven)**

Description of Information Required	Section in Scoping Report where the Information is Presented
<p>A plan showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The DCO site boundary and associated development;</li> <li>– Permanent land take required for the NSIP;</li> <li>– Temporary land take required for construction, including construction compounds;</li> <li>– Existing infrastructure which would be retained or upgraded for use as part of the NSIP;</li> <li>– Existing infrastructure which would be removed; and</li> <li>– Features including planning constraints and designated areas on and around the site, such as national parks or historic landscapes.</li> </ul>	<p>Figures 1.1, 2.1, 2.2 and 3.1</p>
<p>Information including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A description of the Proposed Development, including its location and technical capacity;</li> <li>– An explanation of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment; and</li> <li>– Such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 2 (Description of the Existing Environment)                      Section 3 (Project Description)                      Section 7 (Potentially Significant Environmental Effects)</p>
<p>An explanation and outline of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The approach to addressing uncertainty where it remains in relation to elements of the Proposed Development e.g. design parameters; and</li> <li>– The main alternatives considered and the reasons for selecting a preferred option.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 3 (Project Description)                      Section 4 (Consideration of Alternatives)</p>

**Description of Information Required**

**Section in Scoping Report where the Information is Presented**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A summary table depicting each of the aspects and matters that are requested to be scoped out allowing for quick identification of issues; and</li> <li>- A detailed description of the aspects and matters proposed to be scoped out of further assessment with justification provided.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 8: (Environmental topics to be scoped out of the EIA) Section 10 (Summary of environmental topics)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Results of desktop and baseline studies where available.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 7 (Baseline Conditions for each environmental topic)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guidance and best practice to be relied upon, and whether this has been agreed with the relevant bodies.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 7 (Scope of the Assessment for each environmental topic)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methods used or proposed to be used to predict impacts and the significance criteria framework used.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 6 (Proposed EIA Methodology) Section 7 (Scope of the Assessment for each environmental topic) Section 9 (EIA Process)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Any mitigation proposed and predicted residual impacts.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 7 (Scope of the Assessment for each environmental topic)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where consequential or cumulative development has been identified, how the developer intends to assess these impacts in the ES.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 6 (Effect interactions and cumulative effects) Section 9 (EIA Process)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An indication of any European designated nature conservation sites that are likely to be significantly affected by the proposed development and the nature of the likely significant impacts on these sites.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 2 (Description of Existing Environment)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key topics covered as part of the developer's scoping exercise.</li> </ul>	<p>Sections 7 (Potentially Significant Environmental Issues) and 8 (Non-Significant Issues)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An outline of the structure of the proposed ES.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 9 (Structure of technical chapters)</p>

1.3.5 The EIA will be an iterative process that feeds into the engineering design of the Proposed Development in order to avoid, reduce, or otherwise mitigate significant environmental effects where they are predicted to occur. The final design of the Proposed Development (including details of the maximum and minimum development parameters where appropriate) will be reported in the ES along with the findings of the EIA.

## 1.4 The Need for the Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 A number of NPSs for energy infrastructure were designated by the SoS for Energy and Climate Change in July 2011. The 'need' that exists for new electricity generating infrastructure, such as the Proposed Development, is confirmed by these NPSs. The NPSs of most direct relevance to the Proposed Development are the 'Overarching NPS for Energy Infrastructure' (EN-1) (Ref. 4) and the 'NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure' (EN-3) (Ref. 6), which covers energy from biomass and/or waste.
- 1.4.2 Part 2 of EN-1 'Government policy on energy and energy infrastructure development' outlines the policy context for the development of nationally significant energy infrastructure. Paragraph 2.1.2 highlights that energy is vital to economic prosperity and social well-being and, as such, it is important to ensure that the UK has secure and affordable energy. Furthermore, producing the energy the UK requires and getting it to where it is needed necessitates a significant amount of infrastructure, at all scales.
- 1.4.3 Section 2.2 of EN-1 'The road to 2050' confirms the Government's commitment to meet the UK's legally binding target to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels (paragraph 2.2.1). This will require major changes in how energy is generated and used. It identifies a number of key themes of Government energy policy. These include the transition to a low carbon economy; the power sector and carbon emissions; electricity market reform; and the security of energy supplies.
- 1.4.4 The section on 'electricity market reform' (paragraphs 2.2.16 - 2.2.19) highlights how around a quarter of the UK's generating capacity is due to close by the end of the decade (by 2020) and that while for the time being electricity margins are healthy (that position has changed with the recent closures of coal-fired power stations) there is still the need for investment of over £100 billion in the electricity sector alone by the end of the decade. It goes on to state that the Government is looking at a variety of reforms in order to promote investment so as to replace aging infrastructure.
- 1.4.5 Paragraphs 2.2.20 - 2.2.26 of EN-1 deal with the 'security of energy supplies'. Paragraph 2.2.20 states that it is critical that the UK continues to have secure and reliable supplies of electricity as it makes the transition to a low carbon economy. Furthermore, that to manage the risks to achieving security of supply, the UK needs:
- sufficient electricity capacity to meet demand at all times, including a 'safety margin of spare capacity' to accommodate unforeseen fluctuations in supply or demand;
  - reliable associated supply chains (for example, fuel for power stations) to meet demand as it rises; and
  - a diverse mix of technologies and fuels (and fuel supply routes), so that it does not rely on any one technology or fuel.
- 1.4.6 Part 3 of EN-1 'The need for new nationally significant energy infrastructure' defines and sets out the 'need' that exists for nationally significant energy infrastructure. Paragraph 3.1.1 states that the UK needs all the types of energy infrastructure covered by EN-1 (this covers a range of electricity generating capacity, including waste to energy) in order to

achieve energy security. Paragraph 3.1.2 goes on to state that it is for industry to propose new energy infrastructure and that the Government does not consider it appropriate for planning policy to set targets for or limits on different technologies.

- 1.4.7 Notably, paragraph 3.1.3 stresses that the SoS should assess applications for development consent for the types of infrastructure covered by the energy NPSs “...on the basis that the Government has demonstrated that there is a need for those types of infrastructure and that the scale and urgency of that need...” is as described for each of them. Paragraph 3.1.4 notes that the SoS should give substantial weight to the contribution that all proposed developments would make toward satisfying this need when considering applications under the Planning Act 2008.
- 1.4.8 As such, the need that exists for new energy infrastructure is not open to debate or interpretation and is clearly confirmed by EN-1.
- 1.4.9 Section 3.3 of Part 3 of EN-1 sets out why the Government believes that there is an urgent need for new electricity infrastructure, including:
- **Meeting energy security and carbon reduction objectives** - the need to ensure there is sufficient electricity generating capacity to meet maximum peak demand, with a safety margin of spare capacity to accommodate unexpectedly high demand and to mitigate risks such as unexpected plant closures and extreme weather events; and a diverse mix of power generation to reduce reliance on any one type of generation or source of fuel or power.
  - **The need to replace closing electricity generating capacity** - at least 22 gigawatt (GW) of existing electricity generating capacity will need to be replaced in the coming years, particularly by the end of the decade, as a result of tightening environmental regulation and ageing power stations (in particular the closure of coal-fired stations); in addition to this about 10 GW of nuclear generating capacity is expected to close over the next 20 years.
  - **The need for more electricity capacity to support the increased supply from renewables** - decarbonisation of electricity generation is reliant on a dramatic increase in the amount of renewable energy; however, some renewable sources (such as wind, solar and tidal) are intermittent and cannot be adjusted to meet demand. As a result, the more renewable generating capacity the UK has, the more generation capacity it will require overall to provide back up at times when the availability of renewable sources is low.
  - **Future increases in electricity demand** - even with major improvements in overall energy efficiency, it is expected that demand for electricity will increase, as significant sectors of energy demand (such as industry, heating and transport) switch from being powered by fossil fuels to using electricity. As a result of this, total electricity consumption could double by 2050 and, depending upon the choice of how electricity is supplied, total capacity may need to more than double to be sufficiently robust to all weather conditions.

- 1.4.10 Paragraphs 3.3.15 - 3.3.24 of EN-1 deal with the urgency of the need for new electricity generating capacity. Paragraph 3.3.15 states that in order to secure energy supplies that enable the UK to meet its climate change obligations to 2050, there is an urgent need for new energy infrastructure to be brought forward as soon as possible, and certainly in the next 10-15 years.
- 1.4.11 Paragraph 3.3.23 confirms that the Government believes (based on predictions) that it is prudent to plan for a minimum need of 59 GW of new electricity generating capacity by 2025 in order to minimise the risk to energy security and resilience. The Government would like to see a significant proportion of the balance come from low carbon generation (paragraph 3.3.22).
- 1.4.12 EN-3 (Ref. 6) Part 2.5 states that “Electricity generation from renewable energy is an important element in the Government’s development of a low-carbon economy... a significant increase in generation from large-scale renewable energy infrastructure is necessary to meet the 15% renewable energy target”. Specifically, “The recovery of energy from the combustion of waste, where in accordance with the waste hierarchy will play an increasingly important role in meeting the UK’s energy needs...” and that the recovery of energy from the combustion of waste forms an important element of the waste management strategy in England and Wales. This section goes on to recognise the role that recovery of energy from waste can play in the delivery of waste management services in the UK, as long as schemes comply with the waste hierarchy and do not prejudice local, regional and national waste management strategies and plans.
- 1.4.13 The White Paper (Ref. 7), which formed the basis of the Energy Act 2008 (Ref. 8), sets out the Government’s plans for tackling climate change by reducing carbon emissions whilst ensuring the availability of secure, clean, affordable energy.
- 1.4.14 As outlined in paragraph 1.1.4 it is anticipated that the Proposed Development will help to:
- maximise energy recovery from residual waste, obtained from various sources of MSW and commercial and industrial waste;
  - complement recycling initiatives by accepting waste after these processes have been carried out, thereby forming part of an integrated waste management system; and
  - maximise positive use of waste materials that may otherwise be disposed of to landfill, saving valuable landfill space. This will also result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (including methane) that would otherwise have been generated from the breakdown of the waste material had it gone to landfill.
- 1.4.15 The Planning Statement that will form part of the DCO application will set out consider the need for the Proposed Development in more detail in addition to its conformity with the waste hierarchy and its effects on, and ability to support, relevant waste plans.

## 2 Description of the Existing Environment

### 2.1 Site Description

- 2.1.1 The Site (the land that will be encompassed within the DCO application) is located approximately 1.8 km north of Barton Stacey and 7 km to the east of Andover. The Site lies within the administrative areas of TVBC and HCC.
- 2.1.2 The location of the Site is shown in Figure 2-1 and is defined by the indicative red line boundary. The MRF and IBA facilities are located adjacent and to the east of the Site. Beyond these facilities is a clay pigeon shooting range. The Access Road to the recycling facilities is located to the south of the Site, beyond which lies open space controlled by the MOD and the A303. A band of broadleaved woodland runs along the northern boundary and a mix of grassland, woodland and scrub is located to the west. Barton Stacey Services is located approximately 0.3 km to the south west of the Site and includes a petrol station, hotel, and 7 chalet style permanent dwellings. The Street runs along the western boundary of the Site, beyond which lies scrub woodland and a driver training site which is also controlled by the MOD. Agricultural land and a solar farm generating station are located to the north.
- 2.1.3 The Site is mostly undeveloped grassland. A prefabricated portable cabin, hardstanding car park and access road are located in the south-east corner of the Site and currently serve the adjacent MRF and IBA facilities.
- 2.1.4 The Site overlies superficial Head Deposits comprising clay, silts, sands and gravels. The bedrock geology underlying the site, Seaford Chalk Formation, is classified as a principal aquifer. The River Dever and River Test are located approximately 800 m south and 1.1 km north-west of the Site respectively. The entirety of the Site lies within Flood Zone 1 and has a low risk of flooding (less than a 1 in 1,000 annual probability).
- 2.1.5 The Site is predominantly flat with a slight downward slope towards the south and centre. Manmade grassed bunds are located around the office cabin in the south-eastern corner, to the north-east adjacent to the MRF Facility along the southern boundary of the Site. The highest elevation is 74 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the north-eastern part of the Site and the lowest elevation is 60 m AOD in the centre and southern part of the Site.
- 2.1.6 There are no internationally designated nature conservation sites (i.e. Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, or Ramsar sites) within 10 km of the Site. Three nationally designated sites exist within 2 km of the Site, the River Test Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (0.8 km to the south and 1 km to the north of the Site), Easton Aston Common SSSI (1.5 km to the north), and Bransbury Common SSSI (1.7 km to the south-west).
- 2.1.7 The North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is located 3.5 km north of the Site.
- 2.1.8 There are a number of Grade II listed buildings within the vicinity of the Site, the closest of which is approximately 0.9 km to the north-west of the Site at Southside Farm. These

include Southside Farmhouse, Granary, two stables, and Barn and Cartshed. The nearest Grade II\* listed building is Church Farmhouse and Garden Wall approximately 1.4 km south and the nearest Grade I listed building is the Church of St Nicholas approximately 1.6 km north west of the Site. The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), named the Andyke is approximately 1.1 km south-west of the Site.

- 2.1.9 Further details on the environmental constraints and the sensitive receptors associated with the Proposed Development can be found in Section 7 of this report.

Figure 2-1: Aerial Photograph of the Site



## 2.2 Site History

- 2.2.1 The majority of the Site has historically been undeveloped and predominantly used as arable land. The Site and immediate surrounds were historically owned by the MOD, purchased by what was then the War Department in 1943 from the McCreagh family.
- 2.2.2 Historical mapping from 1956 shows three buildings, a post office and a cinema, and an access road located to the west within the Site boundary. These buildings were later removed and are not shown on mapping from 1973 onwards. The Site has been undeveloped since with the exception of the portable cabin and associated car park located in the south-east of the Site.

## 2.3 Potential Environmental Receptors

- 2.3.1 When undertaking an EIA it is important to understand which receptors will be considered as part of the assessment. Following a review of the study site (to include the Site and surrounding land to the extent to which receptors may be affected by the Proposed Development), the following potential sensitive receptors to the Proposed Development have been identified (note this may not be an exhaustive list and will be reviewed in detail throughout the EIA process):

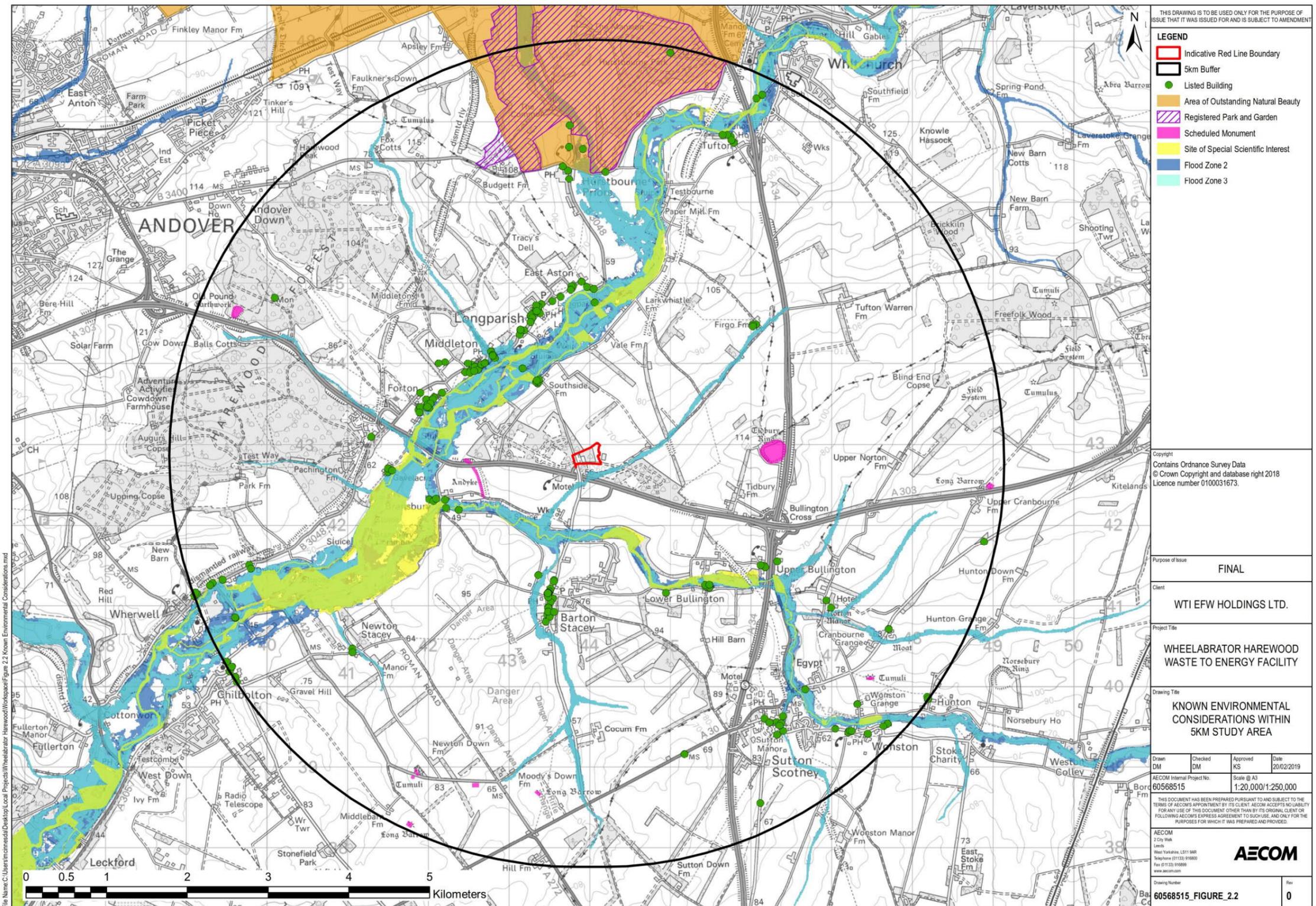
- Human Receptors:
  - Local residents at Barton Stacey Services (approximately 0.3 km south west of the Site);
  - Staff at the Raymond Brown facility, adjacent to the Site;
  - Local farms including Southside Farm (approximately 0.9 km north west of the Site), and Little Bullington and Tidbury Farm (approximately 1.6 km east);
  - Local residents at Roberts Road south of the A303, north of Barton Stacey;
  - Local residents of the surrounding areas including Barton Stacey, Forton, Bransbury, Bullington, Middleton, and Longparish;
  - Users of local recreational facilities, such as the shooting school and local cricket facilities (Longparish Cricket Pitch approximately 1.6 km north west and at Hurstbourne Priors 3.7 km north of the Site);
  - Users of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) (the closest PRoW is a restricted byway located 1 km to the east of the Site);
  - Local road users;
  - Local education facilities, including Barton Stacey Church of England Primary School, approximately 1.3 km south of the Site; and
  - Construction and operational workers working on Site.

- Ecological Receptors:
  - River Test SSSI, approximately 0.8 km south and 1 km north of the Site;
  - Easton Aston Common SSSI, approximately 1.5 km to the north of the Site;
  - Bransbury Common SSSI, approximately 1.7 km south west of the Site;
  - Drayton Down (Area 1) Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), approximately 0.5 km east of the Site;
  - Longparish Cornfields SINC, approximately 0.5 km north of the Site;
  - Longparish Meadow SINC, approximately 1.1 km north west of the Site;
  - Lower Mills Meadow SINC, approximately 1.2 km north of the Site;
  - Lower Farm Meadow SINC, approximately 1.6 km north west of the Site;
  - Middleton Wood SINC, approximately 1.8 km north west of the Site;
  - Test Way, North of Middleton SINC, approximately 1.8 km north west of the Site;
  - Tidbury Ring Wood SINC, approximately 2.0 km east of the Site;
  - Non-designated ecological receptors within and immediately adjacent to the Site;
- Hydrological / flood risk, geological and hydrogeological
  - River Dever, approximately 0.8 km to the south of the Site;
  - River Test, approximately 1.1 km north-west of the Site;
  - Principal Aquifer underlying the site, known as the Seaford Chalk Formation;
- Cultural Heritage and Landscape
  - Key short, medium and long-distance views and the potential impact upon the North Wessex Downs AONB approximately 3.5 km north of the Site;
  - Grade II listed Granary approximately 1 km north east of the Proposed Development. This is one of 5 grade II listed buildings at Southside Farm, the others of which fall outside the study area.
  - The Andyke SAM, a large linear earthwork and ditch, and Tidbury Ring SAM, a large hillfort approximately 1.1 km south-west and 2 km east of the Site respectively.
  - National Character Area 130 Hampshire Downs;

- Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) identified in the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment;
  - LCAs identified in the Test Valley Borough Landscape Character Assessment, Winchester District Landscape Character Assessment, and Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment;
  - LCAs identified in the North Wessex AONB Integrated Landscape Character Assessment; and
  - LCAs identified within the South Downs National Park Landscape Character Assessment.
- Traffic and Transport
    - Local transport network including junctions to the A303;
  - Other, infrastructure and social considerations:
    - Underground services including electricity, water, communications;
    - Local businesses, in particular the solar farm which borders the Site to the north, the MRF and IBA facilities located directly east of the Site, the Shooting Range to the east of the Site, beyond the MRF and IBA, and MOD controlled land located south of the Site.

2.3.2 These potentially sensitive receptors are discussed further within Section 7 of this report. Figure 2-2 illustrates a number of the environmental considerations known at this stage of the EIA within the study area (the Site and surrounding areas).

Figure 2-2: Known Environmental Considerations within 5km



## 3 Proposed Development Description

### 3.1 The Proposed Development Description

- 3.1.1 The Proposed Development is a waste to energy facility with a capacity of approximately 65 MW gross output, capable of producing low carbon electricity and heat through waste derived fuels from various sources of processed MSW and commercial and industrial waste. The produced net power will be exported to the national grid.
- 3.1.2 The proposed facility contains two combustion lines. The maximum capacity of the facility, for both combustion lines, is 500,000 tonnes of fuel per annum (tpa). Fluctuations in the fuel calorific value may vary the annual waste throughput. The throughput may be less than this maximum, but a worst case has been assumed for the purpose of the impact assessment.
- 3.1.3 In outline, the process will be as follows:
- fuel will be delivered to the Proposed Development by road. The fuel will be unloaded in the tipping hall and stored in an enclosed waste bunker;
  - fuel will be removed from the bunker by a crane grab and loaded into the feed chute for delivery to the furnace on combustion lines (to accommodate alternative design configuration);
  - in the furnace the fuel will be fully combusted into a combustion gas and bottom ash residue;
  - bottom ash will be ejected to a water bath to cool the ash and provide a gas seal;
  - hot gases from the waste combustion will be passed through a boiler to raise steam. The steam will then be passed to a steam turbine to generate electricity for use within the facility and for export;
  - the facility will be “ Combined Heat and Power (CHP) ready” as defined within Environment Agency guidance for “*combustion and energy from waste plants version 1.0 February 2013*”. When a local heating demand becomes available, the provision of a heat off-take to supply a network would be possible with minimal modifications to the installed system;
  - the combustion gases will be cleaned in a flue gas treatment plant. This will include nitrogen oxide abatement through the use of ammonia (or similar) injection, the injection of activated carbon, primarily to control dioxin emissions, the injection of lime or suitable equivalent to control acid gas emissions, and the use of a fabric filter to remove dust; and
  - the cleaned exhaust gases will be released to atmosphere via a stack dedicated to each combustion line.

3.1.4 The facility will have an operational life of approximately 50 years.

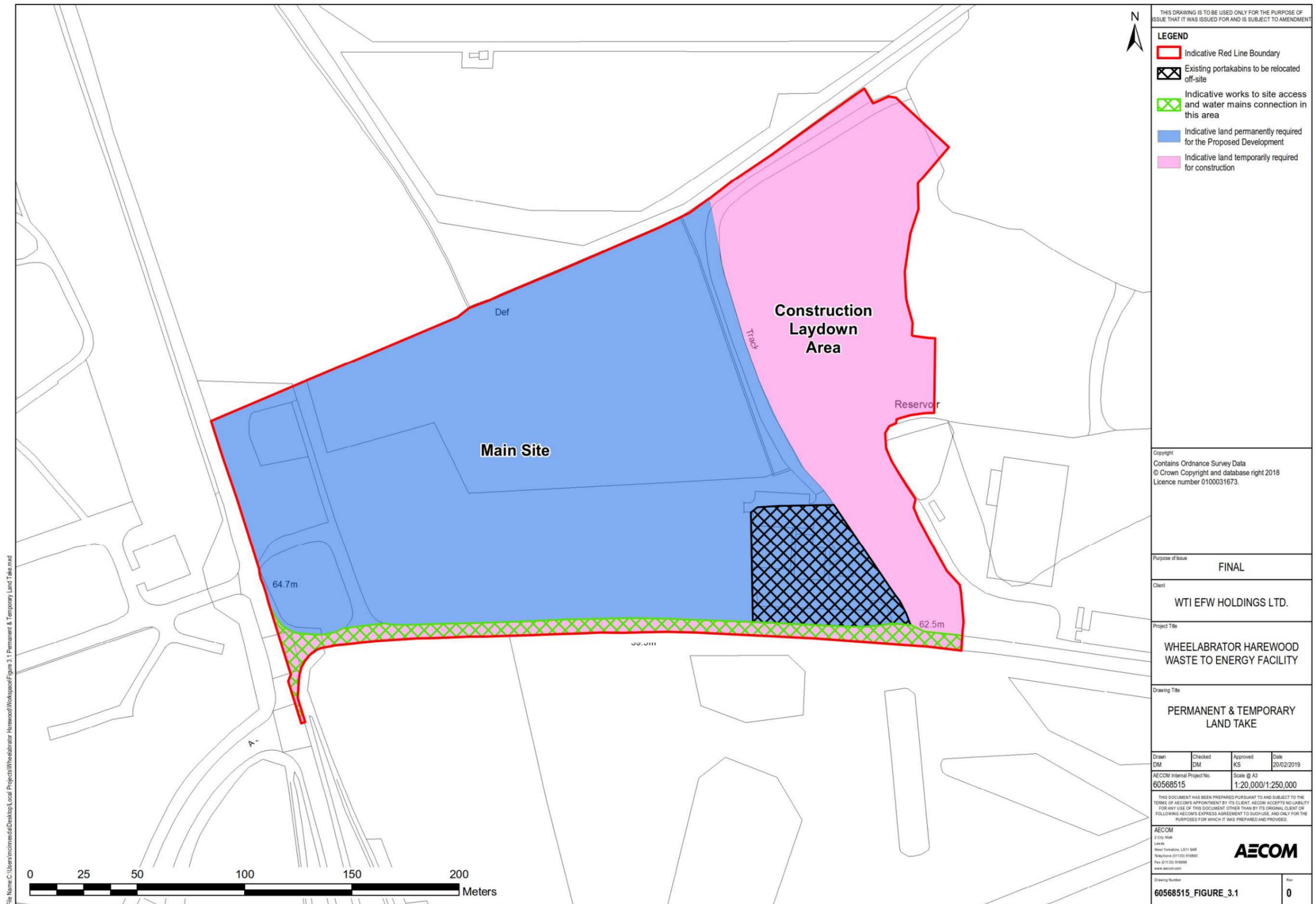
## 3.2 Preparation of the Site

3.2.1 The prefabricated office cabin will be removed and relocated to the neighbouring MRF prior to construction works commencing. The construction of a new office cabin for the MRF does not form part of the Proposed Development.

3.2.2 Figure 3-1 shows the temporary land take required for construction, to include construction compounds, car parking and pre-assembly of equipment. This area (referred to as the 'Construction Laydown Area'), currently comprising a 6.5 m manmade grassed bund made from inert material, will be levelled. The volume of material to be removed from this area has yet to be established. It is envisaged that the spoil from the bund will be beneficially used in the landscaping and construction of the facility where possible. Any surplus material will be taken off-site. Following construction, this land will remain at the levelled height but will revert back to the neighbouring facility's use.

3.2.3 The finished ground level for the Proposed Development is yet to be established and will depend on a number of factors including ground water levels. The maximum depth of excavation for the land required permanently (shown on Figure 3-1), is unlikely to exceed 6 m below ground levels (bgl). Where possible a cut and fill balance will be sought to minimise the requirement for import or export of materials (and associated traffic and environmental effects).

Figure 3-1: Permanent and Temporary Land Take



### 3.3 Facility Description

3.3.1 At the current stage of design, it is likely that the following components will form part of the waste to energy facility. Where provided, the dimensions below are the likely maximum parameters for the Proposed Development. All dimensions provided are indicative and may be subject to change through the detailed design and EIA process:

- Fuel Reception and Storage – a weighbridge gatehouse will be located on the access road into the site. A fully enclosed fuel reception area incorporates a Tipping Hall, a Waste Bunker, and stores/ workshop. This is likely to be up to 45 m height.
- Boiler House (up to 55 m in height);
- Ash collection area (Bottom Ash Bays);
- Two stacks (that is one stack for each combustion line). The stacks will be built to the height necessary to ensure adequate dispersion of the emitted pollutants. The final height will be determined through technical studies once specific emission parameters for the stack are confirmed. Each combustion line will have a separate flue. The maximum height for the stack is likely to be between 90-100 m above ground level and will be subject to further assessment to determine whether the height can be reduced;
- Stack gas emission control equipment and flue gas treatment plant;
- Above ground distillate storage tanks for use at start up and as an auxiliary fuel;
- Administrative offices;
- Air Cooled Condenser (ACC) to provide cooling across the facility (up to 40 m in height); and
- Substation and mains transformer.

3.3.2 The development parameters for the Proposed Development will be refined further as the design evolves through an iterative process around setting maximum and minimum parameters as may be required in accordance with PINS Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope. This will be taken into account as appropriate in the technical assessments presented in the EIA such that the worst-case environmental effects associated with the maximum (or minimum) parameters will be considered as appropriate.

### 3.4 Grid and Utilities Connections

3.4.1 The ES will detail the utilities requirements including electricity, telecommunications, foul and surface water. Connection to the water infrastructure will take place within the site boundary at the south western corner, where the existing water main is located.

3.4.2 The Proposed Development will connect to the National Grid via a Distribution Network Operator substation. The works required to connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid have not been determined at this stage. It is likely that the connection will be

via an existing off-site substation near Andover. The connection between the facility and the substation will likely comprise below ground cables. The route of the cables has not yet been finalised. The connection works will be progressed by a Distribution Network Operator, potentially using permitted development rights and will not be included as part of the Proposed Development although the potential options for connection works will be considered as part of the cumulative effects assessment in the ES, as described in Section 6.6.

### 3.5 Fuel Description

3.5.1 The facility will be capable of burning a wide range of waste derived fuels, processed to the Applicant's required specification. The sources of the fuels will typically comprise:

- MSW (waste from households and the household-like component of commercial and industrial waste) with delivery to the Site after processing to satisfy recycling requirements; and
- Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste with delivery to Site after processing to satisfy recycling requirements.

### 3.6 Operations and Access

3.6.1 The facility will operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week with programmed offline periods for maintenance.

3.6.2 Fuel will be delivered to the Proposed Development by road. Operational traffic will enter the Site from the A303, joining The Street and onto the Access Road before turning left into the Site. The junction into the Site will be set back approximately 45 m from the priority junction to The Street. The layout of the Site will be configured to avoid traffic extending onto the Access Road (private access road) or the public highway.

3.6.3 The potential impacts of the truck movements during construction and operation of the Proposed Development will be considered as part of the EIA. The facility will be designed to operate on a range of fuels with an anticipated capacity to process a maximum of 500,000 tpa.

3.6.4 It is estimated that the Proposed Development will provide approximately 50 new permanent full-time jobs in skilled employment positions to operate the facility. The employment opportunities are significantly higher during the construction phase with peak workforce on site expected to be up to 1,000 personnel.

### 3.7 Process Description

3.7.1 Upon arrival the waste derived fuel will be checked and weighed after which it will be moved into the fuel reception area (Tipping Hall). This comprises an enclosed building, maintained under slight negative pressure to reduce the risk of odours, dust or litter from escaping. The fuel will be discharged into a storage bunker of sufficient size to hold up to

5 days fuel supply for both lines. It will be housed within the enclosed building, which will allow headroom for the crane mechanism above the bunker.

- 3.7.2 The fuel will be transferred from the bunker by an overhead crane into the feed hoppers serving each of the combustion grates. The grate is envisaged to be a moving water-cooled design. The fuel passes through a number of grate modules and the boiler configuration is designed to reduce the production of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).
- 3.7.3 The facility will be designed and operated to meet the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive and, as appropriate, the relevant EU Best Available Techniques (BAT). Its operations will be strictly regulated by the Environment Agency under an Environmental Permit that the Applicant will apply for. The combustion control system will regulate the combustion conditions and the levels of pollutants and particulates in the flue gas before treatment.
- 3.7.4 The hot gases produced during the combustion process will pass through the boiler to raise steam, which will in turn reduce the flue gas temperature. The rate of gas cooling will be determined by the boiler design. The steam will then be fed into a single steam turbine which will generate electricity, with the steam subsequently being condensed using air cooled condensers.
- 3.7.5 The Proposed Development will be fully compliant with the operational and air emission parameters for incineration plant specified in the Industrial Emissions Directive (as implemented by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007, updated 2013). The final design and configuration of the emission abatement plant would be agreed with the Environment Agency. It is envisaged that the following well proven secondary pollution control systems will be installed on the plant:
- hydrated lime, or suitable equivalent, and activated carbon injection for the abatement of hydrogen chloride, sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), heavy metals, and organic compounds;
  - bag filters will be installed to remove particulates, heavy metals and the reacted lime and activated carbon; and
  - Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) or Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) NO<sub>x</sub> abatement will be installed and operated as and when required.
- 3.7.6 The cleaned gases from the combustion process will be released into the atmosphere via a separate flue and chimney stack for each process line. The stack height will be determined following further technical modelling but is envisaged to be circa 90 - 100 m above ground level. The plant emissions will be monitored in line with the Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) Code (May 1998). This will ensure 'effective measurement, recording and standardized reporting of specified emissions and other parameters' and 'identifies acceptable methods and specifications for the installation and operation of such monitoring systems' (Ref. 9).
- 3.7.7 The two main by-products from the Proposed Development will be bottom ash and flue gas treatment residues. Bottom ash from the combustion grates will be removed and fed

into a water filled quench pit. A conveyor or equivalent will then transport the wet ash to the ash storage bunker. It is the Applicant's aspiration to transfer the ash to the neighbouring IBA facility and the Applicant is in negotiations with the owner of the neighbouring facility. If this is not possible, the ash would be transferred to an offsite Ash Recycling Facility where it will be processed to produce a substitute aggregate material. If a suitable recovery facility will not accept the residue, it may be transferred for disposal to an off-site landfill.

- 3.7.8 The flue gas treatment residue will contain fly ash from the boiler and reagents and reaction products from the hydrated lime scrubber. This material is designated as hazardous waste and therefore is required to be treated before disposal to landfill. This residue will therefore be segregated and stored in sealed silos, before being transported off-site for processing or disposal by appropriately licensed contractors.
- 3.7.9 No process effluent water will be discharged from the Site as it will be recycled within the plant.

### **3.8 Indicative Programme**

- 3.8.1 Subject to a DCO being granted, it is anticipated that construction could commence in 2022 and last approximately three and a half years.
- 3.8.2 The ES will provide further details of the proposed construction activities and their proposed duration, along with an indicative programme for each phase of the works.
- 3.8.3 The Proposed Development is expected to operate for 50 years. At the end of its operating life, the most likely scenario is that the Proposed Development would be shut down and all structures removed from site. There is limited information available at this stage regarding decommissioning methods and timescales.

### **3.9 Construction Environmental Management Plan**

- 3.9.1 The EIA will be supported by a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which will describe the specific mitigation measures to be followed to reduce nuisance impacts from:
- construction traffic (including parking and access requirements);
  - earthworks;
  - noise and vibration;
  - dust generation; and
  - waste generation.
- 3.9.2 The full Construction Method Statement (CMS) and CEMP will be produced as a Requirement of the DCO and will identify all the procedures to be adhered to throughout construction.

- 3.9.3 Contracts with companies involved in the construction works will incorporate environmental control, health and safety regulations and current guidance with the intention that construction activities are sustainable and that all contractors involved with the construction stages are committed to agreed best practice and meet all relevant environmental legislation including: Control of Pollution Act 1974 (COPA), Environment Act 1995 and Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.
- 3.9.4 All construction works will adhere to the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM).

## 4 Consideration of Alternatives

4.1.1 The EIA process provides an opportunity to describe the design evolution of the Proposed Development as well as consideration of any alternative development options, including specifically considering the different potential environmental impacts of those options, before a final decision is taken on the design. The ES will describe alternatives which were considered by the Applicant, including:

- ‘Do Nothing Scenario’ – the consequences of no development taking place. It is considered that the ‘Do Nothing’ scenario is not appropriate given the established need for new energy generation and to contribute toward the achievement of waste management objectives.
- ‘Alternative sites’ – examination of alternative locations for the Proposed Development and the rationale behind the selection of the preferred site. The choice of the Site was influenced by excellent transport links and the fuel catchment area, in addition to being located adjacent to an existing major waste site.
- ‘Alternative designs’ – the ES will summarise the evolution of the design proposals including the modifications that have taken place to date and the environmental considerations which have led to those modifications. A summary of the main alternatives considered (such as alternative layouts within the Proposed Development Site and plant technology) will be presented together with a review of the respective environmental effects of the alternatives and the final design. The ES will also summarise comments received through consultation and where design aspects for the Proposed Development have been influenced by the consultation process.

## 5 Planning Policy Context

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an overview of the planning policy framework against which the Proposed Development will be considered by the SoS. Section 1.2 provides an introduction to the consenting and regulatory regime.
- 5.1.2 A more detailed review of legislative and policy matters will be provided in a Planning Statement that will form part of the DCO application. The ES will refer to relevant guidance, policy, and legislation in each technical chapter.

### 5.2 National Policy Statements

- 5.2.1 The Planning Act 2008 grants the relevant SoS power to designate National Policy Statements (NPSs) setting out policy relevant to the examination and determination of different types of NSIPs. Notably, where a NPS has an effect in relation to a type of NSIP, Section 104 of Planning Act requires the SoS to determine the application for the NSIP in accordance with the relevant NPS, unless this would:
- lead to the UK being in breach of its international obligations;
  - be in breach of any statutory duty that applies to the SoS;
  - be unlawful;
  - the adverse impacts of the development outweigh its benefits; or
  - be contrary to any regulations that may be made prescribing other relevant conditions.
- 5.2.2 The NPSs that have effect are therefore the primary basis for decision making by the SoS on applications for NSIPs.
- 5.2.3 In July 2011, the SoS for the then Department Energy and Climate Change (now the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) designated a number of statements as NPSs for energy infrastructure. These include an overarching NPS and a number of technology specific NPSs. The NPSs that are most relevant to the Proposed Development are:
- the Overarching NPS for Energy ('EN-1') (Ref. 5); and
  - the NPS for Renewable Energy ('EN-3') (Ref. 6).
- 5.2.4 The NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref. 10) may also be of some relevance in the context of the off-site grid connection.
- 5.2.5 As outlined at Section 1.4, EN-1 confirms the need that exists for all types of electricity generating infrastructure covered by the NPS, including waste to energy, and confirms

that applications should be considered on that basis and that substantial weight should be given to the contribution which projects make towards satisfying that need.

- 5.2.6 Part 4 of EN-1 sets out a number of 'assessment principles' that must be taken into account in preparing, examining and determining applications for nationally significant energy infrastructure. General points include (paragraph 4.1.2) given the level and urgency of need for the infrastructure covered by the energy NPSs, the requirement for the SoS to start with a presumption in favour of granting consent for applications for energy NSIPs. This presumption applies unless any more specific and relevant policies set out in the relevant NPS clearly indicate that consent should be refused or any of the considerations referred to in Section 104 of the Planning Act 2008 (noted above at paragraph 5.2.2) apply.
- 5.2.7 Paragraph 4.1.3 goes on to state that in considering any application, and in particular, when weighing its adverse impacts against its benefits, the SoS should take into account:
- its potential benefits, including its contribution to meeting the need for energy infrastructure, job creation and any long-term or wider benefits; and
  - its potential adverse impacts, including any long-term and cumulative adverse impacts, as well as any measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any adverse impacts.
- 5.2.8 Paragraph 4.1.4 continues by stating that within this context the SoS should take into account environmental, social and economic benefits and adverse impacts, at national, regional and local levels.
- 5.2.9 Other assessment principles include the matters to be covered within the ES produced for the application; the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010; the consideration of alternatives; criteria for 'good design'; consideration of the feasibility of combined heat and power; grid connection; climate change adaptation; pollution control and environmental regulatory regimes; safety; hazardous substances; health; common law; and statutory nuisance and security, amongst others.
- 5.2.10 Part 5 of EN-1 lists a number of 'generic impacts' that relate to most types of energy infrastructure, which should be taken into account when preparing and considering applications. These include land use; socio-economics; air quality and emissions; noise and vibration; dust, odour, artificial light, steam and smoke; traffic and transport; civil and military aviation; biodiversity and geological conservation; historic environment; landscape and visual; water quality and resources; and flood risk and waste, amongst others. Paragraph 5.1.2 of EN-1 stresses that the list of impacts is not exhaustive and that applicants should identify the impacts of their proposed developments in the ES in terms of both those covered by the NPSs and others that may be relevant. In relation to each of the generic impacts listed within Part 5 of EN-1, guidance is provided on how the applicant should assess these within their application and also the considerations that the SoS should take into account in decision-making.

- 5.2.11 In addition to a number of the assessment principles and generic impacts covered by EN-1, Part 2 of EN-3 'Assessment and technology-specific information' sets out the considerations to be taken into account in the preparation and assessment of applications for waste to energy plants. These include climate change adaptations; criteria for 'good design' for energy infrastructure and factors influencing site selection by applicants. In the case of waste to energy plants, site selection factors can include grid connection, transport infrastructure, and combined heat and power, amongst others.
- 5.2.12 The scope of the EIA undertaken will address the requirements set out in EN-1 (Ref. 5), EN-3 (Ref. 6) and, where relevant, EN-5 (Ref. 10). In particular, the scope will take account of EN-1 Part 4 'Assessment Principles' and Part 5 'Generic Impacts' and EN-3 Part 2.
- 5.2.13 In taking decisions on applications for NSIPs, Section 104 of the Planning Act states that the SoS must also (in addition to the NPSs) have regard to appropriate marine policy documents, local impact reports and any other matters that the SoS considers to be both 'important and relevant' to their decision. Such matters can include other national planning policy documents and development plan documents.

### 5.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 5.3.1 The NPPF (Ref. 12) was first published on 27 March 2012 and revised on 24 July 2018. It sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are to be applied. It is a material consideration in planning decisions. Paragraph 5 of the NPPF makes it clear that the document does not contain specific policies for NSIPs and that applications in relation to NSIPs are to be determined in accordance with the decision-making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant NPSs, as well as any other matters that are relevant. However, paragraph 5 goes on to confirm that the NPPF may be considered to be a matter that is relevant for the purposes of assessing DCO applications. The policies contained within the NPPF are expanded upon and supported by the 'Planning Practice Guidance' (PPG), which was published in March 2014.
- 5.3.2 The EIA undertaken for the Proposed Development will have regard to the relevant policies of the revised NPPF and the guidance contained in the PPG as part of the overall framework of national policy.

### 5.4 National Waste Policy

- 5.4.1 Documents reflecting current national waste policy and legislation are also relevant to the Proposed Development. These include the 'Waste Management Plan for England 2013' (Ref. 12); 'National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)' (Ref. 13); and the 'Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011' (Ref. 14) and its 'Action Plan' (Ref. 15). Compliance will be required with the revised 'Waste Framework Directive' (2008/98/EC) (Ref. 16) and 'The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011' (Ref. 17) (as amended) when determining the environmental permit.

- 5.4.2 The EIA will have regard to national waste policy in so far as this is relevant to the Proposed Development, while the Planning Statement will demonstrate compliance with the 'Waste Hierarchy'.

## 5.5 The Development Plan

- 5.5.1 While EN-1 (Ref. 5) recognises that local development plan documents may be both important and relevant to decision making, it confirms that in the event of conflict with a NPS that the latter will prevail.
- 5.5.2 The Site lies within the administrative areas of both HCC and TVBC. HCC has responsibility for minerals and waste development while TVBC is the local planning authority. The development plan for the Site comprises the following documents:
- The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (adopted October 2013) (Ref. 18); and
  - The Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan Development Plan Document (DPD) 2011 – 2029 (adopted January 2016) (Ref. 19).
- 5.5.3 The 'Key Diagram' of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan identifies the MRF and IBA facilities as a 'Major strategic waste site' for the recovery and recycling of waste. They are also identified at Appendix B 'List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites' of the Minerals and Waste Plan (Site TV231) for "*aggregates recycling*". The entry for Site TV231 goes on to state that it "... includes other material recovery (MRF) and Foamix plant for manufacturing road making materials from recycled asphalt planings." The MRF and IBA facilities are subject to Policy 26 'Safeguarding - waste infrastructure' of the Minerals and Waste Plan. This policy relates to a safeguarding zone (of up to 250m) that has been set around allocated waste sites and which requires the relevant planning authority to consider the impact of any new development proposed within the safeguarding zone upon the existing allocated waste use.
- 5.5.4 Policy 24 'Sustainable waste management' of the Minerals and Waste Plan confirms that the long-term aim in the County is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from land fill. All waste development should:
- encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy;
  - reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill;
  - be located near to sources of waste, or markets for its use; and/or
  - maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites.
- 5.5.5 Policy 25 goes on to state that the co-location of activities with existing operations will be supported, where appropriate, including where it would not cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities in the local area.

- 5.5.6 Policy 28 'Energy recovery development' states that energy recovery, including energy from waste, should:
- Be used to divert waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted;
  - Wherever practicable, provide combined heat and power. As a minimum requirement the scheme should recover energy through electricity production and the plant should be designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future; and
  - Provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.
- 5.5.7 Paragraph 6.189 to Policy 28 recognises that energy generation from waste or other low carbon fuels is an important component of the County's strategy for generating low carbon and renewable energy.
- 5.5.8 Paragraph 6.192 states that there is a general presumption that major waste facilities should be located close to the strategic road network to minimise the effect of traffic.
- 5.5.9 Paragraph 6.196 confirms that the Plan expects market led delivery and therefore it is not appropriate to identify and allocate any of the individual sites identified for recycling and recovery facilities. To provide more flexibility to the market, the Plan identifies broad locations within the County where there are a number of sites that would be suitable for waste management in principle. These locations are illustrated on the Key Diagram, within the Plan.
- 5.5.10 The Site is also shown on the Policies Map of the Minerals and Waste Plan to fall within a 'Mineral Safeguarding Area' to which Policy 15 'Safeguarding – mineral resources' applies. The Policy sets out the circumstances where development without the prior extraction of mineral resources may be permitted. This includes where it can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur; it would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources at that location; the development would not pose a serious hindrance to the mineral development in the vicinity; and the merits of the development outweigh the safeguarding of the mineral.
- 5.5.11 The Proposals Map of the Test Valley Local Plan shows the Site as lying outside a settlement boundary and in the open countryside. It also shows the Minerals Safeguarding Area.
- 5.5.12 The relevant policies of the development plan will be taken into account in undertaking the EIA for the Proposed Development and will also be considered in detail in the Planning Statement that will form part of the DCO application.

## 6 Proposed EIA Methodology

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The EIA will be carried out in accordance with the requirements for the contents of an ES as defined by Schedule 4, Part 1 of the EIA Regulations. For the EIA to be an effective decision-making tool, the ES needs to focus on the most potentially significant environmental issues. These issues will be identified through consideration of the planning context, preliminary data review and consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees.
- 6.1.2 The ES will set out the process followed during the EIA including the methods used for the collection of data and for the identification and assessment of impacts. Any assumptions made will be clearly identified.
- 6.1.3 The EIA process is designed to be capable of, and sensitive to, changes that occur as a result of changes to the design, including any mitigation measures that are incorporated during the EIA. This will be particularly important for this development as the design and layout of the power station is still being refined, and minor changes are likely to be made following submission of this EIA Scoping Report. In this way the EIA, consultation and design processes are interlinked and iterative in nature.
- 6.1.4 The EIA process will commence in Q1/Q2 2019 and will be informed by the Scoping Opinion and information received during informal consultation. The draft EIA will be completed to a stage where it is possible to provide initial predictions of impact (known as Preliminary Environmental Information in the DCO process) for stakeholder and public review during the formal consultation process planned for later in 2019. Feedback received during the formal consultation stage will be considered as the application and EIA are finalised for submission in Q4 of 2019.

### 6.2 EIA Methodology

- 6.2.1 This section outlines the methodology to be used throughout the ES. Details relating to the assessment methodology and approach for individual technical topics are provided in the technical sections of this Report (refer to *Section 7: Potentially Significant Effects*).
- 6.2.2 The EIA will identify the likely direct, indirect, cumulative, short, medium and long-term, permanent, temporary, beneficial and adverse significant effects arising from the Proposed Development. The main mitigation measures envisaged in order to avoid, reduce or remedy any likely significant adverse effects identified will be described in the ES.
- 6.2.3 Each technical chapter of the ES will define the baseline against which the likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development will be assessed. Study areas for defining baseline conditions will vary according to the technical assessment,

available baseline information and the nature of potential impacts. The study area for each topic has been defined within the technical sections of this Report (refer to *Section 7: Potentially Significant Effects*).

- 6.2.4 Following on from the definition of the baseline conditions, the impact of the Proposed Development will be assessed during the enabling works and construction phase, and on commissioning and operation of the Proposed Development. Mitigation measures will be identified to eliminate, mitigate or reduce adverse effects and following the incorporation of mitigation measures, the significance of any remaining residual effects will be defined by applying a standard set of significance criteria. Cumulative effects will then be assessed (see below for further details).

### 6.3 Environmental Design and Management Measures

- 6.3.1 Throughout the EIA, where applicable, the way that likely environmental effects have been or will be avoided, prevented, reduced or offset through design and/or management measures will be described. These are measures that are inherent in the design and construction of the Proposed Development (also known as ‘embedded measures’).
- 6.3.2 Embedded measures will be considered prior to the assessment of effects to avoid considering assessment scenarios that are unrealistic in practice, i.e. do not take account of such measures even though they are likely to be standard practice and/or form part of the proposed design. These will then be followed through the assessment to ensure that realistic likely environmental effects are identified. Where likely significant adverse effects are identified after considering these embedded measures, ‘further mitigation measures’ will be proposed.
- 6.3.3 All embedded mitigation will be described within the Proposed Development chapter of the ES with the rationale for the inclusion of the identified embedded measures and the associated commitment to implementing such measures clearly stated. In addition, mitigation and enhancement measures and any monitoring requirements will be summarised within the ES, which will also indicate the mechanism for securing these measures (e.g. through requirements and/ or a development consent obligation).

### 6.4 Approach to Assessment Scenarios

- 6.4.1 The ES will define the scenarios against which the environmental effects will be assessed. This will include the following scenarios:
- the baseline (2019) as it is today (i.e. the existing Site). Where other developments are expected to be completed before construction of the Proposed Development commences, these developments will be considered as part of the future baseline scenario in the technical assessments as appropriate;
  - the construction assessment will assess the construction period (2021 – 2025) and the peak year of construction where appropriate. The peak period will be defined

on the basis of the maximum number of Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) movements and an indication of the anticipated plant and equipment on site. The peak period or level of activity will be assessed in terms of traffic, noise, and air quality effects to determine the worst-case effects;

- the completed and operational Proposed Development in 2025;
- the completed and operational Proposed Development in 2025 in addition to a number of other schemes identified in order to assess cumulative effects; and
- the decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

## 6.5 Approach to Significance Criteria

- 6.5.1 For each technical ES chapter, the significance of effects will be evaluated with reference to definitive standards, accepted criteria and legislation where available. Where it has not been possible to quantify effects, qualitative assessments will be carried out, based on expert opinion and professional judgement. Where uncertainty exists, this will be noted in the relevant ES chapter.
- 6.5.2 Specific significance criteria for each technical discipline will be developed, giving due regard to the following:
- extent and magnitude of the impact;
  - effect duration (whether short, medium or long-term);
  - effect nature (whether direct, indirect, reversible or irreversible);
  - whether the effect occurs in isolation, is cumulative or interactive;
  - performance against any relevant environmental quality standards;
  - sensitivity of the receptor; and
  - compatibility with environmental policies.

### *Significance Assessment Terminology*

- 6.5.3 In order to provide a consistent approach across the different technical disciplines addressed within the ES, the following terminology will be used throughout the ES to define residual effects (i.e. the effect post the application of any required additional mitigation measures):
- **No effect** – No positive and/or negative influence from the Proposed Development;
  - **Adverse** – Detrimental or negative effects to an environmental resource / receptor;
  - **Negligible** – Imperceptible effects to an environmental resource / receptor; or

- **Beneficial** – Advantageous or positive effect to an environmental resource / receptor.

6.5.4 Where adverse or beneficial effects are identified, these will be assessed against the following scale:

- **Minor** – Slight, very short or highly localised effect of no significant consequence.
- **Moderate** – Noticeable effect (by extent, duration or magnitude), which may be considered significant; or
- **Major** – Considerable effect (by extent, duration or magnitude) that may be in breach of recognised acceptability, legislation, policy or standards.

6.5.5 When addressing the duration of an effect, the following terminology will be used:

- **Temporary** – short, medium or long-term (e.g. a short-term temporary effect relates to an activity with a duration from several weeks to a few months, a medium-term temporary effect estimated to be several months to a year and long-term estimated to be several years); and
- **Permanent** - effects that are non-reversible, generally associated with the completed and operational Proposed Development.

6.5.6 The scale of the effect will be referenced as follows, where applicable:

- **Local level** – effects affecting the Site and/ or the neighbourhood;
- **Regional level** – effects influencing Hampshire;
- **National level** – effects impacting different parts of the country or the UK.

6.5.7 Significance criteria for each topic, the technical assessment will consider the magnitude of impacts and the sensitivity of the resources / receptors that could be affected in order to classify the significance of the effect. Each technical discipline will have its own method of detailing significance based on various standards and approaches. The method for determining significance will be detailed in a transparent and understandable way within the ES chapter.

6.5.8 An example of how this might be undertaken is given in Table 6-1, below.

**Table 6-1: Example Significance Criteria**

Magnitude of Potential Change/ Impact	Importance of the Resource / Sensitivity of Receptor			
	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible

<b>Low</b>	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
<b>Very Low</b>	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

6.5.9 In general, residual effects found to be ‘moderate’ or ‘major’ are deemed to be ‘significant’ (unless otherwise justified). Effects found to be ‘minor’ are considered to be ‘not significant’, although they may be a matter of local concern. ‘Negligible’ effects are considered to be ‘not significant’ and generally imperceptible or very small.

## 6.6 Approach to Effect Interactions and Cumulative Effects Assessment

6.6.1 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, the EIA will give consideration to ‘cumulative effects’. By definition, these are effects that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together (i.e. cumulatively) with the Proposed Development.

6.6.2 For the cumulative assessment, two types of effect will be considered:

- the combined effect of individual effects, for example noise, airborne dust or traffic on a single receptor (‘effect interactions’); and
- the combined effects of nearby consented or under construction development schemes which may, on an individual basis be insignificant but, cumulatively, have a likely significant effect (‘cumulative effects’).

### *Effect Interactions*

6.6.3 A review of potential effects identified within technical assessments on individual sensitive receptors will be undertaken in order to determine the potential for effect interactions. Only residual effects classified as being minor, moderate, or major will be considered in relation to the potential for effect interactions. Negligible residual effects will be excluded from the assessment.

### *Cumulative Effects*

6.6.4 The Zone of Influence (ZOI) of the Proposed Development within which any potential effects of the Proposed Development may combine with the effects arising from other developments has been determined on the basis of the maximum study areas of the technical assessments considered within the EIA. It is considered that for the majority of technical assessments this will not exceed 10 km, with the exception of the landscape and visual impact assessments for which the study area has been determined on the basis of ‘viewshed’ analysis resulting in the identification of a theoretical zone of visibility of the Proposed Development, refer to Appendix B: Figure B.1. The initial search area for ‘other developments’ will be based upon a 15 km radius from the centre of the Site. The selection of this distance has been based on experience of working on projects of a similar scale, and is in line with the largest study area used for the technical assessments.

- 6.6.5 A desk study of current and previous planning applications, development plan documents and relevant development frameworks was undertaken to identify relevant development within the ZOI. Certain criteria were used to screen out development of insufficient scale, or of a type which would not result in cumulative effects with the Proposed Development, as follows:
- any planning applications older than five years at the commencement date of the study (i.e. only considering applications from 2014 onwards);
  - construction of small-scale agricultural buildings (e.g. storage of livestock, machinery or feed);
  - house extensions or cosmetic changes to buildings;
  - work to trees;
  - micro-generation wind turbines;
  - roof mounted solar panels (or ground mounted less than 50 kW output);
  - renewal of planning permission for retention of existing operational use;
  - variation to planning permissions, including reserved matters applications (where the original application would not have been considered within the assessment); and
  - small scale residential uses (specifically, less than 20 dwellings) or changes of buildings' use (unless it could itself result in a cumulative effect, such as a conversion of several barns into a holiday village).
- 6.6.6 In accordance with the relevant guidance relating to cumulative effects assessment, including the Planning Inspectorate 2015 Advice Note 17, the corresponding 'long list' of development is included at Appendix D. The 'long list' includes a total of 98 developments and 30 allocations. The connection of the Proposed Development to the grid has also been included. The route and scope of the works has not yet been finalised but will be progressed and included as part of the cumulative assessment. The removal of the existing portable cabin from the Site and construction of a new office cabin at the MRF site will be considered as part of the cumulative assessment.
- 6.6.7 The 'long list' has been grouped into tiers, reflecting the likely degree of certainty attached to each development, with Tier 1 being the most certain. 'Other development' falling into Tier 3 is least certain and most likely to have limited publicly available information to inform assessments. This 'long list' may not be exhaustive, and will be finalised through the EIA process in discussion with Local Authorities and statutory consultees.
- 6.6.8 In order to ensure that the cumulative effects assessment is proportionate, once the 'long list' has been agreed with the Local Authorities and statutory consultees, the next stage will be to shortlist the 'other development'. Each of the developments and allocations will be considered in terms of whether they would be likely to generate



impacts which could combine to result in cumulative effects in combination with the Proposed Development. Criteria used for this process will be specific to each discipline and will take account of scale, nature and timescales in each case.

## 7 Potentially Significant Environmental Effects

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The following sections present a discussion of the likely or potential significant environmental effects associated with the Proposed Development that it is proposed will be considered as part of the EIA. The methodology and assessment criteria that will be used to assess the potential significance of the identified effects are also outlined. Consideration will be made of likely environmental effects of all types of impacts and identification of appropriate mitigation measures, including those referenced in NPS EN-1 Part 5 (Ref. 5) and EN-3 Part 2 (Ref. 6).
- 7.1.2 Other planned or recently consented developments with the potential to have a cumulative environmental effect with the Proposed Development in the vicinity of the Site will be considered as part of the cumulative effects chapter of the ES, as set out in Section 6.6 of this report and also referred to in Section 9.2.
- 7.1.3 The topics described are set out in the following list:
- Traffic and Transport (Section 7.2);
  - Air Quality (Section 7.3);
  - Health (Section 7.4);
  - Noise and Vibration (Section 7.5);
  - Ecology (Section 7.6);
  - Water Resources (Section 7.7);
  - Geology, Hydrogeology and Land Contamination (Section 7.8);
  - Cultural Heritage and Archaeology (Section 7.9);
  - Landscape and Visual (Section 7.10);
  - Land use and Socio-economics (Section 7.11);
  - Climate Change (Section 7.12).

### 7.2 Traffic and Transport

#### *Baseline Conditions*

- 7.2.1 The Proposed Development Site is accessed from the Access Road, a road which runs along the southern boundary of the Site. The Access Road connects to The Street via a priority T-junction. The Street is a single carriageway road subject to the national speed limit of 60 mph. To the south of the junction with the Access Road, The Street is two-way with a 24-hour weekday flow below 2,000 vehicles; however to the north it reduces to a single lane with passing places.

- 7.2.2 The Street provides access to and from the east-bound and west-bound carriageways of the A303 from the Harewood Slip Roads. The slip roads are derestricted and subject to national speed limit.
- 7.2.3 Vehicular access to the Site will be provided from the Access Road, and it will comprise a priority T-junction. HGV access to the Proposed Development from the strategic road network is proposed via the A303, The Street, and the Access Road.
- 7.2.4 In terms of the strategic road network, the A303 runs in an east-west direction from the M3 in the east, to the south of Andover to the west of the Site, where it continues in a south-westerly direction towards Devon. To the east of the Site the A303 connects to the A34 which runs north to Newbury and Oxford and south to Winchester where it joins the M3.
- 7.2.5 No PRoW are located within or in the vicinity of the Site. The closest PRoW is a restricted byway located 1 km to the east of the site which runs north-east towards the A34 and connects to a footpath which runs south towards the A303.
- 7.2.6 An initial review of the road network in the vicinity of the Site identified a need for Manual Classified Counts (MCC) at the following junctions:
- The Street / Site Access Road;
  - The Street (Northbound (N)) / A303;
  - The Street (Southbound (S)) / A303;
  - A303 / Westbound (WB) Slip Merge and Diverge; and
  - A303 / Eastbound (EB) Slip Merge and Diverge.
- 7.2.7 The MCC were undertaken in June 2018 for 24 hours. Automatic Traffic Counts (ATC) were also undertaken on The Street (S) and on both of the A303 Slip Roads for seven days in June 2018.
- 7.2.8 The data will be used to quantify baseline vehicular demand along key routes to and from the Site. The data will also form the basis of calculations to quantify the impact of construction and operational traffic on the surrounding road network.

### *Scope of the Assessment*

- 7.2.9 To fully address the impacts of the construction and operation phase on the transport network, a Transport Assessment will be produced. The scope for the Transport Assessment (TA) will follow the guidelines set out in the Department of Communities and Local Governments 'Planning Practice Guidance' document (March 2014) (DCLG, 2014). The scope of work for the TA will be agreed directly with the relevant Transportation Officers at HCC, TVBC, and Highways England.

- 7.2.10 The traffic and transport chapter in the ES will summarise the salient points from the TA. The methodology employed in the ES will be based on guidance given in the Institute of Environmental Assessments (IEA) now known as the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) 'Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic' (IEA, 1993) (Ref. 20).
- 7.2.11 It is likely that the main transport impacts will be associated with the movements of heavy goods vehicles travelling to and from the Site during the construction and operational phases of the development with regards to transporting materials, equipment, fuel and waste via the A303.
- 7.2.12 To assess the impacts of the additional traffic generated by the Proposed Development, the following approach will be adopted:
- Identify:
    - the location and boundaries of the study area (i.e. the extent of the road network to be considered); and
    - the years of assessment (i.e. peak construction and when the Proposed Development will first be operational).
  - Determine the existing and future baseline:
    - the existing baseline conditions of the road network including existing traffic levels; and
    - the forecast traffic levels (including committed development) for the peak construction year and the opening year.
  - Determine the 'with Development' scenario:
    - the additional traffic generated during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development, based on maximum forecast flows.
  - Assess:
    - the impact of changes in traffic levels against the stated significance criteria.

### *Assessment of Sensitivity*

- 7.2.13 The assessment will consider the sensitivity of the road network itself to changes in traffic. The IEMA guidelines do not provide specific criteria for evaluating sensitivity. However, for the purposes of the assessment, the sensitivity of road sections to changes in traffic levels will be evaluated on a scale of 'very low', 'low', 'medium' and 'high', using professional judgement based on the level of usage by pedestrians and cyclists (judged by the presence/absence of footways and cycle lanes), number of

accidents recorded, and the size of communities through which the road section passes.

*Assessment of Magnitude*

- 7.2.14 The magnitude of the traffic impact will be evaluated through the existing traffic volumes, the percentage increase as a result of the Proposed Development, and the change in the composition of traffic.
- 7.2.15 The magnitude of impacts derived from the percentage change in traffic volume (the traffic flow including all vehicles or the heavy goods vehicles traffic flow, whichever is higher) will be categorised as follows (as set out in the IEMA guidelines).

**Table 7-1: Criteria defining magnitude of change in traffic flow**

Magnitude	Criteria
High	Considerable deterioration/improvement in the local conditions or circumstances (>90%)
Medium	Readily apparent change in conditions (60%-90%)
Low	Perceptible change in conditions or circumstances (30-60%)
Negligible	No discernible change in conditions (0-30%)

- 7.2.16 The criteria for assessment are therefore where traffic flows will increase by more than 30% (or the number of heavy goods vehicles will increase by more than 30%) in the peak hours or if a 10% increase is predicted in any specifically sensitive areas. Such areas may include links near schools, any accident black-spots, conservation areas and links with high pedestrian flow.

*Assessment of Significance*

- 7.2.17 The significance of potential effects will be assessed based on the categories of sensitivity and magnitude identified above in accordance with the IEMA guidelines, as presented in Table 7-2 below.

**Table 7-2: Assessment of Significance Effects Matrix – Transport**

Magnitude of Impact	Sensitivity to Change in Traffic Levels			
	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Negligible
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible

Negligible                      Negligible                      Negligible                      Negligible                      Negligible

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7.2.18 Table 7-3 describes the potential effects based on the current understanding of the Proposed Development and considers if they should be scoped in to, or out of, further assessment in accordance with the IEMA guidelines.

**Table 7-3: Potential Traffic and Transport Effects**

Receptor/topic	Impact pathway(s) / potential effects	Scoped in/out of further assessment?	Justification
Driver and Pedestrian Delay	Increase in driver and pedestrian delay through changes in the volume, composition or speed of traffic	In (Driver Delay)	It is not anticipated that there will be any impact on pedestrian delay due to the location of the Site, which is separated from residential / built up areas and pedestrian routes with no footways located on the Site Access Road or The Street. There will be an increase in the volume of traffic during construction and operation of the Proposed Development and therefore the impact on driver delay within the study area will be included in the assessment.
Road Safety	Increase in risk / number of road accidents	In	Operation of the Site will involve generation of deliveries and staff trips. Appropriate management measures will be employed to limit the impact on road safety in both operational and construction phases, however it is proposed that an assessment of recent road safety data is undertaken to assess any existing trends or common causalities on the local highway network.
Pedestrian Amenity	Decrease in pedestrian amenity, associated with traffic flow, composition, separation from traffic and other factors, such as exposure to air and noise pollution	Out	It is anticipated that there will be no impact on pedestrian amenity due to the location of the Site, which is separated from residential / built up areas and pedestrian routes with no footways located on the Site Access Road or The Street and direct access to/from The Street from the A303 dual carriageway. No PRoWs are located in the vicinity of the Site.

Receptor/topic	Impact pathway(s) / potential effects	Scoped in/out of further assessment?	Justification
Community Severance	A division, e.g. a major traffic artery or heavily trafficked road, which separates people from places, facilities and other people	Out	It is not anticipated that there will be any severance within the local community as a result of the construction or operation of the Proposed Development as local roads will remain open and construction and operational traffic will use existing routes, which utilise the strategic road network, and are not in close proximity to any built up / residential areas.
Fear and Intimidation	Increased fear and intimidation for pedestrians, dependent on the volume of traffic, HGV composition, proximity to people or a lack of protection	Out	It is anticipated that construction and operation of the Proposed Development will result in no significant impact on fear and intimidation as the Site is separated from any residential areas and there are no pedestrian footways in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

### 7.3 Air Quality

#### Baseline Conditions

- 7.3.1 The existing background air quality in the vicinity of the Site is good, with criteria pollutant concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and fine particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) well below the National Air Quality Strategy objectives (Ref. 21). TVBC has published the Air Quality Annual Status Report (2018) and has not declared any Air Quality Management Areas within the borough. The nearest declared Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) is located in Winchester approximately 13 km south of the Site.
- 7.3.2 TVBC does not currently undertake automatic air pollutant monitoring, and the nearest NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tube measurement locations are at roadside and urban background locations in Andover and are not considered to represent the baseline conditions at the receptors which are in a rural location. A diffusion tube survey for NO<sub>2</sub> is proposed along the local road network to provide measurements against which the performance of the dispersion model used for quantifying road traffic emission impacts can be quantified. This survey will take place at a number of locations over a 3 month data collection period.

- 7.3.3 The assessment of impacts on statutory ecological receptors will include determination of baseline concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere and baseline rates of deposition to ground of nitrogen and acid at those receptors, using data published in the Air Pollution Information System (APIS) at the time of the assessment. It is proposed to sample airborne concentrations of nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and ammonia within the River Test SSSI, to supplement the data available from APIS.
- 7.3.4 The baseline concentrations of other air pollutants associated with the operation of the Proposed Development, such as those specified in the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), are not expected to be elevated above concentrations experienced at rural locations elsewhere in the UK and therefore published baseline measurement will be used for other pollutants.
- 7.3.5 The air quality assessment study area will be agreed with the statutory consultees. It is considered that it will extend:
- up to 500 m from the Proposed Development boundary for construction dust impacts;
  - up to 10 km from the Site for assessment of operational point source impacts on human health and statutory ecological receptors; and
  - up to 2 km from the Site for assessment of operational point source impacts and non-statutory ecological receptors.
- 7.3.6 Operational and construction phase impacts from traffic emissions on human health receptors and non-statutory ecological receptors will be quantified for the affected road links within the study area defined within the Traffic and Transport chapter (Section 7.2 of this EIA Scoping Report). Impacts from traffic emissions on statutory ecological receptors will be considered for the study area defined within Section 7.6.

### *Scope of the Assessment*

- 7.3.7 There is the potential for the following impacts to be associated with the Proposed Development:
- construction dust and mobile plant exhaust emissions from construction works on site to impact upon human health, amenity and nearby businesses;
  - emission of pollutants from road traffic during the construction and operational phase to impact on human health or ecological sites; and
  - emissions from the Proposed Development stacks to impact on human health and designated ecological sites during the operational phase (process emissions).
- 7.3.8 Odour emissions can be controlled under normal operations by good design, such as maintaining the facility building under net negative pressure and drawing air from within the building into the combustion process, which will be described in the Project Description chapter of the ES. The effectiveness of good site practice measures to

control odour would be controlled through the Environmental Permit and given there are no odour sensitive receptors immediately adjacent to the Site it is proposed that the odour impacts are scoped out.

- 7.3.9 The assessment of likely significant effects on local air quality and public amenity for the ES will draw on information contained in two technical reports including a Dispersion Modelling Report and a Human Health Risk Assessment Report. These two technical reports will be common to the ES and Environmental Permit Application and would be prepared to the requirements of the Environment Agency.
- 7.3.10 The Dispersion Modelling Report will quantify the likely change in air pollutant concentrations from the operation of the waste to energy plant using the Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System 5 (ADMS5). The model will utilise five years of hourly sequential meteorological data and published information on baseline conditions and assess worst case emission parameters from the stacks. The report will include sensitivity analysis and an assessment of appropriate release heights for the stacks. Long term (annual) and short term (typically hourly) impacts will be assessed based on conservative plant running conditions, to determine the predicted significance of air quality effects.
- 7.3.11 The associated emissions from operational road traffic will be quantified using ADMS-Roads and the detailed assessment method from the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. The same method will be applied to quantify construction phase road traffic emissions. The baseline survey data for NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations will be used to verify the ADMS Roads model, and the future baseline without the Proposed Development will be considered within the assessment.
- 7.3.12 The Human Health Risk Assessment Report will be based on output from the ADMS-5 model and the implementation of the Human Health Risk Assessment Protocol, via the iRAP View software package, to quantify likely effects of emissions of metals and organic substances (including dioxins, furans and dioxin like Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)) on human health. In addition, the potential for health effects from exposure to emissions of particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen and sulphur dioxide will be quantified using methods published by the Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP) and Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Programme.
- 7.3.13 The significance of likely effects will be determined using criteria published by the Institute of Air Quality Management and the Environment Agency which are based on statutory ambient air quality standards or accepted BAT for an installation of this type.
- 7.3.14 The significance of predicted impacts on ecological sites will be determined in the Ecology assessment (refer to Section 7.6 of this Report).

## 7.4 Human Health Assessment

- 7.4.1 The construction and operation of any major infrastructure project has the potential to cause substantial changes to the surrounding environment. These changes may have

consequences for the people who live and work there. Therefore, during the planning and design process for the Proposed Development, effects will be considered that could, without appropriate controls or mitigation measures, lead to anxiety and/or other effects on people's health and wellbeing, in addition to effects on the environmental receptors identified.

- 7.4.2 The potential health effects relating to air quality are recognised as being a consideration for the Proposed Development and therefore a Human Health Risk Assessment will be undertaken and appended to the Air Quality chapter.
- 7.4.3 Each technical chapter included in the ES will consider effects on human receptors, where relevant, including those that could lead to health effects. Rather than being a bespoke assessment, the Health chapter will therefore be a signposting chapter that draws on the information from the specialist studies presented in ES Chapters 8 – 17 to summarise the potential effects, both positive and negative of the construction and operation of the Proposed Development on human health. Detailed analysis and interpretation is not repeated from these chapters, but referenced where applicable.

## 7.5 Noise and Vibration

### *Baseline Conditions*

- 7.5.1 The main source of noise in the area currently is from road traffic on the A303. The recycling facility and clay pigeon shooting range located to the east of the Site are likely to contribute to the local soundscape when in operation.
- 7.5.2 The study area has been determined by the locations of nearby sensitive receptors, which are located within approximately 1.5 km of the Site. The closest settlements to the Proposed Development that will be considered within the assessment include:
- Drayton Park, Barton Stacey Services (located 0.3 km south-west of the Site);
  - Bransbury (located 1.5 km south-west of the Site);
  - Barton Stacey (located 1.8 km south of the Site);
  - Longparish (located 1 km to the north-west of the Site); and
  - Little Bullington (located 1.6 km to the east of the Site).
- 7.5.3 In addition to human receptors, noise predictions will also be undertaken at ecological receptor locations detailed in Section 7.6 to supplement the ecological assessment.

### *Scope of the Assessment*

- 7.5.4 The following potential impacts are likely to be associated with the Proposed Development:
- construction noise impacts (including construction traffic on public roads);

- operational noise impacts from the new facility; and
- operational noise impacts from changes to traffic flows on public roads.

7.5.5 Given the separation distance of 0.3 km to the nearest identified sensitive receptors, the Proposed Development should not generate ground-borne vibration that will be perceivable at the nearest sensitive receptors during construction or operation. Consequently, an assessment of construction and operational vibration is scoped out of the assessment based on distance.

7.5.6 The noise assessment will be carried out in accordance with the following policy and legislation:

- Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Ref. 22);
- Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Ref. 23);
- National Planning Policy Framework, 2018 (Ref. 11);
- Noise Policy Statement for England, 2010 (Ref. 24);
- Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1), 2011 (Ref. 5);
- Overarching NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3), 2011 (Ref. 6); and
- Planning Practice Guidance for Noise, 2014 (Ref. 25).

7.5.7 Reference will be made, but not be limited, to the following guidance documents to define the methodology for identifying noise impacts:

- Environment Agency – Horizontal Guidance for Noise Part 2 – ‘Noise Assessment and Control’ IPPC H3, 2004 (Ref. 26);
- British Standard (BS) 4142: 2014 ‘Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound’ (Ref. 27);
- BS 5228-1 2009+A1:2014 ‘Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Part 1: Noise’ (Ref. 28);
- BS 7445-2: 1991 ‘Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise’ (Ref. 29)
- Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (CRTN), 1998 (Ref. 30); and
- Design Manual for Road and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 7 HD213/11 (Revision 1) ‘Traffic Noise and Vibration’, 2011 (Ref. 31).

7.5.8 Baseline noise monitoring requirements will be agreed in advance with the Environmental Health Officer at TVBC. The monitoring procedures will conform to BS 7445 and monitoring will be undertaken at locations to provide suitably representative baseline noise data at identified sensitive receptors. Noise monitoring will include weekend and weekday times, ideally (subject to adequate security) over a minimum five-day unmanned monitoring period (Thursday to Monday suggested). If secure

locations are not available to leave noise monitoring equipment unattended, a series of shortened, manned monitoring will be undertaken to provide representative noise data.

- 7.5.9 Noise levels associated with enabling and construction works will be calculated and assessed at nearby sensitive receptors using the data and procedures given in BS 5228. Additionally, noise increases at sensitive receptors due to any construction traffic on public roads will be calculated according to the methods given in CRTN.
- 7.5.10 The operational noise impact of the Proposed Development will be predicted using computer noise modelling software, based on: information on reasonable worst-case plant layout; the operating conditions; and the levels of noise generated by plant items and vehicles. The modelling software enables a detailed implementation of the proposed equipment and buildings, existing surrounding buildings and ground features.
- 7.5.11 The operation of the new facility is likely to result in changes in traffic flows on local roads around the Proposed Development Site. The change in road traffic noise levels will be calculated using the standard methodology outlined in CRTN. Road traffic noise calculations will be based on baseline and with development traffic data. The impact of changes in road traffic noise levels on sensitive receptors will be assessed based on a range of relevant guidance including the DMRB.
- 7.5.12 The significance of the noise impact of the Proposed Development during operation will be assessed using the method given in BS 4142, which provides a method for rating the acceptability of increases in existing noise levels at noise-sensitive receptors affected by noise from industrial sources at Proposed Developments. Further details of the approach will be discussed and agreed as required with the Environmental Health Officer at TVBC.

## 7.6 Ecology

### *Baseline Conditions*

- 7.6.1 A desk-based study was undertaken in March 2018 as part of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the Site. The aim of the desk study was to identify sites designated on the basis of nature conservation importance, and records of protected and/or notable habitats and species potentially relevant to the Proposed Development. Data sources and relevant search areas are detailed in Table 7-4.

**Table 7-4: Desk Study Data Sources**

Data Source	Accessed	Data Obtained
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Data Source	Accessed	Data Obtained
Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website	6 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	International statutory designations within 10 km Other statutory designations within 2 km Ancient woodlands and notable habitats within 1 km Information on habitats and habitat connections (based on aerial photography) relevant to interpretation of planning policy and assessment of potential protected and notable species constraints
Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre	27 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	Non-statutory designations within 2 km Protected and notable species records within 2 km (records for the last 10 years only)
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Pathfinder maps and aerial photography	21 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	Information on habitats and habitat connections (based on aerial photography) relevant to interpretation of planning policy and assessment of potential protected and notable species constraints
Owls Lodge Farm Solar Park ecological survey reports	21 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	CEC Ltd. (2011) Owls Lodge Farm Solar Park Ecological Survey Report (Ref. 32). CEC Ltd. (2012) Owls Lodge Farm Solar Park Ecological Survey Report (Ref. 33)

7.6.2 There are no internationally designated sites (i.e. Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation or Ramsar sites) within 10 km of the Site.

7.6.3 Three statutory sites (nationally designated sites for nature conservation) are located within 2 km of the Site. These are detailed in Table 7-5.

**Table 7-5: Sites with Statutory Designations for Nature Conservation**

Designation	Reason(s) for Designation	Distance and direction from the Site
River Test (SSSI)	A classic example of a chalk stream and one of the most species-rich lowland rivers in England. The Test supports a high diversity of invertebrate species, and is especially rich in aquatic molluscs.	0.8 km south; 1 km north
East Aston Common (SSSI)	Lies within the flood plain of the upper reaches of the Test Valley, an area of special interest for its extensive tall sedge-rich fen communities and chalk stream associated riparian habitats.	1.5 km north

Designation	Reason(s) for Designation	Distance and direction from the Site
Bransbury Common (SSSI)	Lies on a flood plain of the upper Test Valley consisting of common land and a disused water meadow. The meadow and the common embrace a remarkable range of grassland and grass/sedge communities, probably unparalleled in southern England.	1.7 km south-west

7.6.4 A total of eight SINCs are present within 2 km of the Site, the closest of which are Drayton Down SINC and Longparish Cornfield SINC which are both located 0.5 km from the Site. Further details are provided in Table 7-6.

**Table 7-6: Sites with Non-Statutory Designations for Nature Conservation**

Designation	Reason(s) for Designation as per citation provided by Hampshire Biological Information Centre	Distance and direction from the Site
Drayton Down (area 1) SINC	22.73 hectare (ha) site comprising unimproved grassland among other habitats. The site supports hairy rock cress ( <i>Arabis hirsuta</i> ), basil thyme ( <i>Clinopodium acinos</i> ) and brown hare ( <i>Lepus europaeus</i> ).	0.5 km east
Longparish Cornfields SINC	Supports the following notable species: pheasant's eye ( <i>Adonis annua</i> ), dwarf spurge ( <i>Euphorbia exigua</i> ), fine leaved fumitory ( <i>Fumaria parviflora</i> ), red hemp nettle ( <i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i> ), prickly poppy ( <i>Papaver argemone</i> ), shepherd's needle ( <i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> ), night flowering catchfly ( <i>Silene noctiflora</i> ), common hedge parsley ( <i>Torilis arvensis</i> ) and narrow fruited cornsalad ( <i>Valerianella dentata</i> ).	0.5 km north
Longparish Meadow SINC	2.04 ha site comprising agriculturally unimproved grassland.	1.1 km north-west
Lower Mills Meadow SINC	0.82 ha site comprising semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland with inundation features that support a flora and fauna characteristic of unimproved and waterlogged (seasonal or permanent) conditions.	1.2 km north
Lower Farm Meadow SINC	0.31 ha site comprising agriculturally unimproved grasslands with areas of open freshwater which support assemblages of floating/submerged/emergent plant species, invertebrates, birds or amphibians. The site also supports flat-sedge ( <i>Blymus compressus</i> ), a notable species.	1.6 km north-west
Middleton	1.92 ha area of ancient semi-natural woodland.	1.8 km north-

Designation	Reason(s) for Designation as per citation provided by Hampshire Biological Information Centre	Distance and direction from the Site
Wood SINC		west
Test Way, North of Middleton SINC	0.68 ha area of ancient semi-natural woodland.	1.8 km north-west
Tidbury Ring Wood SINC	4.39 ha area of ancient semi-natural woodland.	2.0 km east

## Surveys

### *Extended Phase 1 habitat survey*

- 7.6.5 A Phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken in accordance with the standard survey method (Ref. 34) on 8 March 2018. This survey involved categorising different habitat types present and was ‘extended’ to include an appraisal of the potential to support protected and/or notable habitats and species. The March 2018 survey focussed on the Main Site with notes made on adjacent habitats where these were accessible or visible from the main site.
- 7.6.6 The Site is predominantly comprised of semi-mature broadleaved plantation woodland, improved grassland, and disused hard-standing pathways colonised by a thick layer of moss and ephemeral/short perennial plants. On the whole, these habitats are of low ecological value, and no further habitat survey is proposed.
- 7.6.7 The extended Phase 1 habitat survey identified the requirement for a range of further surveys (as set out below) which have been progressed during spring and summer 2018 to confirm the value of the Site in relation to a range of protected and/or notable species. A summary is provided in Table 7-7.
- 7.6.8 The 2018 protected species surveys focussed on the main site. Following confirmation of the location of the construction laydown area (in the east of the Site) the extent of the Phase 1 habitat, bat activity and reptile surveys will be updated in 2019 prior to submission of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report.

**Table 7-7: Summary of protected/notable surveys undertaken during 2018**

Species/ Species group	Survey method	Survey timing	Summary of findings
Great crested newt	Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) survey of the three water bodies identified by the desk study, in accordance with Oldham <i>et al.</i> (2000) (Ref. 35)	April 2018	<p>Three water bodies within 500m of the Site required further consideration (all to the east of the Site)</p> <p>The two larger water bodies were deemed to be unsuitable for great crested newts (HSI scores of 0.37 and 0.42) – both are regularly pumped dry and exposed to caustic runoff from IBA stockpiles; therefore, neither required further survey</p> <p>A smaller water body directly adjoining the eastern Site boundary had average suitability for great crested newt (HSI score: 0.62). This was therefore subject to eDNA survey to determine if the water body supports great crested newts.</p>
	eDNA survey of the water body identified by the HSI survey, in accordance with the Technical Advice Note WC1067 prepared by Biggs <i>et al.</i> (2014) (Ref. 36)	April 2018	The water body returned a negative eDNA result, indicating the water body does not support great crested newts.
Reptiles	Presence/absence survey, in accordance with Gent & Gibson (Ref. 37) and Froglife (Ref. 38), in which 52 artificial refugia were placed in the west of the Site and given two weeks to 'bed in', after which seven survey visits to were undertaken to check the refugia for reptiles	March to September 2018	The Site contains slow-worm and viviparous lizard. Results from surveys undertaken to date have recorded peak adult counts of 6 slow worms and 3 common lizards.

Species/ Species group	Survey method	Survey timing	Summary of findings
Breeding birds	Breeding bird survey, following a combination of methodologies outlined by Gilbert <i>et al.</i> (Ref. 39) and Marchant (Ref 40), consisting of four monthly survey visits.	March to July 2018	<p>Various common (Birds of Conservation Concern Green List) bird species were recorded (e.g. blue tit, blackbird and robin)</p> <p>Red kites (EC Birds Directive 2009 Annex 1, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1) were observed flying over the site but no roosts were identified.</p>
Barn owl	Potential roost identification survey, in accordance with Shawyer (Ref. 41), in which a single survey visit was undertaken to investigate the Site and wider countryside for barn owl nests and roosting sites	June 2018	<p>No evidence of barn owls nesting on Site was found, and the Site had no notable features providing barn owls with breeding opportunities</p> <p>This survey reaffirmed that the Site supports suitable prey species for barn owls, and that it may be used by foraging barn owls</p>
	Activity survey, in accordance with Shawyer (Ref. 41), in which four dusk survey visits were conducted to determine whether barn owls are active on/near to the Site (e.g. flight lines, feeding areas)	June to August 2018	No barn owls were recorded within/near to the Site.
Bats	Tree roost potential survey, in accordance with Collins (Ref. 42), in which all trees within the Site were assessed for their potential to support roosting bats	March 2018	Four trees were deemed to have low suitability for roosting bats. No further surveys of trees for bats are considered to be required.

Species/ Species group	Survey method	Survey timing	Summary of findings
	Activity survey, in accordance with Collins (Ref. 42), in which surveyors walked a transect throughout the Site at dusk, Three transect survey visits were undertaken; one in May, one in July and one in September. In each of these months a static detector was also deployed for a minimum of five consecutive nights to record bat activity	May to September 2018	Low numbers of a range of species were recorded, including serotine, <i>Myotis</i> species, Leisler's, noctule, common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle bats

*Scope of the Assessment*

- 7.6.9 The Ecology ES chapter will include consideration of the following potential impacts and the resulting effects on ecological features as a consequence of the construction of the Proposed Development:
- permanent and temporary loss of habitat (including reptile habitat and potential bat and barn owl foraging habitat);
  - killing and injury of protected and/or notable species during site clearance (in particular reptiles and nesting birds);
  - disturbance of protected and/or notable species during site clearance (in particular bats and bird activity due to construction lighting and noise);
  - pollution and/or disturbance of statutory and non-statutory designated sites and other protected/notable habitats; and
  - spread of invasive non-native plant species.
- 7.6.10 The impacts to ecological receptors will be assessed during both the construction and operational phases.
- 7.6.11 The Ecology chapter will include consideration of the following potential impacts and the resulting effects on ecological features as a consequence of the operation of the Proposed Development:
- changes in air quality as a consequence of exhaust stack emission (e.g. NOx, ammonia and SO<sub>2</sub>) and consequential potential impacts on designated sites; and
  - disturbance of protected and/or notable species during operation (e.g. bat activity due to lighting).

- 7.6.12 The ecological assessment will be undertaken and reported with reference to the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland (Ref. 43). Following completion of the assessment the residual effects will be related to the significance categories used elsewhere in the ES (i.e. major, moderate, minor).
- 7.6.13 Further details of the ecological assessment method are provided in Appendix A.
- 7.6.14 As further details of the air impacts of emissions from the proposed exhaust stacks become available, an appraisal will be undertaken of the significance of effect on statutory designated sites, considering site Critical Levels and Critical Loads and effects such as nitrogen and acid deposition. Should effects be identified that cannot be screened as insignificant, if appropriate, further consultation will be undertaken with Natural England regarding the potential for impacts on statutory designated sites, and any site-specific considerations to be taken into account within the air quality impact assessment when evaluating the potential for adverse impacts on statutory designated sites for nature conservation. Consultation will be extended to the local wildlife trust and TVBC where non-statutory sites are considered particularly susceptible to increased nitrogen deposition or acid deposition.
- 7.6.15 In addition to the ecology chapter, in accordance with NPS EN-1, effects on biodiversity and geological conservation will also be considered. To support the DCO application, a landscaping and biodiversity enhancement plan will be prepared that sets out any biodiversity loss as a result of the Proposed Development and how that loss has been offset and biodiversity will be enhanced through the Proposed Development.

## 7.7 Water Resources

### *Baseline Conditions*

- 7.7.1 To inform the scoping stage, a desk-based assessment of available information sources has been undertaken. These sources have included publicly available data (largely web-based sources such as the Environment Agency flood maps and Catchment Data Explorer, MAGIC Maps and published reports), a geo-environmental ground conditions report for the Site (Ref. 44), a landmark report on contaminated land and flooding (Ref. 45), and an onsite borehole log (Ref. 46).

### *Surface water*

- 7.7.2 The Proposed Development Site lies within the Test and Itchen Catchment which forms part of the South East River Basin District, as set out within the South East River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (Ref. 47).
- 7.7.3 There are no Water Framework Directive (WFD) designated surface waterbodies within the Site boundary, however the River Dever (tributary of the Test) flows east to west approximately 0.8 km south of the Site boundary and the River Test is

approximately 1.1 km north-west of the Site boundary at its closest point. The Environment Agency has designated both water bodies as Protected Areas under the WFD, recognising particular sensitive features within them that require specific protection. These are linked to designations under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). A summary of these waterbodies is provided in Table 7-8. In line with DMRB guidance (good practice guidance for all sectors despite being written for roads), watercourses that are designated as Protected Areas, or support them have been assigned a very high importance.

**Table 7-8: WFD Surface Water Body summary**

Waterbody name	Waterbody ID	Current Status	Objective	Protected Area	Importance
Dever	GB107042022 770	Good	Good by 2015 1	Yes Nitrates Directive	Very High
Test – Bourne Rivulet to conf Dever	GB107042022 700	Good	Good by 2015	Yes Nitrates Directive	Very High

- 7.7.4 Whilst the distance of the waterbodies from the Site and rural nature of the area may mean that surface water connectivity between them is less likely, connectivity via groundwater will be considered. Groundwater is discussed in more detail below.
- 7.7.5 There are two storage reservoirs on the eastern boundary of the study area understood to be associated with existing industrial uses. These waterbodies are not considered to be hydraulically linked to any WFD waterbodies.

#### Groundwater

- 7.7.6 The Site is underlain by head deposits comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel. These are underlain by Seaford Chalk, a principal aquifer. The aquifer is important for water supplies and baseflow to rivers, including the River Test and River Dever.
- 7.7.7 The Seaford Chalk formation is included within the WFD groundwater body River Test Chalk. The details for the WFD water body are shown in Table 7-9.

<sup>1</sup> The objective of Good status by 2015 was met in that year; as a central aim of WFD is no deterioration the Good status objective remains in place for the next WFD review milestone in 2021.

**Table 7-9: WFD Groundwater Body summary**

<b>Water body name</b>	<b>Water body ID</b>	<b>Current Chemical Status (2016)</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Current Quantitative Status (2016)</b>	<b>Objective</b>
River Test Chalk	GB40701G501 200	Poor	Good by 2027	Good	Good by 20152

7.7.8 Groundwater flow is anticipated to be to the west south-west toward the confluence of the River Dever and the River Test. Groundwater flow contours developed in the Environment Agency Test and Itchen Study (Entec, 2005 (Ref. 48) and Amec, 2013 (Ref. 49)) indicate groundwater from the Site may discharge to the River Dever and Test in the Bransbury area. Regionally, groundwater flows to the south west discharge to the River Test.

7.7.9 Seasonally groundwater levels vary typically in the order of 2 m in the river valleys, and on interfluvies in the Site area by between 5 and 10 m. The Site is at approximately 65 m AOD and the River Test/Dever confluence is approximately 50 m AOD so it is anticipated that groundwater is no more than 10 m below surface at the Proposed Development Site. The ground investigation report for the site supports this having recorded a groundwater level of 6.3 m bgl. A borehole log provided from the Proposed Development Site recorded groundwater at 8.6-9.4 m bgl between September and October 2012.

7.7.10 The Site is approximately 2 km east of a Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1 and 2 for a groundwater source. While the Site is not within the SPZ, groundwater underlying the site may flow to the groundwater source based on groundwater flow contours developed in the Environment Agency Test and Itchen Study (Entec, 2005 & 2013).

**Flood risk**

7.7.11 In terms of fluvial risk, the Site is located entirely within Flood Zone 1 (low flood risk) according to the Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning (Ref. 50). The Environment Agency Risk of Flooding from Rivers and the Sea mapping (Ref. 51), which considers the presence of flood defences, indicates a flow pathway of medium risk just south of the Access Road on the southern boundary of the Site.

7.7.12 Within the Site boundary, small pockets of low risk (0.1-1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)) of surface water flooding are indicated in the Environment Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water mapping. A larger area of low (0.1-1% AEP) to

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<sup>2</sup> The objective of Good status by 2015 was met in that year, no current improvement from current status has been identified as a future objective

medium (1-3.3% AEP) risk is indicated between the southern boundary of the Site and the A303 and on to the A303 itself.

- 7.7.13 As discussed in the groundwater section, groundwater has been recorded at 6.3m bgl during a 2018 ground investigation. The HCC Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP) for Hampshire (Ref. 52) identifies numerous groundwater flooding incidents within the Upper Test and Middle Test sub catchments. It is unusual for flooding of greenfield sites to be reported, therefore even though there are no groundwater flood records held for the Site, there still may be a risk of flooding. The nature of the geology, relatively high groundwater and reported floods in the wider catchment indicate that groundwater flood risk should be considered as part of the assessment; a Flood Risk Assessment will therefore be prepared as part of the EIA to support the DCO application.

### *Scope of the Assessment*

- 7.7.14 Analysis of receptors is based on the source-pathway-receptor model whereby a potential pathway for an impact source to reach a receptor is analysed. Where a pathway to a receptor is identified, this receptor will be considered regardless of its distance from the study area.
- 7.7.15 The method for assessing the importance, magnitude and significance of effects will be as outlined in the published version of DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 10 HD45 – Road Drainage and the Water Environment (good practice guidance for all sectors despite being written for roads).
- 7.7.16 Receptors are identified through desk study review of data and consultation with the relevant stakeholders (namely the Environment Agency and HCC in terms of water resources).
- 7.7.17 Once an impact pathway has been established between the Proposed Development and a receptor, the significance of any resultant effect is defined by combining the magnitude of the impact and the overall value of the receiving water body or receptor (the 'attribute') in three stages:
- a level of importance is assigned to each receptor;
  - the magnitude of the impact/change is determined; and
  - comparison of the importance of the receptor and magnitude of impact results in an overall potential effect.
- 7.7.18 The assessment will look in detail at potential impacts of both construction and operation to the groundwater body and consequently the Rivers Test and Dever via a groundwater pathway. Furthermore, potential impacts on flood risk at construction and operation stage will also be reviewed. Examples of these potential impact pathways are as follows;

- Disturbance of contaminated land during construction leading to contamination of water resources;
- Leaks and spillages of oils/hydrocarbons, application of fertilisers and pesticides within landscaped areas leading to contamination of water resources;
- Discharge or leakage of surface water runoff with large concentrations of sediment, as a result of site clearance leading to increase in suspended sediments within surface waters;
- Leaks of concrete and cement products leading to contamination of water resources;
- Disruption or displacement of groundwater as result of below ground construction;
- Additional connection between the site and the groundwater body via new proposed soakaway drainage;
- Changes in flood risk to and from the Site as a result of changes in surface water infiltration rates, runoff movement, groundwater disturbance, and additional site drainage;
- Impacts on water quantity of water resources more widely as a result of additional water demand post-development; and,
- Impacts on water quality as a result of additional wastewater generation, treatment and discharge both during construction and operation.

7.7.19 Potential impacts to small reservoirs just beyond the Site boundary have been scoped out in terms of impacts on water resources as they are not considered to be hydraulically linked to any WFD designated waterbodies.

7.7.20 Consultation will be required with the Environment Agency and HCC as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) to inform the ES.

7.7.21 All sources of flood risk to and from the Proposed Development will be assessed as part of a Flood Risk Assessment within the EIA. This assessment will include consideration of the current climate change guidance for flood risk (Ref. 53).

## 7.8 Ground Conditions

### *Baseline Conditions*

7.8.1 The Site baseline has been established using on-line information from publicly available sources such as the Environment Agency, the British Geological Society (BGS), and the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) "MAGIC Map".

7.8.2 In summary, the following Site baseline has been established:

- the Site geology comprises Head Deposits, overlying Seaford Chalk Formation;
- the Environment Agency classifies the Head Deposits as Secondary 'A' Aquifers and Seaford Chalk Formation as a Principal Aquifer;
- no watercourses have been identified within 500 m of the Site. Two infiltration ponds are present within the recycling centre located directly adjacent to the east of the Site; and
- the Site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ).

7.8.3 An intrusive site investigation and generic quantitative risk assessment was undertaken in April and May 2018 on the Main Site to provide an initial assessment of the ground conditions, with respect to potential contamination and geotechnics, and to establish a baseline condition of the current land quality. The report will be appended to the Ground Conditions chapter within the ES (Ref. 54). The construction laydown area was not covered within the intrusive site investigation.

7.8.4 The findings of the intrusive ground investigation and generic quantitative risk assessment concluded that:

- it is unlikely that significant sources of contamination are present from the current site development (a single storey office portable cabin in the south eastern corner of the Site) and site history (a former post office and cinema in the western portion of the Site);
- the main and most sensitive receptor is considered to be the underlying principal aquifer, for which a clear and direct pathway exists;
- no visual / olfactory observations or significant photoionisation detector readings were recorded during the 16 trial pits and two boreholes completed on the Site that could indicate significant contamination;
- based on the results of the human health risk assessment undertaken on soil samples obtained from the ground investigations and available historic investigations, it is concluded that there is unlikely to be an unacceptable risk to human health for current and future site users (based on an industrial/commercial land use);
- several compounds have been detected exceeding the identified controlled waters Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC) protective of the underlying aquifer. Exceedances have been generally detected in the made ground or shallower natural ground of the western and eastern areas of the Site, with deeper samples typically reporting concentrations below the laboratory method detection limit. The analyte concentrations are typically consistent with rural background concentrations therefore the reported exceedances are considered unlikely to pose an unacceptable risk to the underlying aquifer;

- a sample collected from one of the trial pits, at a depth of 0.8 m bgl, exhibited noticeably higher concentrations of certain chemicals (total petroleum hydrocarbons and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) than other locations around the Site. The reported concentrations may be due to localised impact from overlying made ground and asphalt surfacing associated with the former post office development in this area.

7.8.5 The study area includes the area within the Site boundary and a potential zone of influence which is defined as a distance over which significant effects of human health and controlled water receptors can reasonably have a potential to occur. In this case, the study area is defined as a 500 m buffer from the Site boundary.

### *Scope of the Assessment*

7.8.6 Construction works, including excavation for below ground structures, have the potential to mobilise existing sources of contamination via:

- disturbance of contaminated ground, creation of stockpiles and removal of hardstanding, causing potential leaching and downward vertical migration of contaminants from the made ground into the underlying groundwater and potentially subsequent lateral migration and discharge to surface water;
- creation of increased surface water run-off and potentially lateral migration in shallow groundwater and discharge to surface water;
- disturbance of contaminated ground potentially mobilising volatile organic vapours, ground-gas and dust impacting both construction workers and site neighbours (effect of dust will also be covered in the Air Quality Assessment); and
- direct transfer of contaminants in made ground to the principal aquifer during piling.

7.8.7 Construction workers are at risk from exposure to contaminated soils and shallow groundwater through dermal contact, ingestion, inhalation of soil dust (including asbestos), and inhalation of volatile organic vapours/ground-gas from contaminated soils and groundwater.

7.8.8 The construction works will introduce potential new sources of contamination such as fuels, oils and other construction materials. Incorrect storage and handling could present a potential risk to construction workers, site neighbours and controlled waters from leakages or spillages.

7.8.9 During operation, existing contamination has the potential to have significant adverse effects upon future site users and neighbours without appropriate mitigation measures being implemented during the construction phase.

7.8.10 The Proposed Development may introduce sources of contamination such as from the storage of fuels, oils and chemicals, or spillages from vehicles. Soil and controlled

waters may be at risk from contamination should uncontrolled spillages or leaks from these sources occur.

- 7.8.11 Existing contamination has the potential to impact upon buried structures and services without appropriate design (e.g. suitable class of concrete to mitigate against chemical attack from contaminants such as sulphates) or the adoption of suitable construction materials (e.g. the use of an appropriate specification of water supply pipes to mitigate against contaminant permeation).
- 7.8.12 There is no published EIA guidance for transposing a risk-based contaminated land assessment into significance criteria for the purposes of EIA. The likelihood of ground contamination on the Site, and its potential effect on sensitive receptors, has been assessed using a conceptual model and risk-based framework, using a combination of knowledge of the characteristics and extent of the contamination identified. The assumption is that all areas of the Site will be subject to disturbance as part of the works required for the Proposed Development. Accordingly, an assessment of the potential for impact on human health or consequent impacts on other environmental receptors will be undertaken.
- 7.8.13 In the absence of published guidance, the assessment of significance will be determined using relevant guidance, in particular with reference to Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) Report 'Contaminated Land Risk Assessment: A Guide to Good Practice' (Ref. 55), the Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination CLR11 (Ref. 56) and professional judgement.
- 7.8.14 The assessment method will follow a risk-based approach, with potential environmental risks assessed qualitatively using the 'source-pathway-receptor pollutant linkage' concept to assess risk, as introduced in the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Ref. 57). This allows the identification of potential pollutant linkages and whether these linkages have the potential to pose significant harm to human health, pollution of controlled waters or risks to the built environment in relation to the Proposed Development. With regards to soil and groundwater contamination, the assessment will focus on:
- the potential for existing contamination to be present on the Site, and whether this could be mobilised by the Proposed Development, during both the construction and operational phases; and
  - whether the Proposed Development could result in any additional contamination of the Site during the construction phase.
- 7.8.15 A level of significance will be assigned to both potential effects (pre-mitigation) and residual effects (post-mitigation). The combination of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change (from the baseline condition), as a result of the Proposed Development, qualitatively assess the significance of the effect.

## 7.9 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

### *Baseline Conditions*

- 7.9.1 This section sets out the proposed scope and methodology for a combined cultural heritage approach including above ground (built heritage) and below ground (archaeology) for the Proposed Development Site.
- 7.9.2 To assist with the scoping assessment, a study area of 1 km around the Site has been assessed in order to gain an understanding of the nature of the existing archaeological landscape. Data sources consulted include:
- The Archaeological Data Service (ADS);
  - Historic maps accessed via the National Library of Scotland;
  - The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE); and
  - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE).
- 7.9.3 There are no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or conservation areas within the study area. A single listed building, the grade II listed Granary is located within the study area. The Granary is located approximately 1 km from the Site boundary and is one of five grade II listed buildings at Southside Farm including the farmhouse itself (the remaining buildings falling outside the study area).
- 7.9.4 There are two Scheduled Monuments located outside of the study area. These consist of a large linear earthwork and ditch named the Andyke 1.1 km southwest of the Site and a large hillfort named the Tidbury Ring 2 km east of the Site. Although outside the area, there is the potential for their setting to be affected due to the potential relationship with prehistoric assets within the Site.
- 7.9.5 Twelve non-designated heritage assets have been identified within the study area.
- 7.9.6 No early prehistoric remains have been identified in the study area, but the area is rich in later prehistoric monuments, including a Neolithic long barrow possibly located within the study area, although thought to be destroyed by the army at Barton Stacey base (National Archives ref: WORK14/1019), six Bronze Age ring ditches or bowl barrows situated on high ground 500 m to 600 m north of the Site, and cropmarks of possible Iron Age origins 700 m northeast of the Site. Although located outside of the study area, the two Scheduled Monuments are prehistoric and contribute to the wider prehistoric landscape in which the Site is located. These consist of a large linear earthwork and ditch named the Andyke 1.1 km southwest of the Site and a large hillfort named the Tidbury Ring 2 km east of the Site. Further evidence of prehistoric occupation in the wider area is attested by burnt and worked flints and Banjo enclosures at several locations further east along the River Dever, although these are all outside the study area. Together, these assets demonstrate that the Site is located

in a dense prehistoric landscape. Although the Site is in a low-lying drainage channel and thus unlikely to be the location of prehistoric settlements, it is likely that it was frequently traversed and utilised, connecting the higher ridges where most monuments are situated with the resource rich valley of the River Dever. There is, therefore, significant potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric period within the development footprint.

- 7.9.7 The Roman period is evidenced by a series of sub-rectangular enclosures, ditches, and pits recorded as cropmarks in a field 700 m northeast of the Site. These were dated by the presence of several fragments of Roman pottery found on the surface near the cropmarks. These remains are directly related to the earlier Iron Age cropmarks.
- 7.9.8 Although no medieval remains have been identified within the study area, it is likely that much of the enclosed landscape originated in this period since both Drayton and Barton Stacey are mentioned in Anglo-Saxon texts as well as the Domesday Book of 1086.
- 7.9.9 Historic maps show that Drayton Farm (now demolished) was located in the plot of land immediately south of the Site and was a 19<sup>th</sup> century expansion of the earlier Drayton Lodge located 1 km west of the Site. The study area remained largely agricultural throughout the post-medieval and modern periods until 1945 when the War Department constructed a large army training facility on land west, south, and southeast of the Site. This included the erection of a post office and cinema within the western edge of the proposed development footprint. The base was in operation until the 1980s when it was decommissioned and most of the structures demolished. The road network and some building foundations remain extant, however. Sometime during this period, a Cold War Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post was built approximately 500 m north of the Site, although it was subsequently demolished.
- 7.9.10 A single non-designated built heritage asset has been identified within the study area. Difford Lodge is a single storey plus attic, rendered and thatched cottage (once two dwellings) located on The Street to the north of the River Dever. The asset is located approx. 780 m south of the Site on the north side of the valley as it dips down towards the river.
- 7.9.11 Two conservation areas lie outside the study area but do fall within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). The Barton Stacey Conservation Area is approximately 1.45 km south of the Site while the Longparish Conservation Area is approx. 1.5 km north-west of the Site boundary.

### *Scope of the Assessment*

- 7.9.12 Potential impacts to the archaeological resources are expected to occur during the construction phase. Groundwork activities that will result in the disturbance or removal of any potential archaeological remains that survive within the Site include:

- ground reduction for Site preparation and construction compound;
- excavation of areas;
- construction of new building foundations;
- enabling works for the provision of new utilities and services; and
- groundworks for car parking areas, enhanced landscaping and public realm works.

7.9.13 Given the number of significant prehistoric and Roman monuments situated within the study area, there is potential for unknown archaeological remains to be located within the Site. There is also the potential for important relationships to exist between the Site and the two Scheduled Monuments nearby. It is, therefore, proposed that archaeology be scoped into the EIA. The full potential for archaeological remains to survive within the Site will be determined by an assessment of the complete baseline established during for the EIA.

7.9.14 The ZTV (see Appendix B: Figure B.1) shows that development on the Site will not be visible from the one designated built heritage asset identified within the study area (Granary) or the four designated built heritage assets associated with it just outside the study area. There will therefore be no change to their setting and no consequent impact and loss of significance. The ZTV shows that development on the Site will be visible from the one non-designated built heritage asset within the study area, Difford Lodge. However, the impact will not be so great as to cause more than a minor loss of significance. The ZTV indicates that the Proposed Development will be visible from the Longparish and Barton Stacey conservation areas. However, when taking vegetation into account, it is concluded that both areas are sufficiently screened from the Site that there will only be negligible to minimal impact and consequently no loss of significance. It is therefore proposed that built heritage is scoped out of the ES.

#### Establishing the Baseline

7.9.15 A detailed assessment of the heritage assets will be necessary in order to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development.

7.9.16 To place the Site in its full archaeological context, baseline information will be collected on the known heritage assets within the study area. Specifically, the baseline report will:

- collate the archaeological research and mitigation work completed for the wider development area;
- identify all known designated and non-designated assets and / or areas within the Site and in the study area;
- assess the condition, significance and setting of any assets within the Site and the study area; and

- identify areas of modern disturbance within the Site that might have affected the survival of the potential archaeological resource.

7.9.17 Baseline data sources will include, but may not be limited to:

- search of the Historic England National Heritage List and archive database;
- search of the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- various online resources including the BGS, open LIDAR data through the Enfield Archaeological Society and historic maps through the National Library of Scotland;
- HCC and the TVBC planning portals to access local and neighbourhood plans and other planning information; and
- search of relevant primary and secondary sources from the Hampshire County Archives.

7.9.18 The baseline report will be carried out following national policy set out in the NPPF (2018) (Ref. 58), EN-1 of the NPS (2011) (Ref. 5) and the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (ClfA, 2017) (Ref. 59) and the Code of Conduct (ClfA, 2014) (Ref. 60). Other relevant guidance includes:

- Hampshire County Archaeological Service's Guidance for developers (2018) (Ref. 61)
- National Planning Practice Guide (NPPG) - Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (2018) (Ref. 62); and
- The Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 and 3 (Historic England 2015, 2017 (Ref. 63 and Ref. 64)).

7.9.19 The baseline will draw on the results of the HER search, aerial photography, LIDAR data, geological and topographic data, and the results of a Site visit to investigate the relationship of the Site with the wider prehistoric landscape.

7.9.20 The archaeological potential of the Site will be assessed by chronological period and rated as high, medium, low or unknown. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and its national, regional and local context. This includes the number, proximity and significance of known and predicted archaeological / historical sites or finds spots within the Site and surrounding study area, and is guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional and local policies, archaeological research frameworks and professional judgement.

### Impact Assessment

7.9.21 The impact assessment will assess potential impacts on any known or potential heritage assets identified in the baseline report. This will entail an assessment of the heritage significance (sensitivity) of each asset which is defined in the NPPF as the value of a heritage asset because of its heritage interest, and that interest may be

archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. The NPPF also notes that the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence, but also from its setting. In addition the NPS (2011) sets out the contribution of the heritage assets setting to the significance of the asset.

- 7.9.22 Particular attention will be paid to the possible impacts of the Proposed Development, and especially of the proposed stacks, on the settings of the two nearby Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the Andyke and Tidbury Ring, and non-designated prehistoric sites within the study area, which form part of the prehistoric landscape. The potential impacts will be assessed using information derived from the baseline, but in particular from LIDAR data, ZTVs and the results of the site visit.
- 7.9.23 The impact assessment will review the emerging design of the Proposed Development and will identify the level and degree of impact that will arise as a result of the construction and, if relevant, operation of the Proposed Development. The heritage significance of an asset will then be combined with the predicted magnitude of impact arising from the Proposed Development in order to determine the significance of effect. This will take into account any mitigation that has been embedded into the design in order to minimise impacts to known heritage assets. Additional mitigation, such as archaeological investigation and reporting, may be proposed to compensate for any significant adverse effects.

**Assessment Criteria**

- 7.9.24 In order to assess the level of effect of the proposed development on the heritage resource the significance (heritage value) of the heritage assets will be combined with the level and degree of impact to an asset arising as a result of the Proposed Development to determine the level of impact.
- 7.9.25 The significance (heritage value) of a heritage asset is derived from its heritage interest which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic as set out in the NPPF and the NPS. The significance of an asset is defined by the sum of its heritage values. Each identified heritage asset will be assigned a level of significance in accordant with a three-point scale as set in Table 7-10.

**Table 7-10: Criteria for determining the value of heritage assets**

Sensitivity (heritage value)	Criteria
High	Assets of inscribed international importance, such as World Heritage Sites, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered historic parks and gardens, Registered battlefields, Scheduled monuments, Conservation Areas of exceptional quality due to the heritage assets

	<p>within,                      Non-designated archaeological assets of schedulable quality and importance.</p>
Medium	<p>Grade II listed buildings,                      Grade II listed registered historic parks and gardens,                      Conservation Areas,                      Locally listed buildings,                      Locally listed buildings included within a conservation area                      Non-designated heritage assets of a regional resource value.</p>
Low	<p>Non-designated heritage assets of a local resource value as identified through consultation,                      Non-designated heritage assets whose heritage values are compromised by poor preservation or damaged so that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade.</p>

7.9.26 Having identified the significance of the archaeological asset, the next stage will be to identify the level and degree of impact to an asset arising as a result of the Proposed Development. Impacts can occur to the physical fabric of the asset or affect its setting. Each asset will be assessed on an individual basis, using professional judgement to determine the level and degree of impact (impact rating) based on the four point-scale set out in Table 7-11: Design mitigation (embedded mitigation) will be taken into consideration when determining the impact rating.

**Table 7-11: Criteria for determining the magnitude of impact on archaeological assets**

<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>	<b>Description of Impact</b>
High	Change such that the significance of the asset is totally altered or destroyed. Comprehensive change to setting affecting significance, resulting in a serious loss in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
Medium	Change such that the significance of the asset is affected. Noticeably different change to setting affecting significance, resulting in erosion in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
Low	Change such that the significance of the asset is slightly affected. Slight change to setting affecting significance resulting in a change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
Minimal	Changes to the asset that hardly affect significance. Minimal change to the setting of an asset that have little effect on significance resulting in no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset.

7.9.27 An assessment of the level of effect, having taken into consideration any embedded mitigation, will be determined by cross-referencing between the significance (heritage value) of the asset (Table 7-10) and the magnitude of impact Table 7-11. The resultant level of effect (Table 7-12) can be negligible, adverse or beneficial. The grey shading shows the level of effect deemed significant. Those effects that are major and moderate are considered significant.

**Table 7-12: Criteria for classifying an effect**

Significance of Archaeological Asset (Heritage Value)	Magnitude of Impact			
	High	Medium	Low	Minimal
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible

## 7.10 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

7.10.1 Landscape effects relate to the landscape as a resource, including physical changes to the fabric or individual elements of the landscape, its perceptual qualities and landscape character.

7.10.2 Visual effects relate to changes to existing views from identified visual receptors ('people'), including residents and recreational users.

### *Baseline Conditions*

#### *Initial Area of Search*

7.10.3 To inform an initial desk-based review of the Site and the potential significant landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, an initial area of search based upon a ZTV was established, as illustrated in Figure B.1 in Appendix B.

7.10.4 The extent of the ZTV has been derived from industry guidance 'Visual Representation of Wind Farms' (Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2017 (Ref. 65)). Whilst the Proposed Development is not a wind farm, it would include a building up to a height of approximately 55 m above existing ground level, and stacks of approximately 100 m in height above existing ground level. As these are tall structures, the SNH guidance is appropriate to use in determining an initial area of search. The ZTV was generated based upon existing landform only, and therefore constitutes a 'bare earth' scenario in line with the guidance.

- 7.10.5 SNH Paragraph 48 recommends an initial area of search of 30 km for tall structures up to 100 m in height and 20 km for tall structures up to 70 m in height. The initial area of search has therefore been based upon a 30 km radius from the centre of the Site, to take account of the tallest feature of the Proposed Development.
- 7.10.6 The initial area of search has also considered the potential for the visible plume from the stacks dispersed in an irregular form and at specific operational times only.
- 7.10.7 The SNH guidance notes that the extent of the ZTV for the final assessment of a Proposed Development may need to be adjusted inwards or outwards according to the specific characteristics of a landscape and that the extent of the final ZTV for the final assessment should be discussed and agreed with the determining authority and consultees.
- 7.10.8 A summary of the landscape and visual baseline conditions within this initial area of search is provided in Appendix B.

#### The Site

- 7.10.9 The Site is irregular in form and covers approximately 5.7 ha and consists mainly of grassland, woodland, young tree plantations and scrub, as described in Section 2.1.

#### The Study Area

- 7.10.10 From a review of the Site's landscape and visual context (summarised in Appendix B), it has been judged that the initial 30km area of search can be reduced to a more proportionate area for the assessment.
- 7.10.11 The Site is located close to the Test Valley in the Hampshire Downs, which is lower-lying (refer to Figure B.2) than the more elevated landscapes of the North Wessex Downs AONB to the north (approximately 3.5km away at its closest point), and the South Downs National Park to the south-east (located approximately 11 km away at its closest point). The Site's broader downland context with its rolling valley and ridgeline landform, in combination with vegetation patterns, means that as distance from the Site is increased, the potential for significant landscape impacts is reduced.
- 7.10.12 In addition to the landscape context, with reference to the ZTV on Figure B.1, Table B.1 in Appendix B, and Figures B.3 and B.4, the Site and Proposed Development would be widely visible within 5 km, with more intermittent visibility beyond this distance due to the influence of landform and vegetation. The views with the potential to be significantly impacted are all within 15 km of the Site, with the furthest viewpoint approximately 14.5 km from the Site (Viewpoint 33 in Figure B.3 Appendix B).
- 7.10.13 Therefore, it is judged that a 15 km study area is reasonable and proportionate for the assessment of landscape and visual effects. Whilst the Proposed Development may be perceived beyond 15 km, it is considered that due to the combination of landform,

vegetation and distance, the Proposed Development would not give rise to a significant landscape or visual effect beyond 15 km.

### Key Identified Receptors

7.10.14 Landscape receptors of the Proposed Development that will be assessed in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) include the individual landscape features of the Site, local landscape character areas (LCAs) of Longparish and Barton Stacey, and the following published LCAs which are outlined in more detail in Appendix B:

- National Character Area 130 Hampshire Downs (Ref. 66);
- LCAs identified in the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment (Ref. 67);
- LCAs identified in the Test Valley Borough Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 68), Winchester District Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 69), and Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment (Ref. 70);
- LCAs identified in the North Wessex AONB Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 71); and
- LCAs identified within the South Downs National Park Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 72).

7.10.15 A schedule of the representative viewpoints (visual receptors) is provided in Table B.1 in Appendix B which also includes the location, approximate distance from the Site, a brief description as to the visibility of the Site, and whether there is the potential for a significant visual effect to the receptor either from the construction or operation of the Proposed Development. The representative viewpoints of the proposed development that will be assessed in the LVIA are numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 32, and 33, shown on Figure B.3 within Appendix B.

7.10.16 These visual receptors include the following representative groups:

- residents;
- users of PRoW including long distance recreational trails;
- recreational visitors to the North Wessex Downs AONB;
- people using local cricket facilities; and
- road users.

### Methodology

7.10.17 The LVIA will be undertaken in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment's "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, 2013 (Ref. 73) (GLVIA3).

7.10.18 Photography and photomontages will be undertaken in accordance with guidance given in Landscape Institute “Advice Note 01/11 Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Ref. 74).

7.10.19 The LVIA methodology is presented in detail in Appendix C of this Scoping Report.

### *Scope of the Assessment*

7.10.20 The construction phase of the Proposed Development has the potential to give rise to temporary adverse impacts on:

- the landscape features and character within the Site from a loss of vegetation, change to landform and introduction of temporary construction activity;
- the published landscape character areas and local landscape areas, due to changes to the tranquillity of the landscape from clearance and construction activity; and
- visual receptors including residents, users of PRow including long distance recreational trails, people using local cricket facilities, recreational visitors to the southern part of the North Wessex Downs AONB, and road users due to views of the construction activity.

7.10.21 The operation phase of the Proposed Development has the potential to give rise to adverse impacts to:

- the landscape features and character within the Site due to the change of land use and introduction of new buildings and tall structures;
- the published landscape character areas and local landscape areas, including Longparish, Barton Stacey and parts of the southern edge of the North Wessex Downs AONB due to the change of land use, and introduction of new buildings and tall structures; and
- visual receptors including residents, users of PRow including long distance recreational trails, people using local facilities, recreational visitors to the southern part North Wessex Downs AONB, and road users, due to views of the new buildings and tall structures.

7.10.22 The operational impacts are likely to principally arise from:

- the scale, massing and height of the Proposed Development;
- lighting of the Proposed Development, including aircraft warning lights on the stacks; and
- the vapour plume arising from the stacks in operation.

- 7.10.23 The LVIA will assess the potential impacts to landscape and visual receptors within a 15 km radius from the Site.
- 7.10.24 The iterative design of the buildings will have consideration to their scale, massing and height to limit the potential impacts arising from their perception in the landscape and visibility.
- 7.10.25 The design will incorporate materials in the cladding of the buildings and stacks, such as non-reflective surfaces, and tonal banding, so as to reduce their prominence and assist with integrating the Proposed Development into the landscape and visual context as far as practicable, given the scale of the Proposed Development.
- 7.10.26 Consultation with the landscape officers of the local planning authorities, the North Wessex Downs AONB, and the South Downs National Park (SDNP) will be undertaken to agree the study area, the landscape and visual receptors for the assessment, and the locations of photomontages.
- 7.10.27 Field work will be undertaken in winter conditions (March 2019), to account for the existing vegetation not being in leaf and there being maximum potential visibility.

## 7.11 Climate Change

- 7.11.1 To align with the requirements of the 2017 EIA Regulations (Ref. 75) and IEMA Guidance for assessing climate mitigation (Ref. 76) and adaptation (Ref. 77) in EIAs, consideration has been given within this EIA scoping report to three aspects of climate change assessment (Table 7-13):

**Table 7-13: Aspects of the Climate Change Assessment**

Aspects	Description
Lifecycle greenhouse gas (GHG) impact assessment	Impact of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) emissions arising from the Proposed Development on the climate.
In-combination climate impact assessment (ICCI)	Combined impact of the Proposed Development and potential climate change on the receiving environment <sup>3</sup> .
Climate Change resilience review	The resilience of the Proposed Development to climate change impacts.

<sup>3</sup> In line with IEMA guidance (Ref. 77), the combined effect of the impacts of the Proposed Scheme and potential climate change impacts on the receiving environment are referred to as 'in-combination impacts' and 'in-combination effects'.

*Baseline Conditions*

*Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment*

7.11.2 The GHG emissions baseline is a ‘business as usual’ scenario where the Proposed Development is not implemented. The baseline comprises existing sources of GHG emissions within the existing site boundary, as well as the emissions that may be avoided as a result of the Proposed Development, i.e. from waste disposal/treatment and from the generation of the expected electricity output from other sources.

7.11.3 The study area for the assessment encompasses a wider extent than the Site so as to include embodied GHG emissions from products and materials, and GHG emissions associated with the transport of materials and people to site. The study area also includes activities that may be avoided or displaced as a result of the Proposed Development, namely waste treatment activities and other electricity production activities.

*In-combination Climate Impact Assessment*

7.11.4 The baseline for the in-combination climate impact assessment is based on the current conditions at the Site and surrounding environment (existing baseline) and how the identified receptors are affected by future climate parameters (future baseline) as relevant to the geographical location, characteristics, and timeframe of the Proposed Development. The baseline will also identify the extent to which receptors are vulnerable to and affected by these parameters.

7.11.5 The study area for the in-combination impact assessment is the surrounding environment potentially impacted by the Proposed Development as defined by the other environmental disciplines presented in this ES (including, for example, air quality, ecology and noise).

*Climate Change Resilience Review*

7.11.6 The receptor for climate change resilience is the Proposed Development itself. The climate resilience review will provide commentary on how climate change has been considered within the design of the Proposed Development and therefore provide commentary on its overall resilience to climate change.

*Scope of the Assessment*

*Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment*

7.11.7 Potential GHG impacts resulting from the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development are presented in Table 7-14 below.

**Table 7-14: Potential sources of GHG emissions**

Lifecycle stage	Activity	Primary emission sources
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Lifecycle stage	Activity	Primary emission sources
Pre-construction stage	Enabling works	GHG emissions from onsite construction activity and transportation of any waste produced as part of enabling works.
	Land clearance	Loss of carbon sink
Product stage	Raw material extraction and manufacturing of products/ materials	A qualitative statement will be made on the embodied carbon of the materials used.
	Transport of products/ materials to site	Emissions from transport of materials will be assessed from average daily HGV movements to site
Construction process stage	On-site construction activity	Energy (electricity, fuel, etc.) consumption from construction activity, and worker commuting
	Transport of construction workers	
Construction process stage	Disposal, treatment, and transportation of construction waste	GHG emissions from disposal or treatment of waste GHG emissions from fuel consumption relating to transportation of waste
	Operation of Proposed Development	GHG emissions from fuel consumption relating to transportation of fuel GHG emissions from processes and fugitive emissions including combustion process GHG emissions from energy, provision of potable water, and treatment of waste water GHG emissions savings from diverting waste from landfill and supplying low carbon energy to the grid
Operation stage	Disposal and transportation of operational waste	GHG emissions from disposal of waste GHG emissions from fuel consumption relating to transportation of waste

7.11.8 Emissions from maintenance during operation are likely to be minimal in proportion to the overall GHG footprint and are therefore scoped out of the assessment.

7.11.9 Based on experience of similar studies, the majority of GHG emissions related to the construction phase are associated with embodied carbon within material rather than the associated GHG emissions from fuel consumption from plant and vehicles. Application of these assumptions to the decommissioning phase suggests that GHG emissions from plant will be relatively low when taken in the context of the life cycle emissions. Furthermore, it is anticipated that products/ materials within the Proposed Development would be largely re-used or recycled rather than going to

landfill. On this basis it is considered that the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development is unlikely to lead to significant effects on greenhouse gas emissions and will be scoped out of the assessment.

### In-combination Climate Impact Assessment

7.11.10 Table 7-15 details the climate parameters considered and whether they are to be scoped into the In-combination climate impact assessment for the Proposed Development.

**Table 7-15: Parameters scoped in to, or out of, the In-combination climate impact assessment**

Climate Parameter	Scoped in or out	Rationale for Scoping Conclusion
Extreme weather events	Out	Climate change may lead to an increase in substantial precipitation events that could lead to flash flooding when combined with increased impermeable hardstanding on the site. Projected increases in frequency and magnitude of extreme rainfall events will be considered as part of the Flood Risk Assessment and identified effects mitigated as assessed appropriate. Separate consideration of this issue in the ICCI assessment is therefore not considered to be required.
Temperature	In	The Proposed Development Site is not located in an urban area or high density development and therefore will not result in a significant additional contribution to the urban heat island effect. However, increased temperatures owing to climate change could increase the sensitivity of human receptors to pollutant / dust emissions due to lifestyle changes for example, more outside living and windows being kept open for longer.
Precipitation	Out	Climate change may lead to periods of decreased precipitation resulting in water scarcity, and periods of heavier rainfall leading to flooding. Impacts on groundwater and surface water from changing precipitation in combination with the Proposed Development will be outlined within the Flood Risk Assessment and identified effects mitigated as appropriate. Separate consideration of this issue in the ICCI assessment is therefore not considered to be required.
Sea level rise	Out	The Proposed Development Site is not located in an area that is susceptible to sea level rise.
Wind	Out	It is not proportionate to assess wind solely for the purposes of the ICCI assessment due to a lack of wind climate projections as reported in UKCP09.

Climate Parameter	Scoped in or out	Rationale for Scoping Conclusion
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Climate Change Resilience Review

7.11.11 Table 7-16 details climate parameters considered and whether they are to be scoped into or out of, the climate change resilience review.

**Table 7-16: Parameters scoped into the Climate Resilience Review**

Climate Parameter	Scoped in/ out of the Climate Resilience Review	Rationale for Scoping Conclusion
Extreme weather events	In	The Proposed Development may be vulnerable to extreme weather events, such as storm damage to structures and assets and droughts and heatwaves impacting on the structural integrity of buildings and materials
Temperature	In	Increased air temperatures due to climate change may require increased cooling requirements within the design of the Proposed Development.
Precipitation	Out	Climate change may lead to periods of decreased precipitation resulting in water scarcity, and periods of heavier rainfall leading to flooding. Impacts on groundwater and surface water from changing precipitation in combination with the Proposed Development will be outlined within the Flood Risk Assessment and Surface Water Drainage Strategy and identified effects mitigated as assessed appropriate.
Sea level rise	Out	The Proposed Development Site is not located in an area that is susceptible to sea level rise.
Wind	In	The Proposed Development may be vulnerable to changing wind patterns, for example, high winds and falling trees could damage structures and assets

Approach to Assessment

Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment

7.11.12 The GHG assessment will follow a project lifecycle approach to calculate estimated GHG emissions arising from the construction and operation of the Proposed

Development and to identify GHG 'hot spots' (i.e. emissions sources likely to generate the largest amount of GHG emissions). This enables the identification of priority areas for mitigation in line with the principles set out in IEMA guidance (Ref. 76).

- 7.11.13 In line with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) & World Resources Institute (WRI) GHG Protocol guidelines, the GHG assessment will be reported as tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)
- 7.11.14 The expected GHG emissions arising from the construction activities, embodied carbon in materials and operational emissions of the Proposed Development, as well as baseline emissions, will be quantified in line with the GHG Protocol.
- 7.11.15 Defra 2017 emissions factors (Ref. 78) and embodied carbon data from the Inventory of Carbon and Energy (ICE) (Ref. 79) will be used as the source data for calculating GHG emissions.
- 7.11.16 Significance of effects will be determined using a matrix comparing sensitivity of the receptor to magnitude of the impact.
- 7.11.17 The sensitivity of the receptor (global climate) to increases in GHG emissions is always defined as high as any additional GHG impacts could compromise the UK's ability to reduce its GHG emissions and therefore meet its future carbon budgets. Also, the extreme importance of limiting global warming to below 2°C this century is broadly asserted by the International Paris Agreement (Ref. 80) and the climate science community.
- 7.11.18 Due to the absence of any defined industry guidance for assessing the magnitude of GHG impacts for EIA, standard GHG accounting and reporting principles will be followed to assess impact magnitude. In GHG accounting, it is common practice to consider exclusion of emission sources that are <1% of a given emissions inventory on the basis that it is a quantity too small to be worth consideration.

#### In-combination Climate Impact Assessment

- 7.11.19 The in-combination impact assessment involves consultation with all other scoped-in environmental disciplines, to determine any relevant receptors and impacts that could be affected by the climate change parameters and in turn, to identify any potentially significant in-combination impacts.
- 7.11.20 Significance of effects will be determined using a matrix comparing likelihood of climate hazards leading to an in-combination impact and the consequence of in-combination impacts.
- 7.11.21 The likelihood of climate hazards leading to an in-combination impact will be defined using an assessment of the UKCP09 Climate Projections (Ref. 84), or the updated UKCP18 Climate Projections (Ref. 85) if available at the time of the start of the assessment, and the confidence of the projections and professional judgement.

7.11.22 The consequence of in-combination impacts will be based on the change to the significance of the effect of the Proposed Development on the resource or receptor for each relevant environmental discipline, given existing mitigation measures.

#### *Climate Change Resilience Review*

7.11.23 The Proposed Development's resilience to climate change will be considered qualitatively. This will be completed in liaison with project design team and the other ES technical specialists by considering the climate projections for the geographical location and timeframe of the Proposed Development. The significance of climate resilience will not be assessed.

7.11.24 A statement will be provided within the ES to describe how the design of the Proposed Development will be designed to improve its resilience to future climate change.

## **7.12 Socio-economics and Land use**

### *Baseline Conditions*

7.12.1 The potential impacts arising from the Proposed Development are assessed relative to the baseline conditions and benchmarked against regional and national standards where appropriate. The key indicators and measures of the following areas will be established:

- an overview of the Test Valley economy;
- the Test Valley labour market;
- population and deprivation;
- community facilities and infrastructure; and
- land use.

7.12.2 The Test Valley economy is performing well in a range of measures, notably Gross Value Added (GVA), which is a measure of value of goods and services produced in an area of the economy, where the average per head is above the average for England & Wales (national) but marginally less than the average for South East England (regional).

7.12.3 In terms of land use, the Site currently consists of agricultural fields, an office building and its associated car park. A recycling facility is located to the east of the Site and a solar farm is located to the north.

### *Scope of the Assessment*

7.12.4 The Proposed Development is expected to generate a range of socio-economic effects, some of which would be temporary, whilst others would be permanent. For the

purposes of this ES, due consideration will be given to the Proposed Development in terms of the following:

- temporary employment during the construction phase;
- Gross Value Added during the construction phase;
- impacts on the nearby recreation facilities and businesses (including the shooting range, MRF and IBA facilities, and the solar farm) during both the construction and operational phases including consideration of environmental impacts from the visual, noise, traffic and air quality assessments on users;
- creation of long-term employment opportunities once the Proposed Development is operational including consideration of any existing employment uses on-site;
- the change of land use within the site and any direct effects that could occur due to this; and
- any potential impacts (e.g. reduction in employment, change in nature of employment) associated with the decommissioning process.

7.12.5 It is estimated that during the peak construction phase up to 1,000 personnel will be working on the Site. The impact of the construction workers on local accommodation will be analysed as part of the study. This analysis will be based on availability at accommodation facilities such as hotels, inns, bed and breakfasts within an appropriate local catchment area for the construction workers during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

7.12.6 Around 50 full time jobs are expected to be generated to operate the Proposed Development plus third party haulage and supply chain opportunities. This number is unlikely to significantly affect the labour market; therefore the potential impact on labour market absorption is scoped out of the assessment. The impact of operational workers on local community facilities and infrastructure is unlikely to be significant and has also been scoped out of the assessment.

7.12.7 There is no large-scale tourism infrastructure around the Site that will be impacted by the Proposed Development. The views of the Proposed Development from the closest tourism sites (e.g. the North Wessex Downs AONB and South Downs National Park) are unlikely to affect tourism revenues given the distances (3.5 km and 11 km respectively). Hence tourism has been scoped out of the study.

7.12.8 The socio-economic assessment will review the relevant policy at the local, regional and national levels to identify the key issues of relevance to the Proposed Development. This will include the Test Valley Local Plan, any relevant SPG, NPS, NPPF and PPG.

7.12.9 A baseline assessment will be undertaken as part of the socio-economic ES chapter and will use a range of sources to provide a description of the socio-economic

conditions within the local area and at borough level, including employment and the economy. This will be done using established statistical sources such as:

- 2001 (Ref. 86) and 2011 (Ref. 87) Census Data;
- Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2016) (Ref. 88);
- Claimant Count Data (2018) (Ref. 89); and
- Office of National Statistics' Labour Force and Neighbourhood Statistics (2017/18) (Ref. 90).

7.12.10 An assessment of effects will be undertaken to assess the impact of the Proposed Development on the baseline socio-economic conditions. The methodology for assessing socio-economic impacts will follow standard EIA guidance and will entail:

- Consideration of local policy, plans, and development constraints;
- Review of baseline conditions at the Proposed Development Site area;
- Assessment of the likely scale, permanence and significance of effects associated with socio-economic receptors; and
- An assessment of the potential cumulative effects with other schemes within the surrounding area.

7.12.11 The assessment of potential socio-economic effects uses policy thresholds and expert judgment to assess the scale and nature of the effects of the Proposed Development against baseline conditions. For socio-economics there is no accepted definition of what constitutes a significant (or not significant) socio-economic effect. It is however recognised that 'significance' reflects the relationship between the scale of effect and the sensitivity (or value) of the affected resource or receptor.

7.12.12 As such the socio-economic effects will be assessed on the basis of:

- Consideration of sensitivity to effects: specific values in terms of sensitivity are not attributed to socio-economic resources/receptors due to their diverse nature and scale, however the assessment takes account of the qualitative (rather than quantitative) 'sensitivity' of each receptor and, in particular, their ability to respond to change based on recent rates of change and turnover (if appropriate);
- Scale of effect: this entails consideration of the size of the effect on people or business in the context of the area in which effects will be experienced; and
- Scope for adjustment or mitigation: the socio-economic study is concerned in part with economies. These adjust themselves continually to changes in supply and demand, and the scope for the changes brought about by the project to be accommodated by market adjustment will therefore be a criterion in assessing significance.

- 7.12.13 The assessment aims to be objective and quantifies effects as far as possible. However, some effects can only be evaluated on a qualitative basis. Duration of effect is considered, with more weight given to permanent changes than to temporary ones. Temporary effects are considered to be those associated with the construction works. Permanent effects are generally those associated with the completed development. For the purposes of this assessment, short term effects are considered to be of one year or less, medium term effects of one to four years and long-term effects for five or more years.

## 8 Environmental Topics to be Scoped out of the EIA

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The aim of the scoping process is to focus the EIA on those environmental aspects that may be significantly affected by the Proposed Development. In so doing, the significance of effects associated with each environmental aspect becomes more clearly defined, resulting in certain aspects being considered 'non-significant'. The following section provides a summary of those issues, which have been considered as part of the scoping process, but which are not considered key to the EIA and will therefore not be considered in detail in the ES.

### 8.2 Aviation

- 8.2.1 The Civil Aviation Association (CAA) has a general interest in charting all known structures of 91.4 m (300 feet) or more above ground level. The Proposed Development stacks are envisaged to be a maximum of 100 m in height. The stacks will have lighting installed at the top for aviation purposes and will be charted for aviation purposes, in consultation with the MOD and CAA.
- 8.2.2 The nearest airfields, Chilbolton and Popham Airfields, are located approximately 5.8 km south-west of the Site and 9.5 km east of the Site. These airfields are unlicensed and used for flying clubs. The Site is located 14 km from an MOD airfield and does not fall within the MOD's safeguarded area, although it is located within a Low Flying Area. Based on the distances to the airfields, the aircraft using these airfields are considered unlikely to have the potential to interact with the Proposed Development once the highest structures are charted. It is therefore considered that an assessment of the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on aviation is not required and it is proposed that aviation is scoped out of the EIA.

### 8.3 Major Accidents and Disasters

- 8.3.1 The EIA Regulations have introduced the requirement for "expected significant effects arising from the vulnerability of the proposed development to major accidents or disasters that are relevant to that development" (Regulation 5(4)) to be assessed within EIAs.
- 8.3.2 The description of the Proposed Development in the ES will provide sufficient information to allow the key environmental issues identified to be assessed. Accidental events such as the potential for exceptional emissions to the atmosphere and for fuel spillages, and how the risk of these events will be minimised, will be discussed in the relevant chapters of the ES. The majority of emergency response plans and contingency measures will be dealt with in the Environmental Permit, required for the operation of the Proposed Development, which is regulated by the Environment Agency. The risk of major flood events will be discussed within the Water Resources chapter of the ES.

- 8.3.3 For these reasons, it is considered that there will be sufficient controls in place through other permitting regimes to ensure any effects to the environment resulting from accidents or disasters would be reduced to a level that is not significant. It is therefore considered that an assessment of major accidents and disasters and can be scoped out of the ES.

## 8.4 Electronic Interference

- 8.4.1 The introduction of new structures of significant height and bulk into an environment can cause disruption to the reception of electromagnetic waves. Although this effect relates to both radio and TV signals, TV reception is potentially more affected and as such only TV reception has been considered. The stacks of the Proposed Development will be up to 100 m tall and approximately 5 m in diameter. The expected maximum heights of temporary construction cranes will be similar to the height of the stacks.
- 8.4.2 Terrestrial television signals are transmitted in digital format. The only relevant interference mechanism affecting digital terrestrial TV signals is attenuation due to buildings physically blocking (and absorbing) them. If the wanted signals are too weak then the pictures very quickly deteriorate into random 'blocks' and then disappear altogether. Since interference caused by temporary structures during construction, such as cranes and scaffolding, is difficult to predict and signals are expected to diffract around these features (which are relatively tall and thin), it cannot be considered quantitatively within any assessment.
- 8.4.3 There is the potential, during operation for the boiler hall to interrupt the television signal received by a small number of residential properties (less than 5) located approximately 300 - 500 m south west of the Site. The signal at these properties is mostly likely to be received from the Hannington Transmitter, which is approximately 17 km north-east of the Site. These properties will be able to receive services from the Rowridge Transmitter on the Isle of Wight, or utilise FreeSat or another free to air satellite service that would not be impacted by the Proposed Development. It is considered that through appropriate mitigation the Proposed Development will not have a significant impact upon electronic interference given the option to re-tune to the Rowridge Transmitter. A specialist electronic interference consultant will be commissioned after construction of the Proposed Development is complete to investigate potential impacts and mitigation if required. Based on preliminary screening, the only commercial property with the potential to be affected is the Barton Stacey Travelodge on the A303 which is likely to already serve its guests televisions using a satellite dish, or if not should be rectifiable through the installation of a satellite dish on the building roof. Through the application of mitigation this will result in no residual significant effects, and as such it is recommended that electrical interference is scoped out of the assessment.

## 8.5 Daylight, Sunlight and Overshadowing

- 8.5.1 Daylight, sunlight and overshadowing assessments identify where a proposed development will have an impact on the levels of light at neighbouring properties, businesses, amenity areas and ecological receptors.
- 8.5.2 The tallest features of the Proposed Development are the approximately 100 m high stacks however the slender design would not contribute to consistent overshadowing conditions and are further not considered. The approximately 55 m high boiler house has been considered. Good practice industry guidance document Building Research Establishment (BRE) BR 209: 2011: *Site layout planning for daylight, a guide to good practice* advises that overshadowing effects are likely to occur within an area the equivalent of three times the height of new development. Effects would therefore be expected to occur within approximately 165 m of the facility. The majority of receptors are too far away to be affected. The exception is the solar farm which is located to the north of the Proposed Development.
- 8.5.3 Overshadowing has the potential to occur on the solar panels during mid to late afternoon during the winter months, due to the lower angle of the sun. The overshadowing of the Proposed Development on the solar farm has been assessed and it is expected that there would be an approximately 0.3% annual reduction in the production of energy from the solar plant. The level of any such overshadowing will be discussed with the owners of the solar farm as part of consultation on the Proposed Development and where appropriate, compensatory measures will be identified and agreed with the operator of the solar farm. As only a single potentially impacted party has been identified whom will be engaged with accordingly, it is therefore proposed that a daylight, sunlight and overshadowing assessment is scoped out of the EIA.

## 9 Proposed Structure of the Environmental Statement

- 9.1.1 The ES will comprise the following set of documents:
- 9.1.2 *Non-Technical Summary (NTS)*: this document will provide a summary of the key issues and findings of the EIA. The NTS will be presented in non-technical language to assist the reader to understand the Site context, the Proposed Development, the design alternatives, the environmental issues arising, and proposed mitigation measures and any potential residual significant effects.
- 9.1.3 *Volume I: Environmental Statement*. This will contain the full text of the EIA with the proposed chapter headings as follows:
- (1) Introduction
  - (2) Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria
  - (3) Description of the Site
  - (4) The Proposed Development
  - (5) Construction Programme and Management
  - (6) Alternatives and Design Evolution
  - (7) Planning Policy Context
  - (8) Traffic and Transport
  - (9) Air Quality
  - (10) Health
  - (11) Noise and Vibration
  - (12) Ecology
  - (13) Water Resources and Flood Risk
  - (14) Ground Conditions
  - (15) Archaeology
  - (16) Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
  - (17) Climate Change
  - (18) Socio-economics
  - (19) Cumulative Effects Assessment
  - (20) Mitigation Register

(21) Residual Effect Assessment, Summary of Effects and Conclusions

- 9.1.4 *Volume II: Technical Appendices.* This will provide supplementary details of the environmental studies conducted during the EIA including relevant data tables, figures and photographs. This is likely to include but not be limited to the Drainage Strategy, Flood Risk Assessment, CHP Assessment and TA.

## 9.2 Structure of Technical Chapters

9.2.1 Chapters 8-18 will be structured based on the following sub-headings:

### *Introduction*

9.2.2 This section describes the format of the assessment presented within the chapter.

### *Legislation and Planning Policy Context*

9.2.3 This section of the technical chapters provides an overview of the relevant legislation, planning policy and technical guidance application to the assessment.

### *Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria*

9.2.4 The methods used in undertaking the technical study are outlined in this section with references to published standards (e.g. British Standards, Building Research Establishment), guidelines (e.g. Design Manual for Roads and Bridges and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment guidelines) and relevant significance criteria.

9.2.5 The significance of residual effects will be evaluated with reference to definitive standards, accepted criteria and legislation where available. Where it is not been possible to quantify effects, qualitative assessments will be carried out, based on available knowledge and professional judgment. Where uncertainty exists, this will be noted in the relevant technical assessment chapter.

9.2.6 Specific criteria for each technical assessment will be developed as set out in Section 6.5.

### *Baseline Conditions*

9.2.7 In order to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development, it is necessary to determine the environmental conditions that currently exist on site and in the surrounding area. These are known as 'baseline conditions'. Baseline conditions will be determined using the results of onsite surveys and investigations or desk based data searches, or a combination of these, as appropriate, and as set out in the technical sections above. Construction impacts and opening/early operation will be considered against the current baseline (2019).

9.2.8 In order to compare future operations against the baseline that is likely to occur at the time of full operation (after opening, when mitigation measures such as landscape planting are fully established), for most technical disciplines it will be necessary to establish future baseline conditions taking account of any planned or likely changes to account for potential improvements in baseline conditions as a result of implementation of legislation, or as a result of planned works such as transport infrastructure improvements.

### *Potential Effects and Mitigation Measures*

- 9.2.9 This section identifies the potential effects resulting from the Proposed Development. It also describes the mitigation measures that the Applicant will implement to reduce adverse effects and enhance beneficial impacts and the mitigation measures that relate to construction and operational phases.
- 9.2.10 Where mitigation measures have been identified to either eliminate or reduce significant adverse effects, these have been incorporated into the Proposed Development, for example either through the design as embedded mitigation (secured through a relevant planning condition) or incorporated into demolition and construction commitments, Section 106 obligations, or operational or managerial standards and procedures, as additional mitigation.

### *Residual Effects and Conclusions*

- 9.2.11 Effects of the Proposed Development remaining following the implementation of available mitigation measures are known as 'residual effects'. These will be discussed for each of the potential effects, and their significance level identified.

### *Cumulative Effect Assessment*

- 9.2.12 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, consideration will also be given to the potential for 'cumulative effects' to arise. For the cumulative assessment, two types of effect will be considered (refer to Section 6.7):
- The combined effect of individual effects, for example noise, airborne dust or traffic on a single receptor ('effect interactions'); and
  - The combined effects of nearby consented or under construction development schemes which may, on an individual basis be insignificant but, cumulatively, have a likely significant effect ('cumulative effects').

## 10 Summary and Conclusions

### 10.1 Conclusion

- 10.1.1 This Scoping Report represents notification under Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations that the Applicant will undertake an EIA in respect of the Proposed Development and produce an ES to report the findings of the EIA.
- 10.1.2 It also represents a formal application to PINS under Regulation 10 of the EIA Regulations for a ‘Scoping Opinion’ as to the information to be provided within the ES that will form part of the application for Development Consent. This report has identified the environmental effects that are considered to have the potential to be significant and proposes the approach to be used in assessments that will be undertaken for the EIA to characterise and understand the significance of these effects. PINS and other consultees are invited to consider the contents of this report and comment accordingly within the statutory 42 day time period.

### 10.2 Summary of Environmental Topics

- 10.2.1 For clarity, Table 10-1 presents a summary of the proposed scope of the environmental topics as well as which elements are to be scoped out.

**Table 10-1: Scope of Environmental Topics and Elements**

<b>Environmental Topic</b>	<b>Proposed Scope of Appraisal</b>	<b>Element Proposed to be Scoped Out</b>
Traffic and Transport	Construction and operational vehicle movements associated with the Proposed Development to be established and assessed in terms of impact on the local highway network. This will include an assessment of the impact on driver delay and road safety. Any mitigation measures to be recommended.	Qualitative assessment of potential impacts including pedestrian delay, amenity, severance and fear and intimidation will be scoped out of the assessment due to the location of the site which is separate from any pedestrian routes or residential areas.
Air Quality	An assessment to include the combined impact of operational phase emissions from the Proposed Development and associated road traffic movements, on human health receptors and designated ecological sites. Construction phase risks of dust impacts on health and amenity to be considered. A baseline nitrogen dioxide survey will be undertaken.	Odour emissions can be controlled under normal operations by good design – especially given there are no sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Site- and would be controlled through the Environmental Permit and is proposed to be scoped out.

Environmental Topic	Proposed Scope of Appraisal	Element Proposed to be Scoped Out
Health	A signposting chapter that will draw on the relevant information covered in the technical studies	N/A
Noise and Vibration	Baseline noise survey will be undertaken. An assessment of construction noise, noise from the operational facility and change in road traffic noise due to the operational facility.	Ground-borne vibration from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development.
Ecology	<p>The ecology assessment will include consideration of designated sites and protected and/or notable habitats and species.</p> <p>A desk study and Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) were undertaken in March 2018 and further surveys for great crested newt, bats, reptiles, birds (including barn owl) have been/ are to be undertaken. Based on the potential for exhaust stack emissions to result in nitrogen and acid deposition the air quality assessment will consider the potential for impacts on designated sites during operation.</p>	<p>Hazel dormouse, badger, otter and water vole, and butterflies have been scoped out on the basis of the outcomes of the PEA.</p> <p>Great crested newt surveys have been completed and they have not been identified to be present.</p>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	Desk study of hydrological features / resources and pathways and development of mitigation to control potential construction and operation effects.	Potential effects on isolated reservoirs around the site boundary are scoped out for effect on water resources as they are unlikely to be hydrologically linked to WFD waterbodies.
Ground Conditions	Assessment of sensitivity of geological, hydrogeological and hydrological features/ resources and development of mitigation to control potential construction affects.	N/A



Environmental Topic	Proposed Scope of Appraisal	Element Proposed to be Scoped Out
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	It is proposed to undertake an assessment of impact on both physical and visual effects on historic assets, including effects upon their setting. Data will be collected from the relevant sources. Further archaeological work may be required, the extent and scope of which will be determined following completion of an archaeological desk-based assessment.	Due to the limited potential for impacts on the built heritage resource, it is recommended that this be scoped out of the ES.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	Assessment of landscape and visual effects within 15 km of the Site.	Assessment of landscape effects and visual effects beyond 15 km of the Site.
Climate Change	Assessment of GHG emissions during construction and operation, and in-combination impacts of temperature and the Proposed Development on the surrounding environment. A statement on resilience of the Proposed Development to future climate changes will be provided.	Maintenance and decommissioning activities are proposed to be scoped out of the GHG assessment. Extreme weather events, precipitation changes, sea level rise, and changes in wind patterns are proposed to be scoped out of the In-combination climate impact (ICCI) assessment. Sea level rise and precipitation is proposed to be scoped out of the climate resilience review.
Land use and Socioeconomics	The assessment will include consideration of potential significant impacts on job creation, Gross Value Added, the accessibility to community infrastructure, recreation, public open spaces and PRow and impact of construction workers on local accommodation.	Tourism, the potential impact on labour market absorption and the impact of operational workers on local community facilities and infrastructure to be scoped out.

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## 12 Glossary

ACC	Air Cooled Condenser	MOD	Ministry of Defence
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System	MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum	MSW	Municipal solid waste
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	MW	Megawatts
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen Oxides
BAT	Best Available Technology	NPS	National Planning Statement
C&I	Commercial and Industrial	NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
CIEEM	Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management	NTS	Non-Technical Summary
CMS	Construction Method Statement	NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide	PINS	Planning Inspectorate
DCO	Development Consent Order	PRoW	Public Right of Way
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
EN-1	National Policy Statements relating to Energy Infrastructure.	SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphur Dioxide
EN-3	National Policy Statements relating to Renewable Energy Infrastructure'	SoS	Secretary of State
ES	Environmental Statement	SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
Ha	Hectares	TA	Transport Assessment
HCC	Hampshire County Council	The Site	The site within which the Proposed Development will be constructed, as defined by the indicative DCO (Application Site) red line boundary
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle	Tpa	Tonnes per annum
IBA	Incinerator Bottom Ash	TVBC	Test Valley Borough Council
LCA	Landscape Character Area	WFD	Water Framework Directive
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	WtE	Waste to Energy
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside	ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

## Appendix A – Ecology Assessment Methodology

### Approach and significance criteria

- A1. The assessment will describe the methods used to identify and assess the potential significant effects of the Proposed Development during both the construction and operational phases. Baseline conditions will be described, including a summary of legislation/policy relevant to the baseline conditions, and subsequently the impact assessment will be undertaken taking into account embedded avoidance and mitigation measures that are inherent to the design (e.g. the retention of a hedgerow), including the use of best practice construction methods (e.g. implementation of methods to suppress dust generation or avoid pollution of water courses).
- A2. Additional mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures will then be described, followed by an assessment of the significance of residual effects. A summary of the assessment will then be together with relevant conclusions.
- A3. For each phase of the Proposed Development (e.g. demolition, construction), the assessment will be structured and reported by ecological receptor with relevant potential impacts on that feature described in turn, and then the overall effect arising from those impacts reported. For example, any impacts on bat roosting habitat, and light disturbance on retained roosts will be documented, before a conclusion is reached on the overall effect on the conservation status of the of the local bat population concerned.

### *Receptor Value*

- A4. Data received through consultation, desk-based investigations and field-based investigations will be used to allow relevant ecological features (including designated sites, ecosystems, habitat and species) of value (or potential value) to be identified, and the main factors contributing to their value described and related to available guidance.
- A5. Relevant reasons for which an ecological feature is important will be described and considered in order to assign each relevant ecological feature an overall value in accordance with the following geographical frames of reference:
- International (i.e. European);
  - National (i.e. England);
  - Regional (i.e. Southern England);
  - County (i.e. Hampshire)
  - Borough (i.e. Test Valley)
  - Local/Parish (i.e. Barton Stacey);

- Site;
- Negligible (used where the value is lower than the Site level).

A6. In determining the value of relevant ecological features the social and economic values will be considered separately. Where appropriate the significance of relevant social and economic effects will be defined and reported within separate community and/or socio-economic assessments.

#### *Identification and characterisation of potential impacts*

A7. When describing potential impacts (and where relevant the resultant effects) reference will be made to the following characteristics:

- Beneficial/adverse;
- Magnitude;
- Spatial extent
- Duration
- Reversibility;
- Timing and frequency.

A8. For each receptor only those characteristics relevant to understanding the ecological effect and determining the significance will be described.

#### *Methodology for determining significance of effects*

A9. Potential impacts on relevant ecological features will be assessed and a judgement reached on whether or not the resultant effect on conservation status or structure and function is likely to be significant. This process will take into consideration the characteristics of the impact, the sensitivity of the ecological feature concerned, and the geographic scale at which the feature is considered important.

A10. The CIEEM guidelines state that:

*‘For the purposes of Ecological Impact Assessment (EiA) a ‘significant effect’ is an effect that either supports or undermines biodiversity conservation objectives for ‘important ecological features’<sup>4</sup> (i.e. key receptors) or for biodiversity in general’.....*

*In broad terms, significant effects encompass impacts on structure and function of defined sites, habitats or ecosystems and the conservation status of habitats and species (including extent, abundance and distribution).*

- A11. Conclusions on the significance of effects will be related to the concepts of 'structure and function' or 'conservation status' as being either:
- not-significant (i.e. no effect on structure and function, or conservation status); or
  - significant (i.e. structure and function, or conservation status is affected).
- A12. Such judgements will be based, wherever possible, on quantitative evidence. However, where necessary the professional judgement of an experienced ecologist will be applied.
- A13. For those effects considered significant, the effect will be characterised as appropriate (e.g. adverse or beneficial), and qualified with reference to the geographic scale at which the effect is significant (e.g. an adverse effect significant at a national level).
- A14. In order to provide consistency of terminology in the conclusions of the assessment the residual effects of the Proposed Development will be translated to a significance level on a scale of negligible, minor, moderate and major comparable to that used in other ES chapters as outlined in Table A.1. These conclusions will be provided in each case in brackets following the equivalent CIEEM assessment conclusion.

**Table A.1 Relating CIEEM assessment terms to those used in other ES chapters**

<b>Effect significance terminology used in other ES chapters</b>	<b>Equivalent CIEEM assessment</b>	
Significant (Beneficial)	Major Beneficial	Beneficial effect on structure/function or conservation status at regional, national or international level.
	Moderate Beneficial	Beneficial effect on structure/function or conservation status at County or Borough level.
Non-significant	Minor Beneficial	Beneficial effect on structure/function or conservation status at Site or local level.
Non-significant	Negligible	No effect on structure/function or conservation status.
Non-significant	Minor Adverse	Adverse effect on structure or conservation status at Site - local level
Significant (Adverse)	Moderate Adverse	Adverse effect on structure/function or conservation status at County or Borough level.
	Major Adverse	Adverse effect on structure/function or conservation status at regional, national or international level

## Appendix B – Landscape and Visual Baseline Conditions

### Landscape and Visual Baseline Conditions

#### *Designated Landscapes*

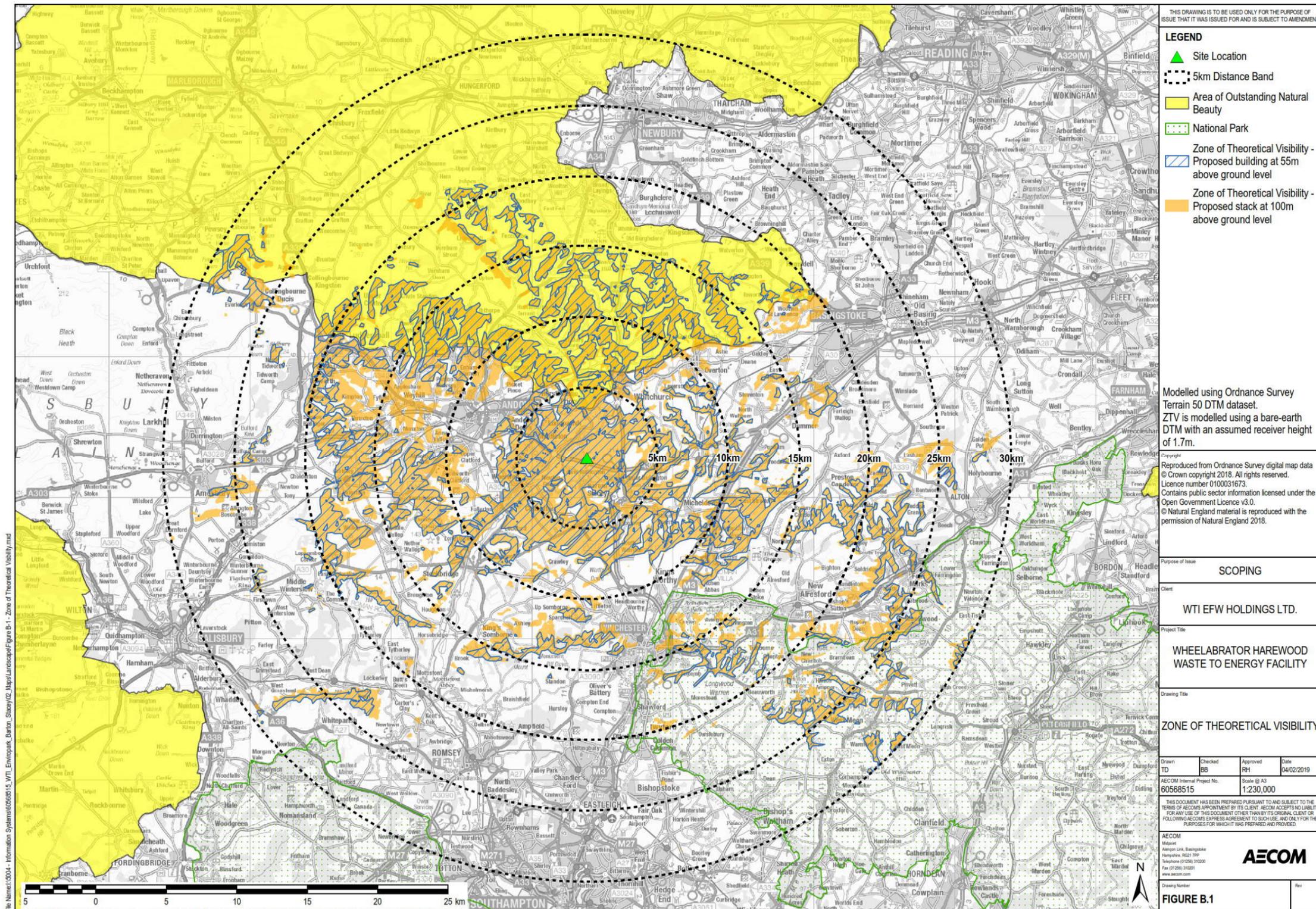
- B1. There are three statutory designated landscapes within 30 km of the Site:
- North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), located approximately 3.5 km north of the Site at its closest point;
  - South Downs National Park (SDNP), located approximately 11 km south-east at its closest point; and
  - New Forest National Park (NFNP), located approximately 26.5 km south-east at its closest point.

#### *Landform and Watercourses*

- B2. With reference to Figure B.2, the landform across the 30 km area of search relates to three broad geological areas:
- a clay landscape of the broad Thames Valley to the north of the area of search;
  - a chalk landscape of rolling downland extending between the Thames Valley to the north across the Hampshire Downs, encompassing part of the North Wessex Downs and the South Downs; and
  - a low-lying clay landscape at the confluence of several rivers in the south of the area of search.
- B3. The varied landform covers a broad range of elevations from a highest elevation of approximately 297 m AOD in the North Wessex Downs, to a lowest elevation of approximately -1.7 m AOD in the far south of the area towards the coast.
- B4. There are five principal watercourses within the initial area of search. The River Kennet, which is within the Thames Valley in the far north of the area, and a series of four chalk rivers which drain the chalk downland landscape. These four rivers flow broadly parallel from north to south from the North Wessex Downs north of the Site and the South Downs east of the Site towards the coast. These four rivers are, from west to east, the River Avon, River Bourne, River Test and River Itchen.
- B5. The Site is located within an area of rolling downland in the Hampshire Downs, approximately 0.9 km east of a valley formed by the River Test. It is predominantly flat with a slight downward slope from north to south between approximately 65 m AOD and 60 m AOD. There are engineered earth bunds within the east of the Site, to the east of the track, between 5 m and 10 m above existing ground levels, at 70 m to 75 m AOD in elevation, which extend between the Site and adjacent industrial facilities.

- B6. The Site's location between approximately 60 m and 75 m AOD and close to the Test Valley floor means that it is at a lower elevation than much of the surrounding landscape context within the initial area of search. The Site is in a broad area of rolling landform between the elevated landscapes of the North Wessex Downs and the South Downs and as such there are the potential for close, medium and long-distance views from elevated locations towards the Site.

Figure B.1: Zone of Theoretical Visibility



THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

**LEGEND**

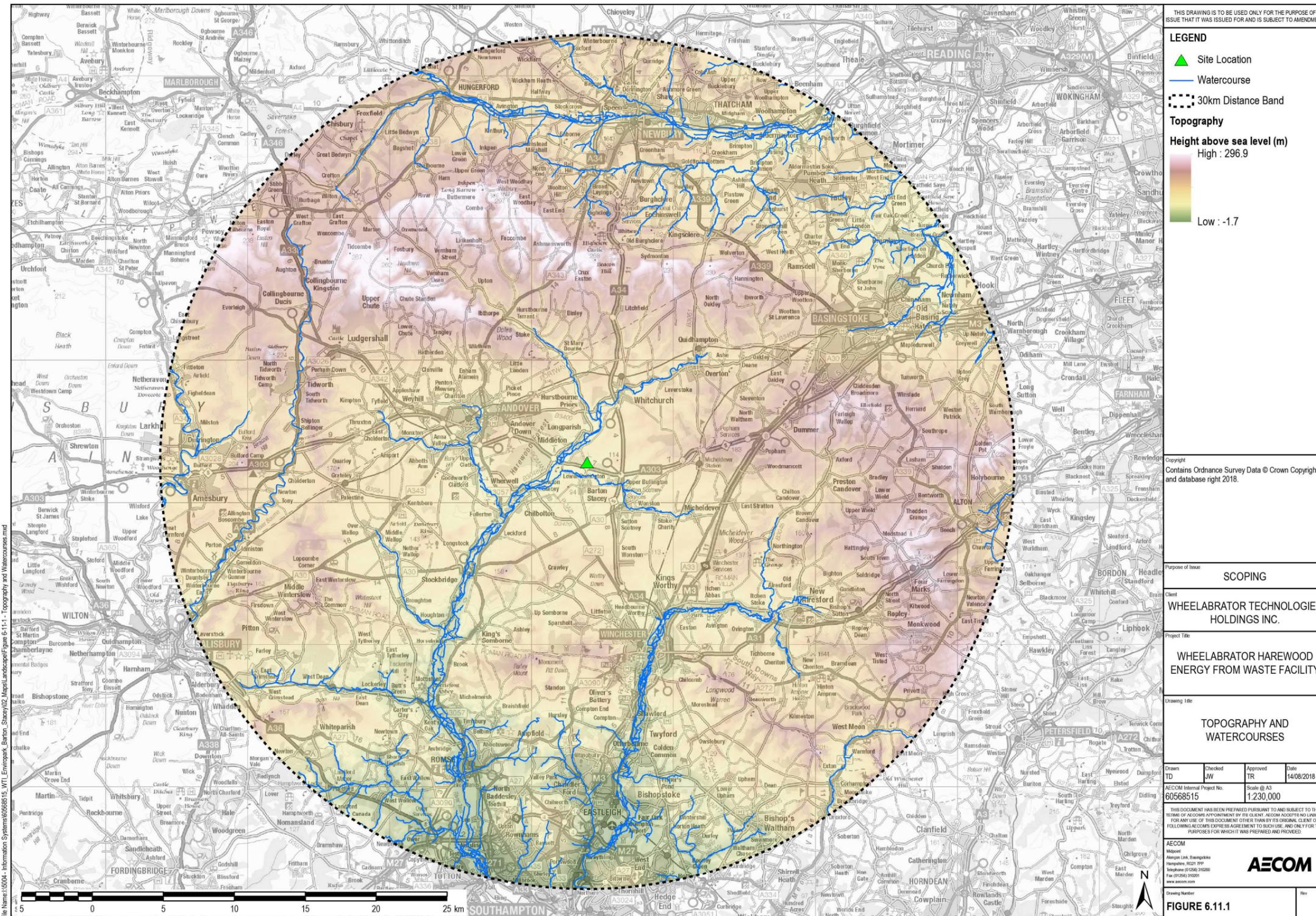
- ▲ Site Location
- 5km Distance Band
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- National Park
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Proposed building at 55m above ground level
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Proposed stack at 100m above ground level

Modelled using Ordnance Survey Terrain 50 DTM dataset. ZTV is modelled using a bare-earth DTM with an assumed receiver height of 1.7m.

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Purpose of Issue	SCOPING		
Client	WTI EFW HOLDINGS LTD.		
Project Title	WHEELABRATOR HAREWOOD WASTE TO ENERGY FACILITY		
Drawing Title	ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY		
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Figure B.2: Topography



### *Vegetation*

- B7. There is notable change in the pattern of land cover across the 30 km initial area of search. The far north of the initial area of search, within the Thames Valley, is characterised by extensive woodland cover which in combination with the low-lying topography creates an enclosed character.
- B8. The rolling chalk downland across the North Wessex Downs (north of the Site), Hampshire Downs (within which the Site is located) and South Downs (south-east of the Site) is characterised by an open landscape with limited woodland cover across elevated plateaux and upper valley slopes, and more sheltered valleys with woodland and tree belts along watercourses and lower valley slopes.
- B9. To the north-west of the Site, the River Test valley is well-wooded with tree cover along watercourses and in field boundaries. To the north through to the east of the Site, the landscape is predominantly open, with large-scale arable fields dominating, and occasional shelterbelts along field boundaries. A disused railway provides a linear wooded feature to the Site's north-east. South of the Site the A303 is enclosed by belts of trees and scrub, beyond which the pattern of open arable fields on elevated plateaux and upper valley slopes, and wooded lower valley slopes and shallow valleys continues with a shallow wooded valley approximately 0.8 km south of the Site. To the south-west and extending to the west of the Site, there is strong woodland cover around the River Test valley and at Harewood Forest. In the far south of the initial area of search, the landscape is again wooded across the lower-lying landscape south of the chalk downland.
- B10. As noted, the Site includes several young woodland plantations, which extend to varying extents around the west, north and east Site boundaries, and partially cover the artificial bund in the east of the Site. There is further woodland cover extending east and west from the Site comprising areas of woodland plantation and scrub in geometric blocks that divide and surround other developments or areas of hard standing.
- B11. Woodland around the Site and in its immediate context provides a strong degree of enclosure at a local level, up to the height of the tree canopies, and limits views of the Site's ground plane.

### *Settlement and Land Use*

- B12. The four major settlements within the area of search are:
- Andover, approximately 7 km west of the Site;
  - Newbury, which is approximately 22.5 km north of the Site;
  - Basingstoke, which is approximately 16.5 km east of the Site; and
  - Winchester, which is approximately 11 km south of the Site.

- B13. Other towns and urban areas in the initial area of search include Romsey, Eastleigh and the urban fringes of Southampton.
- B14. Away from the major settlements and urban areas, settlement is more dispersed across the initial area of search and predominantly comprises village settlements within the valleys across the landscape. The closest villages to the Site are Longparish to the north and Barton Stacey to the south.
- B15. Longparish is a linear settlement which is located on the north-west bank of the River Test approximately 1 km north of the Site and comprises the joined-up hamlets of Middleton, East Aston, West Aston and Forton. The settlement has a wooded and historic character and is covered by a Conservation Area designation. The Conservation Area Appraisal for Longparish identifies a number of key views in the direction of the Site, which have been considered as part of this Scoping Report.
- B16. Barton Stacey is a more dispersed village settlement in comparison to Longparish, with several outlying hamlets approximately 1.5 km south of the Site. The settlement is located south of a shallow valley on elevated land with a general northerly aspect. The village has a historic core as well as outlying 20th century housing. The historic core is covered by a Conservation Area designation. The Conservation Area Appraisal for Barton Stacey also identifies a number of key views in the direction of the Site, which have been considered as part of this Scoping Report.

#### *Roads and Public Rights of Way (PRoW)*

- B17. The initial area of search is crossed by a number of major transport routes the closest of which are the A303, approximately 150 m south of the Site; and the A34 which is approximately 2.3 km east of the Site.
- B18. The initial area of search includes one National Trail, the South Downs Way, and several defined long-distance recreational trails, including the Test Way which broadly follows the River Test valley, and the Wayfarer's Walk, a long-distance route across Hampshire approximately 15 km east of the Site at its closest point.
- B19. There is generally a good provision of PRoW across the landscape, including more extensive and intensively used routes in the North Wessex Downs AONB, South Downs National Park (SDNP), and New Forest National Park (NFNP).
- B20. In proximity to the Site there are a number of public footpaths within the Test Valley at Longparish, and around the village of Barton Stacey. The Site is not crossed by any public rights of way.
- B21. As noted, the Site is accessed from The Street, which forms its western boundary. The Street links the A303 with the villages of Longparish and Barton Stacey.

## Published Landscape Character Assessments

### National Character Areas

- B22. The landscape within 15 km of the Site is wholly covered by National Character Area (NCA) 130 Hampshire Downs, as defined by Natural England (Ref. 66).
- B23. NCA 130 is described as a rolling, elevated, chalk downland landscape with an open and exposed character that provides long-distance views. The NCA is predominantly in arable use with a large-scale field pattern. There is some variance between elevated upper valley slopes that have extensive, open, low-hedged fields and shelterbelts, and the sheltered valleys that often have networks of hedgerows interspersed with woodland that creates a strong sense of enclosure. The NCA landscape is crossed by a number of chalk rivers and streams.
- B24. NCA 130 identifies statements of environmental opportunity (SEOs) to achieve sustainable growth and a secure environmental future. SEO 4 is considered relevant to the Site and the Proposed Development: *“Encourage woodland management regimes that: ensure good condition of priority habitats and species; maximise the potential ecosystem benefits of woodland such as carbon sequestration, water quality and regulation, timber provision, recreation and biomass potential; and enhance the landscape visually.”*
- B25. Between 15 km and 30 km from the Site the landscape across the initial area of search is covered in part by the following NCAs:
- NCA 116 Berkshire and Marlborough Downs, to the north-west;
  - NCA 129 Thames Basin Heaths, to the north-east;
  - NCA 130 Hampshire Downs, to the east;
  - NCA 125 South Downs, to the south-east;
  - NCA 128 South Hampshire Lowlands, to the south;
  - NCA 131 New Forest, to the far south-east; and
  - NCA 132 Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs, to the west.

### County Landscape Character Assessments

- B26. The 30 km initial area of search covers three counties, Hampshire (within which the Site is located); Wiltshire, which covers the west of the area of search and is approximately 13.5 km from the Site at its closest point; and Berkshire, which covers the far north of the area of search and is approximately 17.5 km from the Site at its closest point.
- B27. With reference to the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment (Ref. 67), the Site is within the Downland Mosaic Large Scale landscape character type (LCT), which is

further subdivided into landscape character area (LCA) 8e Mid Hampshire Open Downs, and is close to LCA 3b Test Valley which is 200 m south at its closest point and also extends around and along the Test Valley to the west.

- B28. LCA 8e Mid Hampshire Open Downs is described as an arable landscape with large farm holdings that often include large modern storage sheds. The LCA is noted as being a landscape of straight edges on a large scale, with a sense of elevation, space and expansive views. The LCA is split by the Dever Valley, which is a tributary river valley to the River Test Valley located between the Site and Barton Stacey.
- B29. LCA 3b Test Valley is described as a richly biodiverse river valley with steep abrupt valley sides in the north that become gentler in the south, and long tributary valleys that extend into the surrounding chalk hinterland. The LCA is noted as having a generally unspoilt, remote and tranquil character except for urban influences and noise intrusion close to major towns and roads. The LCA is well-vegetated and views are mostly limited to the valley floor, but with some good views across and along the valley from open parts of the valley sides.
- B30. The landscape of Wiltshire has been previously characterised as part of the Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 91), and the landscape of Berkshire has been previously characterised as part of the Berkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 92).

### *District Landscape Character Assessments*

- B31. There are a number of district-level landscape character assessments covering the 30 km initial area of search. The Site is within Test Valley Borough, which is covered by the Test Valley Borough Landscape Character Assessment (Test Valley Borough Council, 2017) (Ref. 68). The Test Valley Borough Landscape Character Assessment provides a finer grain of landscape character assessment when compared to the county-level Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment. There are further district-level landscape character assessments for the neighbouring Basingstoke and Deane Borough and Winchester District.
- B32. The Site is located within the Open Chalklands LCT as defined in the Test Valley Borough Landscape Character Assessment. This LCT is described as *“a large-scale arable landscape, characteristic of the most extensively farmed chalkland areas, where the chalk geology is generally not masked by the deposit of Clay with Flints. The hedgerow structure is fragmented and commonly replaced by fences, adding to the open landscape character. A limited number of small hedged pasture fields are found adjacent settlements and farmsteads. Blocks or belts of trees occasionally break up this open landscape, but are infrequent and isolated woodland blocks can be found adjacent to farmsteads. Small streams or winter bournes divide the type but generally it is noted for its dry valleys. The settlement pattern is scattered and dominated by large farms. There is an occasional large house with parkland found sited within a dry valley.*

*A pattern of right-angled roads, often running straight for considerable distances and with wide verges, is typical of the Open Chalklands landscape type.”*

B33. The Open Chalklands LCT is further sub-divided within the assessment into discrete LCAs. The Site falls within LCA 10e Drayton Chalk Downland, which is described by the following key characteristics:

- “An elevated downland landscape sloping down towards the Test Valley;
- Large areas of open arable farming, with very limited areas of grassland;
- Poor hedgerow structure;
- Isolated small woodlands, sometimes associated with farmsteads;
- Areas of shelter belts which are linked together to provide some enclosure;
- A more complex landscape adjacent the Test Valley;
- Large redundant army base with associated woodland, scrub and rough grassland;
- Redundant railway line demarcated within landscape as long wooded feature;
- Dominant road corridor of the A303 and A34, with large junction;
- Largely a landscape dominated by 19th century parliamentary enclosure;
- Iron Age hill fort (Tidbury Ring) present within the eastern portion of this character area; and
- No settlement and few farmsteads.”

#### [Published Landscape Character Assessments of Statutory Designated Landscapes](#)

B34. Further to the landscape character assessments prepared at the national, county and district levels, there are landscape character assessments and other relevant supplementary planning guidance documents prepared for the statutory designated landscapes within the 30km area of search. These include:

#### [North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty](#)

- North Wessex Downs AONB Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 71).
- North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2014-2019 (Ref. 93); and
- North Wessex Downs AONB Position Statement on Setting (Ref. 94).

B35. From a review of the above documents, whilst the special qualities of the AONB include views of the landscape, there are no specific viewpoints identified within the documents for views out from the AONB. The setting of the AONB and views out from the AONB are discussed in more general terms with regards to views.

### South Downs National Park

- South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 72);
- South Downs National Park Partnership Management Plan (Ref. 95);
- South Downs View Characterisation and Analysis (Ref. 96); and
- South Downs Tranquillity Study (Ref. 97).

B36. The above documents identify a number of landmarks and representative viewpoints from within the SDNP that are referenced within the Local Plan and management documents for the National Park. Several of the representative viewpoints are from within the 30km area of search and are in the direction of the Site, and are considered below.

### New Forest National Park

- New Forest National Park Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 98).

B37. The above document identifies LCTs and LCAs within the NFNP, but does not identify viewpoints.

### Views

B38. With reference to Figure B.1, the bare earth ZTV indicates that the Proposed Development would be widely visible from within 5 km of the Site, but that beyond this distance visibility would be more variable, as set out below.

B39. To the north of the Site, the Proposed Development could be visible from across elevated locations within the North Wessex Downs, with visibility generally limited to the ridgelines. As demonstrated by the ZTV, visibility from the north would be limited from the lower-lying landscape beyond 20 km from the Site.

B40. To the east of the Site, the Proposed Development could be more intermittently visible, but visibility could extend as far as 30 km from the Site as a result of the elevated landform of the South Downs.

B41. To the south of the Site, the Proposed Development could be visible up to 7.5 km from the Site, but beyond this distance views would be limited to an elevated ridgeline extending west from Winchester between 10 km and 15 km south of the Site. The ZTV indicates that beyond this distance the Proposed Development would not be visible from the lower-lying landscape beyond the ridgeline.

B42. To the west of the Site, the Proposed Development could be widely visible up to 20 km from the Site, excluding a notable area around Andover. There could be intermittent visibility from beyond 20km, including a ridgeline between 22.5 km and 28 km from the Site to the south-west; a ridgeline east of Amesbury; and a group of hills on the edge of the North Wessex Downs between 25 km and 30 km to the Site's north-west.

- B43. These areas of potential visibility within 30km have been explored further through fieldwork to identify an appropriate study area, as described below.

### *Surveys*

- B44. Informed by the desk based bare-earth ZTV, field work has been undertaken between July 2018 and August 2018 to verify the visibility of the Site taking into account existing vegetation and buildings, and to identify representative viewpoints to be taken forward for the final assessment, based upon the potential for a significant effect.
- B45. In considering the visibility of the Site, the vertical plane up to a height of 100 m above ground level, has been considered, as views of the Site's ground surface are limited by the enclosure provided by woodland.
- B46. Representative viewpoints have been identified to represent the views experienced from a wide range of visual receptors within the ZTV, at various distances and directions from the Site.
- B47. Representative viewpoint locations are shown on Figure B.3 and Figure B.4. A schedule of the representative viewpoints is provided in Table B.1 below, which also includes the location, approximate distance from the Site, a brief description as to the visibility of the Site, and whether there is the potential for a significant visual effect to the receptor either from the construction or operation of the Proposed Development.
- B48. Photographs from each of the representative viewpoints are provided in Figures B.5 to B.24.
- B49. With the field work being undertaken whilst the existing vegetation is in leaf, it is acknowledged that the potential visibility of the Site and Proposed Development could be greater in winter conditions. Additional field work will be undertaken in winter conditions for the LVIA.

**Table B.1 Representative Viewpoints**

<b>Viewpoint Number</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Distance from Site</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Potential for Significant Effect?</b>
1	View south-east from The Street	0.4 km	Views from along this road are generally enclosed by boundary hedgerows or woodland. Where views are available they tend to be from gaps in the hedgerow or gates. The ground level of the Site is screened by woodland around its perimeter, but the upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane are visible.	Yes
2	View north from an A303 overbridge to the south of the Site	0.2 km	Mature woodland to the south of the Site screens the ground level of the Site in close views from the south; however, the upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would likely be visible.	Yes
3	View north-west from Bullington	2.3 km	There are occasional views towards the Site from around Bullington, but views are generally contained by mature woodland and trees along roads, footpaths and field boundaries. The ground level of the Site is not visible; however the upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would likely be visible.	Yes
4	View north from Barton Drove	2.0 km	From this elevated location much of the Site is visible in the middle ground of the view. Views from along the public right of way are intermittently screened by vegetation alongside the track.	Yes
5	View north from public footpath north of West Road in Barton Stacey	1.5 km	There is an open aspect to the views north from this public footpath and the settlement edge of Barton Stacey in this location. The upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would be visible above the wooded skyline to the north.	Yes

Viewpoint Number	Location	Distance from Site	Description	Potential for Significant Effect?
6	View north from centre of Barton Stacey at junction with Bullington Lane	1.8 km	From within the historic core of Barton Stacey, a combination of the existing built form and vegetation within the village would screen views of the Site, including the upper parts of the Site.	No
7	View north-east from an unnamed road west of Barton Stacey	1.9 km	There are intermittent views out from this minor road where views are mostly contained by hedgerows. The road is at an elevated location with an open aspect towards the Site, and therefore much of the Site would likely be visible in the view.	Yes
8	View north-east from a restricted bridleway east of Bransbury Common	1.8 km	This public right of way is lined by hedgerows which screen views to the north. There are occasional gaps in the hedgerow where a view can be obtained. The upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would be visible in the middle ground of the view.	Yes
9	View east from Forton	1.9 km	From within Forton, the wooded character of the Test Valley combined with buildings and mature vegetation in the village screen views towards the Site. The upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane could potentially be visible above the treeline because of the close distance.	Yes
10	View south-east from Middleton	1.6 km	From within Middleton, the wooded character of the Test Valley combined with buildings and mature vegetation in the village screen views towards the Site. The upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane could potentially be visible above the treeline because of the	Yes

Viewpoint Number	Location	Distance from Site	Description	Potential for Significant Effect?
			close distance.	
11	View south-east from the cricket pitch at Longparish	1.6 km	There is an open aspect across the cricket pitch, and as such the upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would potentially be visible above the treeline.	Yes
12	View south-east from a public footpath next to the B3048 in East Aston	2.1 km	There is an open aspect towards Longparish House from this public footpath on the north-west side of Longparish. The ground level of the Site would not be visible as a result of intervening vegetation, however the upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would potentially be visible.	Yes
13	View south from a public footpath along Firgo Lane	2.6 km	There are intermittent views south from along this footpath where gaps in the hedgerow allow. The ground level of the Site would not be visible as a result of intervening landform and woodland around the Site perimeter, however, the upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would potentially be visible.	Yes
14	View west from a bridleway across White Hill south of Overton	8.7 km	This part of the landscape is characterised by mature hedgerows and occasional woodland belts, and as such there are limited viewing opportunities towards the Site. Where views exist, the upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would potentially be visible above the treeline.	Yes
15	View west from a restricted byway south-	6.7 km	There are open views across the landscape to the west from this public right of way. The upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would potentially be visible on the horizon.	Yes

Viewpoint Number	Location	Distance from Site	Description	Potential for Significant Effect?
	west of Micheldever Station			
16	View north-west from a bridleway at South Wonston	6.6 km	There are open views across the landscape to the north-west. The upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would potentially be visible on the horizon.	Yes
17	View north-east from the ramparts of a hill fort at Stockbridge Down	9.4 km	There are open views across the Hampshire Downs from this elevated location. The Site is not discernible in the view from this distance, and in the context of the panoramic, far-reaching view. The upper parts of the Site would be visible.	Yes
18	View east from the Test Way long distance recreational trail north of Wherwell	5.1 km	Views from this footpath are contained by the dense belts of vegetation, and intermittent cutting earthworks alongside the path. There are no views out available in the direction of the Site.	No
19	View east from a public footpath across Bere Hill on the	6.8 km	Views east from the edge of Andover include infrastructure and a solar farm. The ground level of the Site would not be visible as a result of intervening landform and vegetation. The upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would potentially be visible on the horizon.	Yes

Viewpoint Number	Location	Distance from Site	Description	Potential for Significant Effect?
	south-east edge of Andover			
20	View east from entrance to a hill fort at Bury Hill, south of Anna Valley	9.2 km	The ground level of the Site would not be visible as a result of intervening landform and vegetation. The upper parts of the Site in the vertical plane would potentially be visible above the treeline.	Yes
21	View north-east from trig point at Danebury Hill	12.7 km	There are open views across the Hampshire Downs from this elevated location. The Site is not discernible in the view from this distance, and in the context of the panoramic, far-reaching view. The upper parts of the Site would likely be visible and development of this scale in the vertical plane could be noticeable.	Yes
22	View north from Farley Mount	14.3 km	There are open views across the Hampshire Downs from this elevated location. The Site is not discernible in the view from this distance, and in the context of the panoramic, far-reaching view. The upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible but from this distance would be a subtle change to the overall composition of the view.	Yes
23	View north-east from Broughton Down Nature Reserve	17.9km	There are open views across the Hampshire Downs from this elevated location. The Site is not discernible in the view from this distance, and in the context of the panoramic, far-reaching view. The upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible but from this distance would be a barely perceptible change to the overall composition of the view.	No
24	View east from Grateley Drove, south of	17.4km	Views from this part of the landscape are generally contained by hedgerows and tree belts. The Site is not visible and it is anticipated that from this distance, should the upper parts of the Site be visible they would form a barely perceptible change to the overall	No

Viewpoint Number	Location	Distance from Site	Description	Potential for Significant Effect?
	Quarley Hill		composition of the view.	
25	View east from Beacon Hill, east of Bulford Camp	24.2 km	There are open views across the landscape from this elevated ridgeline. The Site is not discernible from this distance, and although the upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible, there would not be a change to the overall composition of the view.	No
26	View north-east from a bridleway on Dean Hill	25.4 km	There are open views across the landscape from this elevated ridgeline. The Site is not discernible from this distance, and although the upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible, there would not be a change to the overall composition of the view.	No
27	View north-west from the Wayfarer's Walk long distance recreational trail at Spybush Lane, east of Northington	15.2 km	There are views across a rolling valley landform from this location. The Site is not discernible in the view from this distance. The upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible, but as a result of the composition of the view, which is focused on the valley in the foreground, there would be a barely perceptible change	No
28	View west from Farleigh Lane, south of Basingstoke	17.4 km	Views from this area are somewhat curtailed by woodland and vegetation around Basingstoke. The Site is not discernible in the view from this distance, and in the context of the panoramic, far-reaching view. The upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible but from this distance would be a barely perceptible change to the overall composition of the view.	No

Viewpoint Number	Location	Distance from Site	Description	Potential for Significant Effect?
29	View south from cricket pitch in Hurstbourne Priors, in the North Wessex Downs AONB	3.7 km	Views from the cricket pitch and Hurstbourne Priors towards the Site are screened by mature trees and woodland around the settlement and in the Test Valley; however, the upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible above the treeline.	Yes
30	View south from a public footpath south-east of St Mary Bourne, in the North Wessex Downs AONB	7.1 km	There are open views to the south from this location. The Site would be mostly screened by intervening woodland and topography; however, the upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible on the horizon.	Yes
31	View south-east from the Test Way long distance recreational trail at Stoke Hill, in the North Wessex Downs AONB	10.0 km	Elevated views from this area in the direction of the Site are screened by woodland and mature trees. The Site would not be visible as it would be at a lower elevation, such that woodland along the Stoke Hill ridgeline would screen the full extent of the Site from this perspective.	No
32	View south-	15.3 km	There are views across the North Wessex Downs from this elevated location. Whilst	No

Viewpoint Number	Location	Distance from Site	Description	Potential for Significant Effect?
	west from the Wayfarer's Walk long distance recreational trail west of Hannington, in the North Wessex Downs AONB		views are far-reaching, the focus of views from this location is on the rolling landform in the foreground and middle ground of the view, which is accentuated by the belts of mature trees along field boundaries. The Site is not discernible in the view from this distance. Whilst the upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible in the distant background, there would be a barely perceptible change in the context of the view's overall composition	
33	View south from Beacon Hill at Highclere, in the North Wessex Downs AONB	14.5 km	There are open views across the North Wessex Downs from this elevated location, which is also an identified viewpoint in the AONB. The Site is not discernible in the view from this distance, and in the context of the panoramic, far-reaching view. The upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible and could be a noticeable new feature in the view.	Yes
34	View south from a byway open to all traffic at Combe Hill, in the North Wessex Downs AONB	18.1 km	There are open views across the North Wessex Downs from this elevated location. The Site is not discernible in the view from this distance, and in the context of the panoramic, far-reaching view. The upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible but from this distance would be a barely perceptible change to the overall composition of the view.	No

Viewpoint Number	Location	Distance from Site	Description	Potential for Significant Effect?
35	View south-east from a hill fort at Knolls Down west of Vernham Dean, in the North Wessex Downs AONB	18.2 km	There are open views from this elevated location. The Site is not discernible in the view from this distance, and in the context of the panoramic, far-reaching view. The upper parts of the Site would potentially be visible but from this distance would be a barely perceptible change to the overall composition of the view.	No
36	View south-east from public footpath at Malthouse Lane between Upper Chute and Lower Chute, in the North Wessex Downs AONB	17.6 km	Views from this part of the landscape are generally contained by hedgerows and tree belts. The Site is not visible and it is anticipated that from this distance, should the upper parts of the Site be visible they would form a barely perceptible change to the overall composition of the view.	No
37	View north from St Catherine's Hill in Winchester, in the South Downs National	15.8 km	This view is across the City of Winchester. The Site is not visible and it is anticipated that from this distance, should the upper parts of the Site be visible they would form a barely perceptible change to the overall composition of the view.	No

Viewpoint Number	Location	Distance from Site	Description	Potential for Significant Effect?
Park				
38	View north-west from the South Downs Way National Trail at Cheesefoot Head, in the South Downs National Park	17.8 km	The Site is not visible and it is anticipated that from this distance, should the upper parts of the Site be visible they would form a barely perceptible change to the overall composition of the view.	No
39	View north-west from the South Downs Way National Trail at Old Winchester Hill, in the South Downs National Park	29.9 km	The Site is not visible and it is anticipated that from this distance, should the upper parts of the Site be visible they would form a barely perceptible change to the overall composition of the view.	No

Figure B.3: Representative Viewpoints

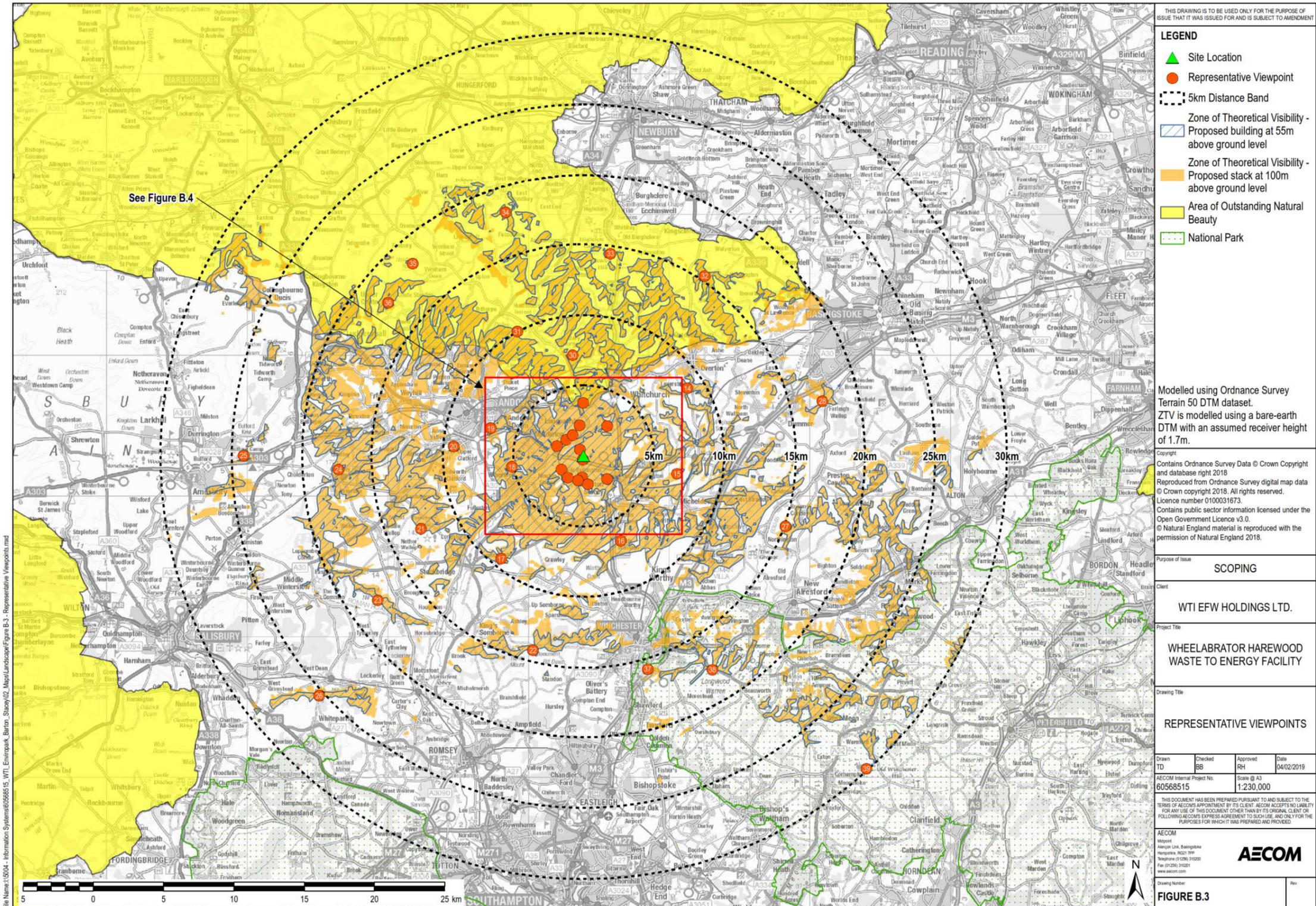


Figure B.4: Representative Viewpoints

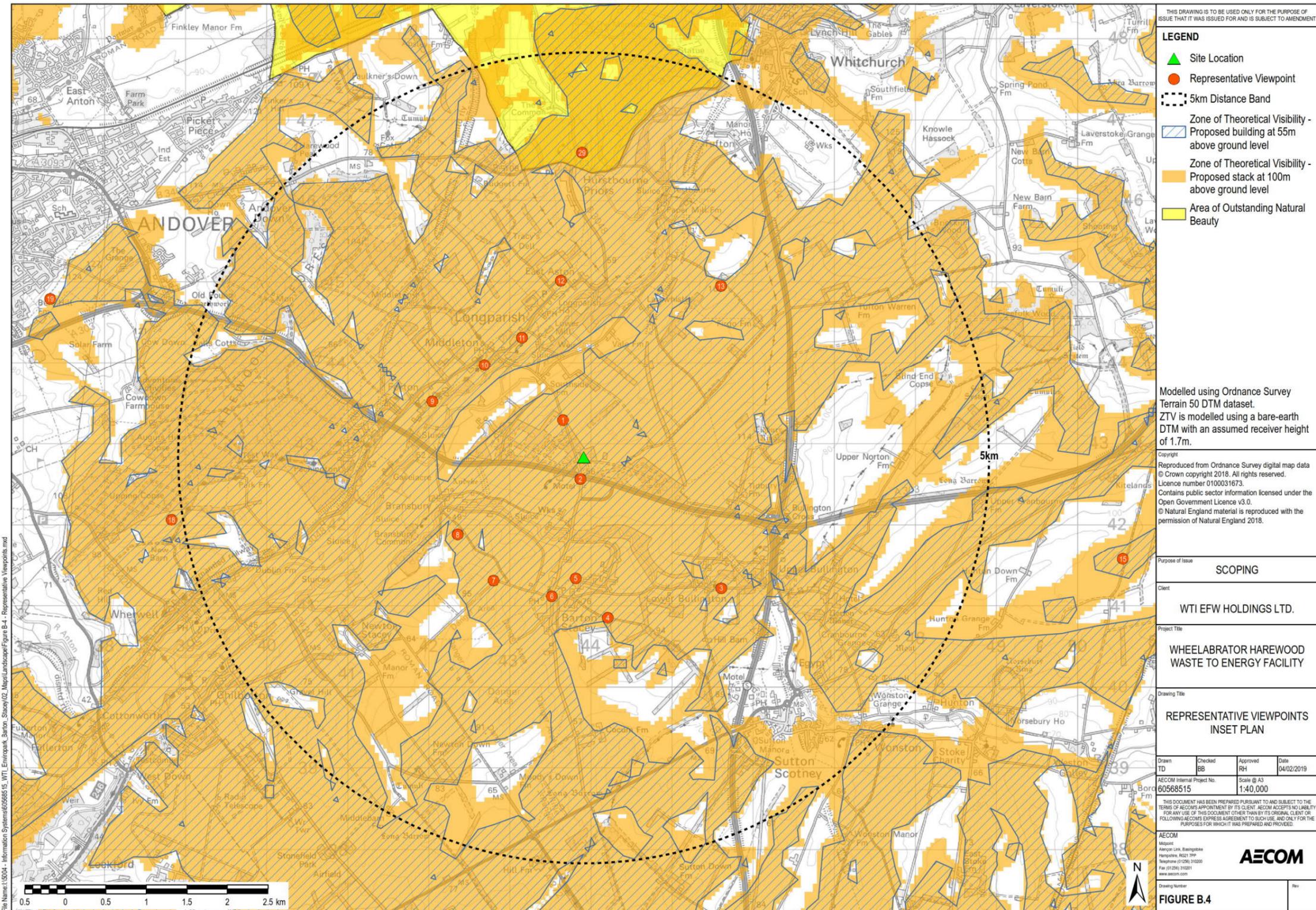


Figure B.5- B.24: Photographs of Representative Viewpoints



Approximate location of Site



View 3: View north-west from Bullington

Approximate location of Site



View 4: View north from Barton Drove

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Revision Details	By	Check	Date	Suffix

Purpose of issue  
**SCOPING**

Client  
**WTI EFW HOLDINGS LTD.**

Project Title  
**WHEELABRATOR HAREWOOD WASTE TO ENERGY FACILITY**

Drawing Title  
**REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS 3-4**

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
N/A	TR	RH	RH	24/08/2018

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**FIGURE B.6**







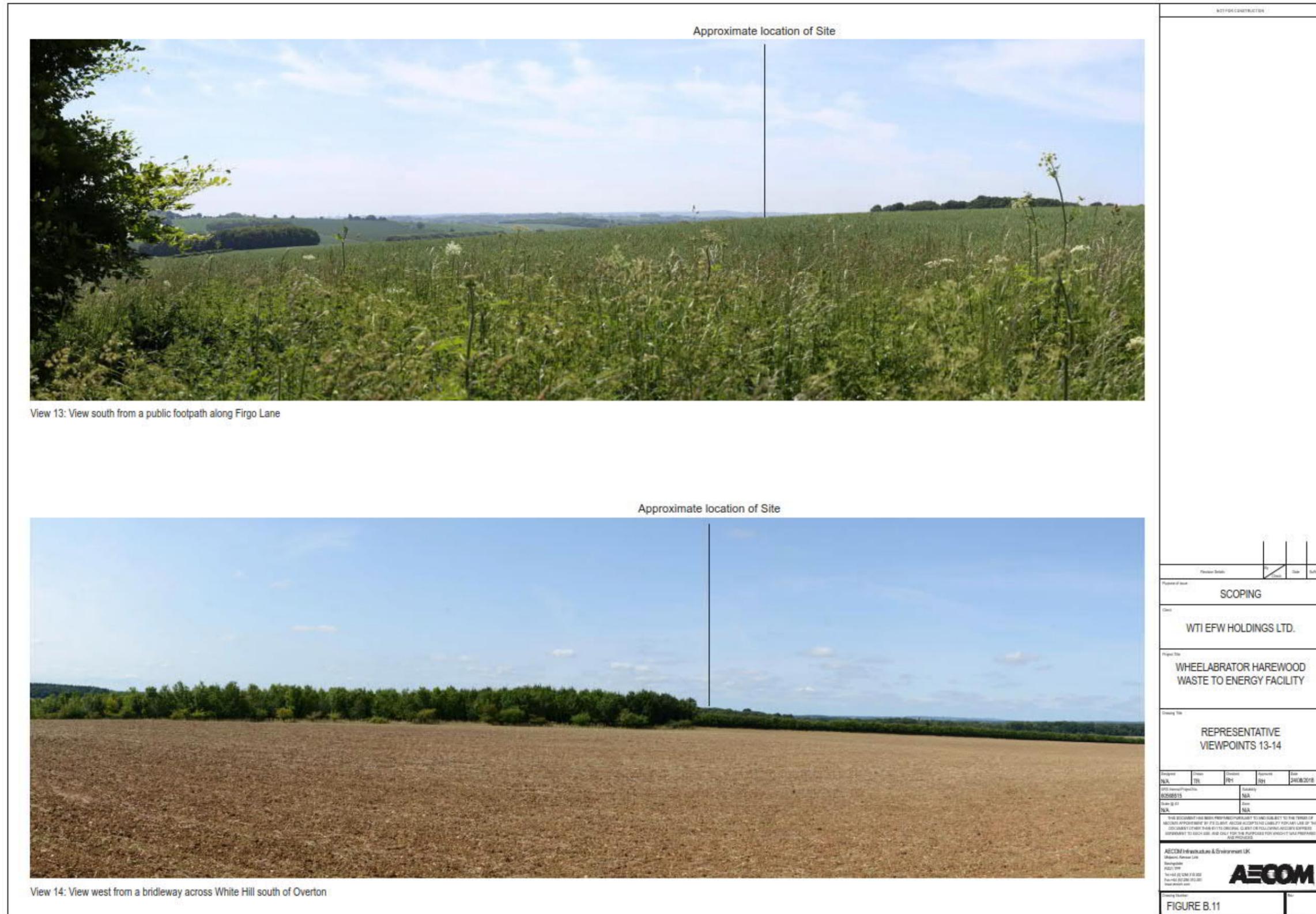
View 9: View east from Forton



View 10: View south-east from Middleton

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FIGURE B.12				





View 19: View east from a public footpath across Bere Hill on the south-east edge of Andover



View 20: View east from entrance to a hill fort at Bury Hill, south of Anna Valley

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FIGURE B.14				



View 21: View north-east from trig point at Danebury Hill



View 22: View north from Farley Mount

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FIGURE B.15											



View 23: View north-east from Broughton Down Nature Reserve



View 24: View east from Grateley Drove, south of Quarley Hill

Approximate location of Site

Approximate location of Site

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FIGURE B.16					







View 29: View south from cricket pitch in Hurstbourne Priors, in the North Wessex Downs AONB



View 30: View south from a public footpath south-east of St Mary Bourne, in the North Wessex Downs AONB

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View 31: View south-east from the Test Way long distance recreational trail at Stoke Hill, in the North Wessex Downs AONB



View 32: View south-west from the Wayfarer's Walk long distance recreational trail west of Hannington, in the North Wessex Downs AONB

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FIGURE B.20											



View 33: View south from Beacon Hill at Highclere, in the North Wessex Downs AONB



View 34: View south from a byway open to all traffic at Combe Hill, in the North Wessex Downs AONB

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FIGURE B.21			



Approximate location of Site

View 35: View south-east from a hill fort at Knolls Down west of Vernham Dean, in the North Wessex Downs AONB



Approximate location of Site

View 36: View south-east from public footpath at Malthouse Lane between Upper Chute and Lower Chute, in the North Wessex Downs AONB

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FIGURE B.22			

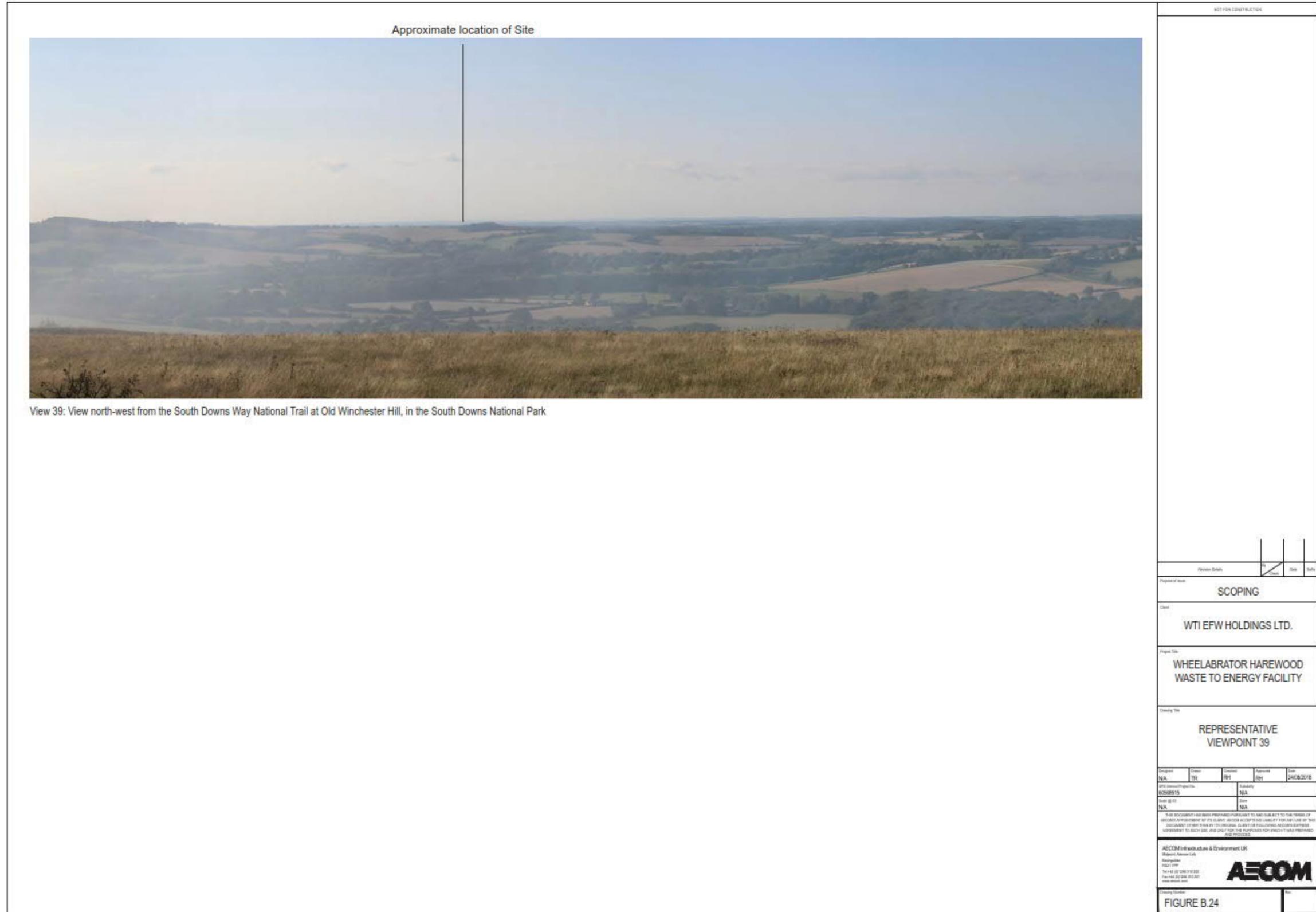


View 37: View north from St Catherine's Hill in Winchester, in the South Downs National Park



View 38: View north-west from the South Downs Way National Trail at Cheesefoot Head, in the South Downs National Park

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FIGURE B.24			

## Appendix C – Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

### Landscape

#### *The Nature of the Landscape Receptor (Sensitivity)*

- C1. The sensitivity of a landscape receptor is defined via a combination of their landscape value and susceptibility.

#### *Landscape Value*

- C2. The value of the landscape receptor is based upon the consideration of any landscape designations and the criteria outlined in GLVIA 3 Box 5.1:
- Quality (condition);
  - Scenic quality;
  - Rarity;
  - Representativeness;
  - Conservation Interests;
  - Recreation value;
  - Perceptual aspects; and
  - Associations.
- C3. From the consideration of these factors, an assessment of the landscape value is based upon the criteria outlined in Table C.1.

**Table C.1 Landscape Value**

Value	Criteria
High	<p>The receptor is likely to be highly valued for one or more of its attributes, and may be protected by a statutory landscape designation. The landscape receptor may contain elements/features that could be described as unique; or are nationally scarce; or mature vegetation with provenance such as ancient woodland.</p> <p>Mature landscape features which are characteristic of and contribute to a sense of place and illustrates time-depth in a landscape and if replaceable, could not be replaced other than in the long term.</p>
Medium	<p>The receptor is likely to have a positive landscape character but could include some areas of alteration/degradation/or erosion of features; and/or perceptual/aesthetic aspects. The receptor may have some vulnerability to change; and/or features/elements that are locally commonplace; unusual</p>

Value	Criteria
	locally; or mature vegetation that is in moderate/poor condition or readily replicated. The receptor is likely to be valued at a district or local level only.
Low	The receptor is likely to be undesignated and with little recognised value. Areas which are relatively common place in character with few/no notable features and/or landscape elements/features that make a contribution to local distinctiveness.
Very Low	The receptor is likely to be a detracting feature, damaged or eroded or is considered not to contribute positively to the landscape.

*Landscape Susceptibility*

- C4. GLVIA 3 defines landscape susceptibility as “the ability of a defined landscape receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.” (GLVIA 3 glossary).
- C5. Table C.2 sets out the criteria for landscape susceptibility.

**Table C.2 Landscape Susceptibility**

Susceptibility	Criteria
High	The landscape is likely to have a strong pattern / texture or is a simple but very distinctive landscape and essentially intact.
Medium	The landscape is likely to have a moderate pattern / texture or is simple but distinctive and mostly intact.
Low	The landscape is likely to have a weak pattern / texture and or is simple but not distinctive and may already be partially degraded with common/ indistinct features and minimal variation in the landscape pattern.
Very Low	The landscape is likely to have a damaged or a substantially modified pattern / texture.

*Landscape Sensitivity*

- C6. Table C.3 sets out the criteria for landscape sensitivity, resulting from the combination of the landscape value and landscape susceptibility.

**Table C.3 Landscape Sensitivity**

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	A valued landscape, whether through landscape designations or distinctive components and characteristics, susceptible to small changes.

Sensitivity	Criteria
Medium	Landscape with some value, of relatively common components and characteristics, reasonably tolerant of changes.
Low	Landscape of limited value, relatively inconsequential components and characteristics, the nature of which is potentially tolerant of substantial change.
Very Low	Very low or no value, a degraded landscape or landscape with very few or no natural or original features remaining, such that it is tolerant of change.

*Landscape Nature of Effect (Magnitude of Impact)*

- C7. The magnitude of impact is determined by considering the following aspects of the Proposed Development to derive an overall magnitude of change, as set out in Table C.4 Landscape Impact.

**Table C.4 Landscape Impact**

Landscape Impact	Criteria
High	The total or major loss or alteration of key characteristics or the addition of new features or components that would substantially alter the character or setting of the area.
Medium	The partial loss or alteration of characteristics or the addition of new features or components that would alter the character or setting of the area.
Low	The limited loss or alteration of components or the addition of new features or components that reflect the character or setting of the area.
Very Low	Virtually imperceptible loss or alteration or addition of new features or components that overall retain the character or setting of the area.
None	No change to the character of setting of the area.

*Visual*

*Nature of Visual Receptors (Sensitivity)*

- C8. In line with GLVIA 3, visual sensitivity is a combination of the value of the view, combined with the susceptibility of the viewer to the particular or specific change arising from the Proposed Development.

*Visual Value*

- C9. Table C.5 sets out the criteria and descriptions for visual value.

### Table C.5 Visual Value

Visual Value	Criteria
High	<p>A recognised high quality view, likely to be well frequented and/or promoted as a beauty spot/visitor destination;</p> <p>A view with strong cultural associations (recognised in art, literature or other media);</p> <p>A view which relates to the experience of other features, for example heritage assets in which landscape or visual factors are a consideration; and</p> <p>A view which is likely to be an important part of or primary reason for the receptor being present at the location.</p>
Medium	<p>A view, whilst it may be valued locally, is not widely recognised for its quality or has low visitor numbers. The view has may have cultural associations.</p> <p>An attractive view which is however unlikely to be the receptor's primary reason for being there.</p>
Low	<p>An ordinary, but not necessarily unattractive view, with no recognised quality which is unlikely to be visited specifically to experience the views available. Although the view may be appreciated by receptors, it is typically incidental to the receptor's reason for being there.</p>
Very Low	<p>A poor quality or degraded view which is unvalued or discordant and is unlikely to be the receptor's reason for being there.</p> <p>A view which detracts from the receptors experience of being there.</p>

### Visual Susceptibility to Change

C10. Table C.6 outlines the relevant criteria and descriptions.

### Table C.6 Visual Susceptibility

Visual Susceptibility	Criteria
High	<p>Residents at home;</p> <p>People engaged in outdoor recreation, whose attention/interest is likely to be focused on the landscape or particular views, including strategic/ popular public rights of way;</p> <p>Visitors to heritage assets or other attractions, where views of the surroundings are a significant contributor to the experience;</p> <p>Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents; and</p> <p>Travellers on identified scenic routes which people take to experience or enjoy the view.</p>
Medium	<p>Residents at home.</p>

**Visual Susceptibility**

**Criteria**

	<p>Travellers on road, rail, or other transport routes who anticipate some enjoyment of landscape as part of the journey but where the attention is not primarily focused on the landscape;</p> <p>Users of Public Rights of Way or where the attention is not focused on the landscape;</p> <p>Schools and other institutional buildings and their outdoor areas, play areas.</p>
Low	<p>Travellers on road, rail or other transport routes not focused on the landscape/particular views e.g. on motorways and “A” road or commuter routes;</p> <p>People engaged in outdoor sport/recreation which does not involve/depend upon appreciation of views of the landscape.</p>
Very Low	<p>People at their place of work whose attention may be focused on their work/activity and not their surroundings.</p>

*Visual Sensitivity*

C11. From the consideration of the visual value and visual susceptibility, the visual sensitivity of a receptor is classified as per Table C.7:

**Table C.7 Visual Sensitivity**

**Visual Sensitivity Criteria**

High	<p>Activity resulting in a particular interest or appreciation of the view (e.g. residents or people engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is focused on the landscape) and/or a high value of existing view (e.g. a designated landscape, unspoilt countryside or conservation area designation).</p>
Medium	<p>Activity resulting in a general interest or appreciation of the view (e.g. residents or people engaged in outdoor recreation that does not focus on an appreciation of the landscape, residents) and/or a medium value of existing view (e.g. suburban residential areas or intensively farmed countryside).</p>
Low	<p>Activity where interest or appreciation of the view is secondary to the activity (e.g. people at work or motorists travelling through the area) and/or low value of existing views (e.g. featureless agricultural landscape, poor quality urban fringe).</p>
Very Low	<p>Activity where interest or appreciation of the view is inconsequential (e.g. people at work with limited views out, or drivers of vehicles in cutting) and/or very low value of existing view (e.g. industrial areas or derelict land).</p>

## Visual Sensitivity Criteria

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### *Visual Nature of Effect (Magnitude of Impact)*

C12. The following factors are considered to determine an overall visual magnitude as set out in Table C.8:

**Table C.8 Visual Impact**

Visual Impact	Criteria
High	Extensive change to the composition of the existing view (e.g. widespread loss of characteristic features or the widespread addition of new features within the view) and/or high degree of exposure to view (e.g. close, direct or open views).
Medium	Partial change to the composition of the existing view (e.g. loss of some characteristic features or the addition of new features within the view) and/or medium degree of exposure to view (e.g. middle-distance or partially screened views).
Low	Subtle change to existing view (e.g. limited loss of characteristic features or the addition of new features within the view) and/or low degree of exposure to view (e.g. long-distance, substantially screened or glimpsed views).
Very Low	Barely perceptible change to the existing view and/or very brief exposure to view.
None	No change to the view.

### *Assessment Criteria*

C13. The LVIA will assess the Proposed Development for the following scenarios:

- Construction phase (Winter) – peak construction phase and with vegetation not in leaf to represent a worst case scenario
- Year 1 (Winter) – the Proposed Development in operation and with vegetation and new planting not in leaf, to represent a worst case scenario; and
- Year 15 (Summer) – the Proposed Development in operation and with the establishment of new planting and the existing vegetation in leaf, to represent a best-case scenario.

C14. The LVIA will assess each scenario at a single point in time and will not consider phasing.

- C15. The overall significance of landscape and visual effects is derived by considering the combination of the sensitivity of the receptors and the magnitude of the proposed development.
- C16. A guide to these combinations to determine significance is set out below in Table C.9. Where the significance of effect is considered to differ from this guide, the supporting justification will be provided in the assessment text.

**Table C.9 Classification Guide for the Significance of Landscape and Visual Effects**

Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact				
	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	None
<b>High</b>	Major	Major / Moderate	Moderate / Minor	Minor / Negligible	Neutral
<b>Medium</b>	Major / Moderate	Moderate / Minor	Minor / Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
<b>Low</b>	Moderate	Minor	Minor / Negligible	Negligible / Neutral	Neutral
<b>Very Low</b>	Minor	Negligible	Negligible / Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

C17. Major or moderate effects are considered significant, with minor, negligible and neutral not significant. Where a combined significance is identified for example Minor / Negligible, professional judgement is used to determine whether Minor or Negligible is more suitable for the specific receptor and impact. A description of the landscape and visual significance of effects is set out in Table C.10.

**Table C.10 Description of Effects**

Effect	Landscape Effect	Visual Effect
<b>Major beneficial</b>	Where the proposed development substantially improves the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape and/or enriches quality or characteristic features.	Where the proposed development results in a pronounced improvement to the existing view.
<b>Moderate beneficial</b>	Where the proposed development largely improves the characteristic of the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape, and/or quality or characteristic features.	Where the proposed development results in a notable improvement to the existing view.



Effect	Landscape Effect	Visual Effect
<b>Minor beneficial</b>	Where the proposed development partially improves the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape, and/or quality or characteristic features.	Where the proposed development causes a partial improvement to the existing view.
<b>Negligible beneficial</b>	Where the proposed development causes a very slight improvement to the existing landscape.	Where the proposed development causes a barely perceptible improvement to the existing view.
<b>Neutral</b>	No change to the landscape character or landscape features.	No change to the view.
<b>Negligible adverse</b>	Where the proposed development causes a very slight deterioration to the existing landscape	Where the proposed development causes a barely perceptible deterioration to the existing view
<b>Minor adverse</b>	Where the proposed development partially deteriorates the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape, and/or quality or characteristic features.	Where the proposed development causes a partial deterioration to the existing view.
<b>Moderate adverse</b>	Where the proposed development largely deteriorates the characteristic of the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape, and/or quality or characteristic features.	Where the proposed development results in a notable deterioration to the existing view.
<b>Major adverse</b>	Where the proposed development substantially deteriorates the scale, landform and pattern of the landscape and/or enriches quality or characteristic features.	Where the proposed development results in a pronounced deterioration to the aesthetic quality or composition of the existing view.



## Appendix D Long List of 'Other Development'

**Table D-1: Long list of 'other development'**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Application reference</b>	<b>Local planning authority</b>	<b>Applicant for 'other development' and brief description</b>	<b>Distance from project</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Tier</b>
1	13/02665/FUL	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Beaulieu, Modification to biodigester plant, including provision of two additional anaerobic digestion units, and installation of 3 no. gas to grid containers to enable the production of gas at Faulkners Down Farm Picket Piece Andover SP11 6LZ	5.3km	Approved 21/03/2014	Tier 1
2	18/03728/RES	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Morris, Approval of all remaining Reserved Matters for Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale for the erection of 90 dwellings granted under outline planning permission for 17/00148/OUT at Land South Of Manor Farm Bloswood Lane Whitchurch Hampshire	6km	Submitted 24/12/2018, pending determination	Tier 1
3	16/03220/OUT	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	The Hospital Of St Cross And Almshouse Of Noble Poverty, Hybrid planning application comprising an outline planning application for alterations to an existing access, up to 60 new dwellings, B1 & B2 Use, new station car park, open space, landscaping and associated works (all matters reserved except access) and a full application for the change of use of land to public open space at Land Off Evingar Road Whitchurch Hampshire	6km	Approved 22/06/2018	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
4	18/00672/RES	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	The Hospital Of St Cross & Almshouse Of Noble Poverty, Reserved matters application for the appearance, landscaping, layout and scale of 34 dwellings pursuant to outline permission 13/01522/OUT at Land At Caesars Way Whitchurch Hampshire	5.8km	Approved 09/01/2019	Tier 1
5	16/03153/ROC	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	The Hospital Of St Cross & Almshouse Of Noble Poverty, Variation of conditions 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of planning permission 13/01522/OUT to amend the wording to 'with the exception of works approved under condition 17' at Land Adjacent To Caesar's Way Whitchurch Hampshire.	5.8km	Submitted 30/08/2016, Pending determination.	Tier 1
6	16/02508/RES	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Wright, Reserved matters application for details of the appearance, landscaping, layout and scale pursuant to outline permission 15/03693/OUT, for the erection of 100 dwellings, with associated works to facilitate school bus drop off, and associated open space and recreational facilities at Land By Winchester Road Whitchurch Hampshire	7.2km	Approved 20/03/2017	Tier 1
7	15/03693/OUT	Basingstoke & Deane Borough	Goodwill, Outline planning application for the erection of 100 dwellings with formation of new access onto Winchester	7.2km	Approved 26/05/2016	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
		Council	Road, associated works to facilitate coach parking and parent drop off and associated open space and recreational facilities, following demolition of 123 Winchester Road at Land Between Winchester Road And Micheldever Road Whitchurch Hampshire			
8	14/00049/HSE	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Harris, Installation of 16 no. ground mounted solar panels at Kings Lodge Church Street Whitchurch Hampshire RG28 7AS	5.2km	Approved 14/03/2014	Tier 1
9	13/01522/OUT	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	PRO Vision, Outline planning application for the erection of up to 34 new homes with associated access, open space and landscaping and the change of use of adjoining land to provide replacement allotments and new community orchards (with ancillary car parking and storage buildings) and associated landscaping including access at Land At Caesars Way Whitchurch Hampshire	5.8km	Allowed at appeal on 13/05/2014	Tier 1
10	BDB/77828	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Barton Wilmore, Erection of 83 residential dwellings, including affordable housing, access and associated open space, landscaping and infrastructure at Land South Of Bloswood Lane And Groves Orchard Bloswood Lane Whitchurch	6.2km	Approved 01/10/2014	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
Hampshire						
11	18/00842/ROC	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Hirst, Variation of condition 12 and 36 of planning consent 16/02664/FUL (Erection of 44 no. dwellings and 6 no. commercial units) to amend the wording of these conditions at Hurstbourne Station Stoke Lane Hurstbourne Priors RG28 7RT	6km	Approved 22/06/2018	Tier 1
12	18/00333/ROC	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Hirst, Variation of condition number(s): 20,21,22,24,28,29,33 of planning consent 16/02664/FUL (Mixed development comprising of erection of 44 no. dwellings and 6 no. commercial units, with associated parking and landscaping) to allow various changes (see covering letter dated 31/01/2018) at Hurstbourne Station Stoke Lane Hurstbourne Priors RG28 7RT	6km	Submitted 31/01/2018, Pending determination.	Tier 1
13	16/02664/FUL	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Fitzpatrick, Mixed residential and commercial development comprising the erection of 44 no. dwellings (15 x 2bed, 18 x 3bed, 11 x 4bed) and 6 no. commercial units at Hurstbourne Station Stoke Lane Hurstbourne Priors RG28 7RT	6km	Approved 09/11/2017	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
14	14/02489/OUT	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Bryan Hirst Ltd, Outline application for residential development up to 30 units and 1156 sqm of commercial B1(a) office use at Bryan Hirst Ltd Recycling Yard Hurstbourne Station Hurstbourne Priors Whitchurch RG28 7RT Hampshire RG28 7RT	6.1km	Approved 25/02/2016	Tier 1
15	14/01777/FUL	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Rogers, Construction and 25 year operation of a solar farm and associated infrastructure for connection to the local electricity distribution network at Land Adjoining Lordsfield Plantation, The Lynch, Overton, Hampshire.	9.3km	Approved 18/12/2014	Tier 1
16	18/03372/ROC	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Wrate, Variation of condition 1 of permission 18/00348/RES (Erection of 55 dwellings with associated open space, landscaping and access) at Land At 451265 148818 Sapley Lane Overton Hampshire	9.7km	Submitted 14/11/2018, pending determination	Tier 1
17	18/00348/RES	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Bargate Homes, Reserved matter application for the erection of 55 dwellings including appearance, landscaping, layout and scale, pursuant to outline application 16/03057/OUT at Land At Sapley Lane Sapley Lane Overton Hampshire	9.7km	Approved 05/10/2018	Tier 1
18	16/03057/OUT	Basingstoke &	Bargate Homes, Outline planning application (to include	9.7km	Approved	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
		Deane Borough Council	access) for the erection of a residential development up to 55 dwellings at Land West Of Sapley Lane Overton Hampshire		20/10/2017	
19	16/00626/RES	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Turley, Reserved Matters comprising 120 dwellings...pursuant to outline permission 13/00197/OUT	9.3km	Approved 16/06/2016	Tier 1
20	18/03558/OUT	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Murray-Cox, Outline planning application for up to 33 dwellings with associated landscaping, open space, drainage and all other associated infrastructure (all matters reserved except access into the site) at Land At Oakley Hall Oakley Basingstoke Hampshire	13.9km	Submitted 05/12/2018, Pending consideration	Tier 1
21	15/01225/OUT	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Lustman, Hybrid application for Full planning permission for the erection of a critical treatment hospital, cancer treatment centre additional development including energy centre at Land West Of Ganderdown Copse Winchester Road Dummer Hampshire	15km	Approved 05/01/2016	Tier 1
22	14/00963/OUT	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Outline planning permission for 85 dwellings at Land At Beech Tree Close Oakley Hampshire	15km	Appeal allowed on 30/01/2015	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
23	17/00798/RES	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Reserved matters application for details of appearance, pursuant to outline permission 14/00963/OUT for 85 dwellings at Land West Of Beech Tree Close Oakley RG23 7HT	15km	Approved on 22/05/2018	Tier 1
24	17/00519/RES	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Reserved matters application for details of appearance, pursuant to outline permission 14/00963/OUT for 85 dwellings at Land West Of Beech Tree Close Oakley Basingstoke RG23 7HT	15km	Approved 23/05/2017	Tier 1
25	17/02874/OUT	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Outline planning application for up to 48 new homes at Land At Park Farm Station Road Oakley Hampshire	15km	Approved 20/04/2018	Tier 1
26	12/02497/OUTN	Test Valley Borough Council	Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd, Outline application for 350 dwellings with access, parking, open space and landscaping including allotments at Surplus Secondary School, East Anton, Smannell Road, Andover, Hampshire.	7.8km	Application approved 23/12/15	Tier 1
27	17/00390/HCC3N	Test Valley Borough Council	Mr Richard Vaughan, construction of temporary modular primary school with associated car parking and external works at East Anton Primary School, Dairy Road, Andover	13km	Temporary permission for 2 years. Application	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
					approved on 25/04/17.	
28	16/02908/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mr Peter Scaife, single storey pre-school nursery providing 3 classrooms and associated community facilities along with temporary car parking and access at Southern Local Centre, Smannell Road	7.6km	Application approved on 20/01/2017.	Tier 1
29	TVN.09258	Test Valley Borough Council	Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties, outline for erection of 2,500 dwellings, employment, schools, local centres, playing fields, parkland, public open space, structural landscaping and associated infrastructure at land at East Anton, Smannell Road, Smannell	7.9km	Approved application on 13/12/2008	Tier 1
30	15/00729/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mr Max Samuel-Camps, erection of a two and a half storey, mixed use building comprising of 760 square metres (gross internal area) commercial floorspace (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A5 and B1a), and 20 dwellings, a local recycling centre, access, car and cycle parking, waste storage, and associated infrastructure and landscape at Northern Local Centre Site, East Anton, Farm Road	8.1km	Application approved on 09/12/2015	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
31	15/00104/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mr Ian Cawkwell, demolition of existing temporary community centre and erect a 10 bed Care Home, Craft Studio and associated ancillary buildings at Northern Local Centre Site, East Andton, Farm Road	8.1km	Application approved on 08/06/2015	Tier 1
32	15/00296/OUTN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mrs Victoria Leesam, redevelopment of Home Estate Cedar Park: outline application for 81 residential care units (Use Class C2), Health and Wellbeing Centre, Energy Centre, associated access, car parking and landscaping (access to be considered, all other matters reserved); full application for 14 bed Neuro-Rehabilitation unit and associated parking at Enham Place, Newbury Road, Enham Alamein	9.7km	Application approved on 08/10/2015	Tier 1
33	17/02610/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Pure Cremation Ltd, erection of new crematorium, access roads and car parking at former charlton nursery, Andover	10.6km	Application approved on 01/06/2018	Tier 1
34	14/00061/OUTN	Test Valley Borough Council	Gleeson Developments Ltd, outline for up to 85 residential units (including up to 40% affordable housing), structural planting and landscaping, informal open space, children's play areas, surface water attenuation, vehicular access from Goch Way and associated ancillary works at Land at Goch	9.1km	Appeal allowed on 19/08/2014	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
			Way, Andover			
35	17/01376/CMAN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mr Simon Nelson, retrospective application for the erection of new single storey office building and the relocation of existing two-storey office building to be used as weighbridge office and store at Recycling Facility at rear of Homestead Farm, Weyhill Road, Penton Corner	11km	Application approved on 29/11/2017	Tier 1
36	17/00304/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Rich Products Ltd, proposed B2 and B8 facility for food processing (operated 24hrs, seven days a week) and storage along with ancillary office spaces, together with plant areas, parking, servicing and landscape areas at Andover Business Park, Monxton Road	11.3km	Application approved on 18/05/2017	Tier 1
37	14/02995/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Goodman, erection of business park development comprising storage and distribution (Class B8), ancillary office accommodation, security gatehouse, access, parking and servicing areas, landscaping and associated works at Plot 2 Andover Business Park, Monxton Road, Andover	10.9km	Application approved 26/03/2015	Tier 1
38	14/01380/OUTN	Test Valley Borough Council	Stannah Management Services Ltd, outline for erection of building for B2 use, with associated B8 and B1 uses at Plot 3,	10.9km	Application approved 11	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
			Andover Commercial Park (Former Andover Airfield), Monxton Road		September 2014	
39	18/02029/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mr Jerry Simpson, provision of 10 rooms of hotel (Use Class C1) accommodation with associated support space, car park extension, sewage treatment plant, ground works and landscaping at The Lion, Penton Park Lane, Clanville, Andover	13.4km	Application approved on 6 November 2018	Tier 1
40	17/03257/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mr M Poole, erection of light industrial unit with associated servicing/delivery, parking areas and landscaping at Unit 2 The Fairground Industrial Estate, Fairview Road, Weyhill	13.3km	Application approved on 23 March 2018	Tier 1
41	14/01355/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Tim Diplock, demolition of former police station and erection of new Gospel Hall with associated car park at Former Police Station and adjacent land, Weyhill Road, Weyhill	12.9km	Application approved on 4 August 2014	Tier 1
42	16/01991/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mr and Mrs Steve White, retrospective application - installation of 72 shipping containers to form self-storage yard, installation of 6 high level lights and CCTV camera at Plot 10C Hopkinson Way, Portway Business Park, Andover	10.7km	Application approved on 12 October 2016	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
43	16/01774/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation, construction of a new Inpatient Facility to provide 4 new palliative care bedrooms and additional care facilities at Countess of Brecknock Hospice, War Memorial Hospital, Charlton Road, Andover	9.2km	Application approved on 1 November 2016	Tier 1
44	15/00374/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mr Lee McCandless, demolition of existing car showroom, workshop and warehouse building to provide 1,596sqm gross Class A1 food store with associated access, parking and landscaping at 278 Weyhill Road, Andover	10.2km	Application approved on 22 September 2015	Tier 1
45	17/02995/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	George Shepherd, erection of foodstore (use class A1), drive through café (use class A3) and two additional units Shops/Food and Drink/Hot Food and Takeaway (use classes A1/A3/A5), with associated access, parking and landscaping at Plot 73 Columbus Way, Walworth Business Park, Andover	6.5km	Application approved on 5 July 2018	Tier 1
46	16/01344/OUTN	Test Valley Borough Council	Kier Property Developments and Test Valley Borough Council, outline planning application for the development of an eastern extension to the Walworth Business Park comprising up to 45,300 square metres (gross) floorspace for general industrial and storage/distribution uses and associated infrastructure at Plot 90 Walworth Business Park,	9km	Application approved on 29 September 2017	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
			Walworth Road, Picket Piece, Andover			
47	16/01502/VARN	Test Valley Borough Council	Central and Country Developments Ltd, to vary condition 03 of 08/00973/FULLN (development of the site for a trade centre with ancillary showrooms and/or B8 use (units 1-7), a drive through restaurant and roads, parking, servicing and landscaping) which restricts the use of the units to allow Unit 4 to be used for sale and storage of hair and beauty supplies at Unit 4, Andover Trade Park, Joule Road, Portway Business Park, Andover	10.5km	Application approved on 31 August 2016	Tier 1
48	16/03191/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mr Martin Anderson (Places for People Leisure Management), phased demolition of the existing wet and dry Leisure Centre and the construction of a replacement Leisure Centre including associated external works and car parking at Andover Leisure Centre, West Street, Andover	8.1km	Application approved on 31 March 2017	Tier 1
49	14/02927/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Sparsholt College, erection of Skills and Technology Centre with associated landscaping and parking at Andover College, Charlton Road, Andover	8km	Application approved on 21 April 2015	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
50	15/02138/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	CHG Developments, proposed 76 bedroom hotel with associated car parking and landscaping at Travelodge Andover, Hawker Siddeley Way, Andover	10.6km	Application approved on 13 January 2016	Tier 1
51	14/02875/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Ideal Care Homes Ltd, erection of three storey 66 bedroomed care home for older people with associated car parking and landscaping, bin store, garden store/electric meter storage and cycle shelter at Plot B of Plot 1 Andover Business park, Hawker Siddeley Way, Andover	10.6km	Application approved on 16 October 2015	Tier 1
52	15/01583/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mrs Kate Covill, solar farm comprising the erection of solar arrays of photovoltaic panels, inverter and transformer sheds, fencing, site storage cabin, combined DNO and EPC switchgear housing, internal gravel access road, and associated equipment, at land at Park House Corner, Salisbury Road, Shipton Bellinger	14.2km	Application approved on 26 October 2015	Tier 1
53	15/01401/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Tealing Solar Parks Ltd, installation of ground mounted photovoltaic solar arrays with transformer stations; internal access tracks; biodiversity enhancement; landscaping; stock fencing; security measures; access gate and ancillary infrastructure at land at Fullerton Farm, adjacent Andover	7km	Application approved on 11 December 2015	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
Sewage Works, Winchester Road						
54	14/02110/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Mr Angus Macdonald (British Solar Renewables), proposed solar park comprising the erection of solar arrays, inverters, transformers, equipment housing, security fencing and ancillary equipment at Dipden Bottom Lane, Goodworth Clatford	7.6km	Application approved on 23 January 2015	Tier 1
55	15/01583/FULLN	Test Valley Borough Council	Rosebourne Limited, replacement garden centre and post office with ancillary café, storage, access, parking and landscaping at Weyhill Nurseries, Amesbury Road, Weyhill	14.1km	Application approved on 26 October 2015	Tier 1
56	15/00094/FULLS	Test Valley Borough Council	KS SPV32 Ltd, Construction of solar photovoltaic park with attendant infrastructure at Land At Eveley Farm Stevens Drove Houghton Stockbridge Hampshire SO20 6SA	14km	Application approved on 27 July 2015	Tier 1
57	18/02898/HCC3N	Hampshire County Council	Hampshire County Council, retrospective permission for the permanent siting of a modular building housing the pre-school at Wallop County Primary School, School Lane, Nether Wallop	14.6km	Application approved on 12 December 2018	Tier 1
58	18/01602/CMAS	Hampshire County	Cameron-Rose Ltd, restoration of former chalk quarry	14km	Application received	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
		Council	through the importation of inert fill together with associated temporary infrastructure, at Land at Yew Hill, How Park, Kings Somborne		on 9 March 2018 and pending consideration	
59	17/02575/FUL	Winchester City Council	Winchester Power Limited. Construction of a 10MW energy storage barn incorporating battery storage, and associated transformers, security fencing, sub-station, hardstanding, access track, and new access from Stockbridge Road at Land Adjoining Harestock Sub-Station Stockbridge Road Winchester Hampshire	11.5km	Approved 14/12/2017	Tier 1
60	16/01679/FUL	Winchester City Council	Biomass-based anaerobic digestion plant including: 3 No. digesters (2. No 'primary', 1 No. 'secondary'); 2 No. digestate storage tanks; biomethane upgrading plant; biogas boiler; standby flare stack; weighbridge & marshalling yard; agricultural feedstock storage (silage clamps); biomass pre-treatment hall; 2 No. buffer tanks (liquid substrate & silage effluent storage); digestate separation station; office, electrical and control building; ground works including bunding and reprofiling using excavated materials; surface water storage lagoon; hard surfacing; means of enclosure; landscaping; upgrading and extension of an existing internal	10km	Approved 01/11/2016	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
			road (Garstons Track) with alterations to an existing access to Westley Lane; and an education building (Class D1 ) for the 'Hampshire Centre for the Demonstration of Environmental Technologies (resubmission) at Sparsholt College Westley Lane Sparsholt SO21 2NF			
61	13/02257/REM	Winchester City Council	Cala Homes (South) Limited. Reserved Matters application for details (layout, scale, appearance and landscaping) of the first phase of development (Phases 1A and 1B) of the Barton Farm site comprising a total of 423 dwellings (200 in phase 1A and 223 in phase 1B) including public open space in pursuance of conditions 05, 11 and 12 of permission 13/01694/FUL (amended description) at Barton Farm Major Development Andover Road Winchester Hampshire	11km	Approved 03/04/2014	Tier 1
62	14/02440/FUL	Winchester City Council	Winchester Gospel Hall Trust. Erection of Gospel Hall and car park at Venta Uk Ltd West Hill Road North South Wonston Winchester Hampshire SO21 3HN	7.5km	Approved 02/02/2015	Tier 1
63	12/02351/OUT	Winchester City Council	Ministry Of Defence. Remodelling of Worthy Down Camp involving the demolition of 45,000m <sup>2</sup> of floor space and the construction of 77,000m <sup>2</sup> of floor space for	8.5km	Approved 03/04/2014	Tier 1

ID	Application reference	Local planning authority	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier
			training/welfare/offices/SLA/messing/support/stores facilities with associated parking and landscaping; construction of up to 90 dwellings off Connaught Road to accommodate service families   Ministry Of Defence Worthy Down Camp Worthy Down Winchester Hampshire SO21 2RG			
64	14/01603/FUL	Winchester City Council	Mr Nick Rowsell. Installation of a ground mounted 50 KWP solar PV array at West Stoke Farm Old Stoke Road Stoke Charity Winchester Hampshire SO21 3PN	7km	Approved 12/09/2014	Tier 1
65	19/00048/FUL	Winchester City Council	Mr Daniel O'Shea. A development of 35 units, including infrastructure and the open space provision associated with the development area. Provision of remaining open space, (change of use from agricultural, to publicly accessible recreation land). Diversion of Public Right of Way (ROW/3189777), in addition to a minor diversion of one of the three claimed Rights of Way at Land Off Burnet Lane Kings Worthy Hampshire	10km	Submitted 08/01/2019	Tier 1
66	15/01624/FUL	Winchester City Council	HAB Housing. Erection of 50 dwellings with comprehensive landscape works to include the expansion of Eversley Park and enhancement of its facilities at Land At Hinton Field	11km	Approved 29/01/2016	Tier 1

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Lovedon Lane Kings Worthy Hampshire						
67	12/01912/FUL	Winchester City Council	Drew Smith Ltd. Residential development for 25 no. affordable dwellings including associated roads, parking area and landscaping at Land Off Hookpit Farm Lane Hookpit Farm Lane Kings Worthy Hampshire	10km	Approved 08/02/2013	Tier 1
68	16/02207/FUL	Winchester City Council	JLL (Agent). Demolition of the existing building and redevelopment of the site to provide a new industrial building within Use Classes B1(c)/B2/B8, together with ancillary office space, landscaping, servicing, car parking and associated works (re-submission of planning permission 13/01407/FUL) at Wessex Gate Moorside Road Winchester Hampshire SO23 7SS	13km	Approved 16/01/2017	Tier 1
69	15/00940/FUL	Winchester City Council	Shroner Wood Farm Partnership. Proposal for a 249.60 kW solar PV system in 7 x ground mount arrays in previously developed agricultural field at Winchester Services Southbound Shroner Wood Winchester Hampshire	11.5km	Approved 24/06/2015	Tier 1
70	15/00939/FUL	Winchester City Council	Proposed 249.60 kW solar PV system in 8 x ground mount arrays within small corner of arable field at Winchester	10.5km	Approved 24/06/2015	Tier 1

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Services Northbound Shroner Wood Winchester Hampshire						
71	17/01595/FUL	Winchester City Council	Big Sur Properties In Association With Unilife Ltd. Demolition of existing dwellings and the development of 88 studio flats as purpose built student accommodation, communal areas, car and cycle parking, landscaping and associated works at Pine Cottage 4 Sparkford Road Winchester Hampshire SO22 4NJ	14km	Approved 25/09/2017	Tier 1
72	12/02659/HCS	Winchester City Council	Hampshire County Council. Expand the existing secondary school with a 420 place two form entry Primary school, making an 'All Through' education provision, proposals include the reprovision of a 55 place nursery unit which is to be retained on site, additional car parking and landscaping are also included within the proposals, part demolition of an existing boarding house and annexed nursery unit is required to facilitate the proposal at The Westgate School and Rotherly House, Cheriton road, Winchester, Hampshire SO22 5AZ at The Westgate School Cheriton Road Winchester Hampshire SO22 5AZ	13km	Approved 15/07/2013	Tier 1

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73	17/00641/FUL	Winchester City Council	Debbie Rhodes. AMENDED PLANS 05.06.2017 Outline application for the development of approximately 9 family houses behind St. Luke's Church including the construction of a new access road from Mildmay Street. Full planning application for the development of 5 dwellings North of Battery Hill, including a new access road. 39 dwellings off Wilberforce Close, associated parking spaces and hard and soft landscaping. 23 dwellings off the Valley, associated parking and landscaping Improvements to footpath network across the Valley and landscaping improvements at Land At Stanmore Estate North Of Stanmore Lane Winchester Hampshire	14.5km	Approved 27/07/2017	Tier 1
74	14/01341/FUL	Winchester City Council	Winchester City Council. Erection of 21no. affordable housing comprising 1no. one bedroom dwelling, 5no. three bedroom dwellings, 9no. two bedroom dwellings and 6no. 1 bedroom flats at New Queens Head Stanmore Lane Winchester Hampshire SO22 4AJ	15km	Approved 26/08/2014	Tier 1
75	13/02322/REM	Winchester City Council	Orchard Homes (Pitt Manor) Ltd. Reserved matters in respect of 200 dwellings, 200 space park and ride and related access roads, landscaping, play facilities, open space and new bus	14.5km	Approved 11/03/2014	Tier 1

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			layout (details in compliance with Outline Planning Permission 10/00122/OUT) at Land Adj Pitt Manor Romsey Road Pitt Hampshire			
76	16/02728/FUL	Winchester City Council	Mr Andrew Parker. Redevelopment of existing Rivers Engineering industrial (B2) facility and adjacent vacant plot for the erection of new replacement purpose built B2 industrial unit for Rivers Engineering and a proposed Starbucks Drive Thru' coffee shop (A3/A5) (amended plans received 19th January 2018) at Rivers Engineering Moorside Road Winchester SO23 7RX	13.5km	Approved 26/01/2018	Tier 1
77	15/02897/FUL	Winchester City Council	Construction of a new primary care facility, consisting of 18 consulting rooms, 3 treatments rooms, waiting spaces, ancillary spaces, offices and pharmacy; external works include ancillary spaces, car parking and hard and soft landscaping, including alterations to the footway and highway at Car Park Upper Brook Street Winchester Hampshire	14km	Approved 29/03/2016	Tier 1
78	14/00667/FUL	Winchester City Council	Demolition of existing building and redevelopment comprising 11no. one bed flats and 7no. two bed flats, basement car park incorporating bin and cycle stores in block A and 9no.	13.5km	Approved 23/07/2014	Tier 1

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			two bed flats in block B with associated communal area at Victoria House Victoria Road Winchester Hampshire			
79	18/02385/FUL	Winchester City Council	Mr Richard Dooley. Erection of a 60 bed specialist dementia and nursing residential care home with associated landscaping and car park following demolition of the existing vacant former nursing home building at Abbeygate 42 Quarry Road Winchester SO23 0JS	14.5km	Submitted 15/10/2018. Pending	Tier 1
80	17/01716/FUL	Winchester City Council	Winchester Cathedral Enterprises Lt. Temporary application for a 5 year period from 2017-2021 inclusive, to site 105 wooden chalets and a covered ice rink in the Inner close and 8 chalets on the Outer Close, behind the War Memorial. The structures are to be on site between October and January, inclusive (precise dates to be agreed on a yearly basis) at Winchester Cathedral Enterprises The Close Winchester SO23 9LS	14km	Approved 11/08/2017	Tier 1
81	17/01316/FUL	Winchester City Council	Mr Stuart Woods. 1. Full Application for 17 new guest bedrooms to be provided within existing buildings together with extension to existing bedroom wing, extension/alteration of restaurant, external landscaping works and external	14km	Approved 22/12/2017	Tier 1

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			alterations to buildings. 2. Listed Building Application for internal and external alterations to buildings, extension to restaurant and extension to bedroom wing at Winchester Royal Hotel 21-22 St Peter Street Winchester SO23 8BS			
82	HCC/2019/0045	Hampshire County Council	Pro Vision. Demolition of former poultry building; change of use of remaining former poultry buildings to provide a waste paper recycling facility, ancillary office & staff welfare areas, weighbridge, access, parking, landscaping, and associated works at North Winchester Farm, Stoke Charity Road, Kings Worthy SO21 2RP	9km	Submitted 18/01/2019. Pending	Tier 1
83	18/02658/HCS	Hampshire County Council	Hampshire County Council. Re-submission of formally approved planning application (time lapsed) for new primary school at Barton Farm, Hampshire SO22 6PG	11.5km	Submitted 19/11/2018. Pending	Tier 1
84	17/01714/HCS	Hampshire County Council	Chantacre Limited. Retrospective application for the development of Highways Waste Management Facility at Land off Spitfire Link (A272) Winchester.	13.5km	Approved 13/09/2017	Tier 1
85	17/01388/HCS	Hampshire County Council	Hampshire County Council. New 4 classroom, 2 storey, teaching block with associated landscaping, external works	13.5km	Approved 26/07/2017	Tier 1

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			and additional car parking at Kings School, Romsey Road, WINCHESTER SO22 5PN			
86	15/02619/HCS	Hampshire County Council	Hampshire County Council. Asphalt Plant with Site Access, Offices, Weighbridge, Storage Bays and Relocation of Mobile HBM Plant at Micheldever Highways Depot Stockbridge Road Micheldever Station Hampshire SO21 3AP	8km	Approved 21/03/2016	Tier 1
87	15/01891/HCS	Hampshire County Council	Hampshire County Council. Construction of a 2FE single storey primary school with associated parking and external works at Barton Farm, Winchester, Hampshire, SO22 6PG	11km	Approved 22/10/2015	Tier 1
88	14/00186/RESN	Test Valley Borough Council	Local centre, 143 homes (including 56 affordable dwellings), health centre and associated infrastructure (siting, design, external appearance and landscaping details of TVN.09275)	6.1km	Approved 12/12/2014	Tier 1
89	18/02584/OUTN	Test Valley Borough Council	Outline planning application (with all matters reserved) for erection of up to 59 dwellings, landscaping, public open space, and associated infrastructure, access from Picket Twenty Way and from Phase 4 of the approved Picket Twenty new community and Picket Twenty Extension, pedestrian access to London Road   Land At Picket Twenty	6.1km	Application submitted 02/10/2018	Tier 1

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Picket Twenty Andover Hampshire						
90	15/03150/OUTN	Test Valley Borough Council	Outline planning application for development of up to 53 residential dwellings with associated access, parking, open space and landscaping. Access into the site to be considered, all other matters reserved.	6.3km	Outline permission approved 09/09/2016	Tier 1
91	16/01329/OUTN	Test Valley Borough Council	Outline Planning Application for up to 82 dwellings with access off Walworth Road. Land Adjacent 10 Walworth Road Picket Piece Hampshire	6.6km	Outline permission approved 17/05/2017	Tier 1
92	17/03153/OUTN	Test Valley Borough Council	Erection of 180 dwellings and public open space, with landscape matters reserved for Part 1, comprising 62 dwellings, roads, ancillary structures, landscaping and access to London Road and Ox Drove, and all matters reserved for Part 2   Harewood Farm London Road Andover Down Hampshire	5km	Application submitted 07/12/2017	Tier 1
93	17/00148/OUT	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Bewley Homes Plc, Outline planning application, with all matters reserved (except for access) for the erection of up to 90 dwellings, together with car parking, open space (including formal playspace), landscaping, SuDS attenuation and new	6.2km	Approved 22/06/2018	Tier 1 and Tier 3

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			<p>vehicular and pedestrian access from both Bloswood Lane and the adjacent scheme permitted under BDB/77828 at Land South Of Manor Farm Bloswood Lane Whitchurch Hampshire</p> <p>Site allocated in Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011 to 2029 (Adopted May 2016) Policy SS3.6 on p.44-45.</p>			
94	M3 Junction 9 Improvement	Planning Inspectorate	Highways England, M3 Junction 9 Improvement at Adjacent to Winnal industrial estate, Winchester, north of Alresford Road B340	13.3km	Scoping Report submitted to SoS on 28/01/2019. Application to be submitted to PINS in Q1 2020	Tier 2
95	15/02676/ENSC	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Watson, Request for screening opinion for new business park and station car park at Land North Of Whitchurch Railway Station Newbury Road Whitchurch Hampshire	6.4km	Screening opinion issued 19/08/2015 - ES not required	Tier 2
96	BDB/76295	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Newberry, Scoping opinion - Proposed wind farm at Land East Of Bullington Cross, Winchester	2.5km	Scoping opinion issued 13/03/2014	Tier 2

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97	16/01432/ENS	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Request for scoping opinion for development comprising the erection of 3 no. intake bays, erection of single storey extension on the northern elevation of the existing building, erection of new detached storage building, erection of energy centre on the western elevation of main packhouse building, new and replacement lighting, hard and soft landscaping improvement at Lower Link Farm Lower Link St Mary Bourne Andover Hampshire SP11 6DB	6.85km	Scoping opinion issued 17/06/2016	Tier 2
98	13/02580/ENSC	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	Crosby, Request for screening opinion for proposed solar pv development (10MW) at Rowe Farm Gangbridge Lane St Mary Bourne Andover Hampshire SP11 6EP	9km	Scoping opinion issued 20/05/2014	Tier 3
99	Employment Site No. 6	Test Valley Borough Council	Anton Mill Trading Estate (Policy LE10, Page 175)	7.9km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
100	Employment Site No. 7	Test Valley Borough Council	Glenmore Business Park, Colebrook Way (Policy LE10, Page 175)	9.2km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
101	Employment Site No. 8	Test Valley Borough Council	Meridian Park, Greenwich Way (Policy LE10, Page 175)	8.4km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3

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102	Employment Site No. 19	Test Valley Borough Council	Harewood Forest Industrial Estate, Longparish (Policy LE10, Page 175)	2.6km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
103	Employment Site No. 21	Test Valley Borough Council	Weyhill Business Park, Weyhill (Policy LE10, Page 175)	13.8km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
104	Employment Site No. 22	Test Valley Borough Council	Mayfield Avenue Industrial Park, Weyhill (Policy LE10, Page 175)	13.9km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
105	SHLAA Site Reference 041	Test Valley Borough Council	Land at rear of Hatherden Road, Andover (and Charlton), Page 170	10km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
106	SHLAA Site Reference 130	Test Valley Borough Council	Land at Enham Lane, Andover (and Charlton), Page 170	9.6km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
107	SHLAA Site Reference 152	Test Valley Borough Council	George Yard/Black Swan Yard, Andover (and Charlton), Page 170	7.7km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
108	SHLAA Site Reference 051	Test Valley Borough Council	Land to north of Saxon Way, North of Andover, Page 170	9.3km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
109	SHLAA Site	Test Valley	Land at Landfall, Picket Piece, North East of Andover, Page	6.3km	Adopted Local Plan	Tier 3

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	Reference 161	Borough Council	170		2011-2029	
110	SHLAA Site Reference 212	Test Valley Borough Council	Land east of 10 Walworth Road, Picket Piece, Page 170	6.5km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
111	SHLAA Site Reference 042	Test Valley Borough Council	Land to east of Foxcotte Lane, North West of Andover, Page 170	10.5km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
112	SHLAA Site Reference 149	Test Valley Borough Council	Land to west of Foxcotte Lane, North West of Andover, Page 170	10.5km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
113	SHLAA Site Reference 155	Test Valley Borough Council	Land at Foxcotte Manor Farm, North West of Andover, Page 170	10.5km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
114	SHLAA Site Reference 169	Test Valley Borough Council	Land at Foxcotte Lane, North West of Andover, Page 170	10.5km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
115	SHLAA Site Reference 008	Test Valley Borough Council	Land at Bere Hill and The Grange, South of Andover, Page 171	7.7km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
116	SHLAA Site Reference 018	Test Valley Borough Council	Land at Micheldever Road, South of Andover, Page 171	6.5km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3

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117	SHLAA Site Reference 198	Test Valley Borough Council	Land at Bere Hill Farm, South of Andover, Page 171	7.7km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
118	SHLAA Site Reference 184	Test Valley Borough Council	Land to rear of Down House, London Road, Andover Down, South of Andover, Page 171	5.5km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
119	SHLAA Site Reference 004	Test Valley Borough Council	Littlebridge, Andover, South of Andover, Page 171	8km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
120	SHLAA Site Reference 112	Test Valley Borough Council	Land at Andover Lane, Faberstown, South of Andover, Page 171	8.3km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
121	SHLAA Site Reference 039	Test Valley Borough Council	Land adjacent to Test Valley School, South of Andover, Page 171	11.6km	Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029	Tier 3
122	19/00037/SCREEN	Winchester City Council	Barton Willmore (Agent). SCREENING OPINION - Erection of buildings up to 5 storeys with 2 storey basement to provide up to 17,972 sqm of office (land use classes B1), 1,896 sqm of mixed uses including potential retail, restaurant/cafe, bar and leisure uses (land use class A1, A3, A4 and D2) and retention and refurbishment of the old registry office, associated car parking (up to 135 spaces), drainage	13.5km	Submitted 20/12/2018. Pending	Tier 3

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			infrastructure and landscaping at Land East Of Station Road Winchester Hampshire			
123	14/02765/SCREEN	Winchester City Council	Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd. Request for a screening opinion under the EIA Regulations for proposed development of approx. 200 dwellings at Police Quarters Romsey Road Winchester Hampshire SO22 5DA	14km	EIA Not Required 13/02/2015	Tier 3
124	WIN5	Winchester City Council	Employment-led mixed-use development at Winchester Station. Winchester District Local Plan Part 2 – Development Management and Site Allocations (Adopted 5 April 2017) Page 37	13km	Site Allocation	Tier 3
125	WIN6	Winchester City Council	Mixed-use development comprising offices (Use Class B1a), small-scale retail or leisure/cultural uses, residential accommodation, and car parking at Carfax Site, Winchester. Winchester District Local Plan Part 2 – Development Management and Site Allocations (Adopted 5 April 2017) Page 38	13.5km	Site Allocation	Tier 3
126	WIN7	Winchester City Council	Mixed use development comprising offices (Use Class B1a) and other commercial uses, residential accommodation, and	13km	Site Allocation	Tier 3

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			car parking. at The Cattlemarket, Winchester. Winchester District Local Plan Part 2 – Development Management and Site Allocations (Adopted 5 April 2017) Page 39			
127	WIN4	Winchester City Council	Mixed use development at Silver Hill, Winchester. Winchester District Local Plan Part 2 – Development Management and Site Allocations (Adopted 5 April 2017) Page 33	14km	Site Allocation	Tier 3
128	SSC/2018/097	Hampshire County Council	Hampshire County Council. Screening and Scoping Opinion: Durngate Flood Alleviation Scheme at Gordon Road, Winchester, SO23 8DX	14km	EIA Required 23/01/2019	Tier 3
129	N/A	Test Valley Borough Council	The works required to connect the Proposed Development to the grid have not been determined at this stage. The connection works will be progressed by a Distribution Network Operator under their permitted development rights and will not be included as part of the Proposed Development although the potential options for connection works will be considered as part of the cumulative effects assessment in the ES.	0 km		



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130	N/A	Test Valley Borough Council	The portable cabin currently located on the Site will be removed and relocated to the neighbouring MRF. The new office does not form part of the Proposed Development and will be considered as part of the cumulative effects assessment in the ES.	TBC		

