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Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement

Volume 6: Environmental Information

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2009 Regulation 5(2)(a)

nationalgrid



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Contents

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. | Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 | Overview | 1 |
| 1.2 | Relevant Environmental Legislation and Policy | 1 |
| 1.3 | Relevant Guidance | 11 |
| Table 1.1 – Relevant Environmental Legislation and Policy | | 2 |
| Table 1.2 – Relevant Environmental Guidance Used to Inform the Topic Chapters | | 12 |

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (here on referred to as National Grid) is making an application for development consent to reinforce the transmission network between Bramford Substation in Suffolk, and Twinstead Tee in Essex. The Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement ('the project') would be achieved by the construction and operation of a new electricity transmission line over a distance of approximately 29km (18 miles), the majority of which would follow the general alignment of the existing overhead line network.
- 1.1.2 The application for development consent will be considered by the Secretary of State primarily on the policies in the relevant National Policy Statements (NPS), as described in Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 2: Regulatory and Planning Policy Context (**application document 6.2.2**). However, when undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the wider environmental legislation, policy and guidance relevant to the assessment is considered. This appendix sets out the environmental legislation, policy and guidance that is considered relevant to the project. This includes guidance produced by the relevant planning authorities where this is considered to be relevant to the EIA.

1.2 Relevant Environmental Legislation and Policy

- 1.2.1 Table 1.1 sets out the environmental legislation and policy relevant to the project.
- 1.2.2 The UK is no longer a member of the European Union (EU). EU legislation as it applied to the UK on 31 December 2020 is now part of UK domestic legislation, under the control of the UK's Parliaments and Assemblies, and is published on [legislation.gov.uk](https://www.legislation.gov.uk). This retained legislation is being kept up to date on [legislation.gov.uk](https://www.legislation.gov.uk) in the same way as other forms of domestic legislation.

Table 1.1 – Relevant Environmental Legislation and Policy

| Name/Reference | Why It Is Relevant to the Project | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
|---|---|--|
| General Environmental Legislation That Is Relevant To More Than One Receptor | | |
| Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 | <p>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are designated under the Act, which sets out the requirements for conservation boards and management plans and places a duty on relevant authorities (including statutory undertakers such as National Grid) to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of AONB. The Order Limits cross Dedham Vale AONB.</p> | <p>The duties under Section 85 of the Act were considered as part of the decision making around undergrounding within the AONB. An assessment of effects on the Dedham Vale AONB and its setting is included within ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6), drawing on baseline information given in the Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Plan 2021-26.</p> <p>The project is proposing underground cables within the AONB and will also remove the 132kV overhead line within the AONB to result in one fewer overhead line within the AONB compared to the existing baseline. National Grid is also seeking to deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain on the project. Further details are provided within the Environmental Gain Report (application document 7.4).</p> |
| | <p>The Act increases measures for the management and protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Order Limits cross Hintlesham Woods SSSI and lies within 1km of Arger Fen SSSI.</p> | <p>An assessment of the impacts on the SSSI is included within ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).</p> |
| | <p>The Act includes provision for public access to the countryside and Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and through open access land. The Order Limits cross multiple PRoW comprising bridleways, byways, footpaths, restricted byways and cycle routes.</p> | <p>The Access, Rights of Way and Public Rights of Navigation Plans (application document 2.7) shows the PRoW crossed by the Order Limits and any required temporary diversions or closures. ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (application document 6.2.12) includes an assessment of the effects of the project on PRoW.</p> |

| Name/Reference | Why It Is Relevant to the Project | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
|---|---|---|
| Environment Act 2021 | The Act provides a framework for improving environmental management across a wide spectrum of environmental issues including waste and resources, water quality, biodiversity and air quality. The Act also introduced biodiversity net gain into planning law, however this is not mandatory on Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) until November 2025. | The ES covers the assessment on different aspects of the environment, including ES Chapter 9: Water Environment (application document 6.2.9), ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) and ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13). National Grid has committed to deliver net gain by at least 10% or greater in environmental value (including biodiversity) on this project. Further details are provided within the Environmental Gain Report (application document 7.4). |
| Environment Act 1995 | The Act makes provision for the improved control of pollution to the air, water and land by regulating the management of waste and control of emissions. The project would generate waste and would need measures to manage pollution and emissions. | The Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (application document 7.5.1) includes commitments to reduce pollution and waste on the project. A Materials and Waste Management Plan is included in the application for development consent (application document 7.7). |
| The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2003) | The Regulations apply to hedgerows over 20m in length with protection granted for 'important hedgerows' (which are older than 30 years old and meet qualifying criteria). The Order Limits cross multiple hedgerows that are classed as important under these regulations. | A schedule of hedgerows including those that have been identified as being important can be found in ES Appendix 7.5: Important Hedgerows Assessment (application document 6.3.7.5). The potential effects on important hedgerows are assessed within ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7). |
| The Environmental Protection Act 1990 | Part II, Section 33 (1)(a) establishes certain actions as offences with respect to depositing, treating, keeping or disposing of controlled waste without a permit. Section 33 (1)(c) makes it an offence to keep, treat or dispose of controlled waste in a manner likely to cause pollution of the environment. The project would create waste that would need to be managed appropriately. | The Materials and Waste Management Plan (application document 7.7) sets out how the project intends to manage and dispose of waste during construction. |

| Name/Reference | Why It Is Relevant to the Project | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>Part IIA sets out the statutory contaminated land regime. This sets out procedures to make land suitable for its current use where there is a pollution linkage that can result in significant harm. Where land is being developed, the relevant planning regime addresses the risk posed by potential contamination. The project may encounter contaminated land.</p> | <p>The project has been designed to avoid land at risk of contamination where practicable. An assessment of the likelihood of contamination is included within ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10). Chapter 10 of the Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (application document 7.5) describes how National Grid would manage potential contamination if encountered on the project during construction.</p> |
| | <p>Part III of the Act covers statutory nuisance provisions for dust and odour. Relevant planning authorities can take action in cases where a statutory odour or dust nuisance is found to exist. The project has the potential to generate statutory nuisance, such as dust, during installation.</p> | <p>The application for development consent includes a Statement of Statutory Nuisance (application document 5.4). Significant effects in relation to nuisance are assessed within the ES e.g. Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13) and Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14).</p> |
| <p>Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016</p> | <p>These Regulations cover sites that are covered by environmental permits, such as landfills, and how these are regulated. The project may cross sites where there are permits currently held.</p> | <p>ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10) includes an assessment of the effects on permitted sites. Details of the potential need for permits or variations to comply with the Regulations are set out within Section 2.5 of the CEMP (application document 7.5).</p> |
| | <p>These Regulations cover the licensing of surface waters and groundwater abstractions. They also protect water resources through Source Protection Zones (SPZ). The project may require abstractions or discharges during construction. The project also passes through areas designated as SPZ. Flood risk activities are also covered by the Regulations.</p> | <p>ES Chapter 9: Water Environment (application document 6.2.9) and ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10) assess the effects of the project on surface water and groundwater respectively. Good practice measures for managing pollution risks during construction are included within the CEMP (application document 7.5). Flood risk activities are assessed along with relevant management measures in the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) (application document 5.5)</p> |

| Name/Reference | Why It Is Relevant to the Project | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| | These Regulations seek to prevent or limit the inputs of pollutants into groundwater in order to protect the environment or human health. | Good practice measures for managing pollution risks to groundwater are included within the CEMP (application document 7.5). ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10) assess the effects of the project on groundwater. |
| Landscape and Visual | | |
| European Landscape Convention | The European Landscape Convention is a Treaty which was ratified in the UK in 2006. It recognises that the landscape is important as a component of the environment and of people's surroundings in both town and country and whether it is ordinary landscape or outstanding. | The Treaty provides the definition of landscape and is the basis for the methodology for the landscape and visual assessment that is included within ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6). |
| Town and Country Planning Act 1990 | The law on Tree Preservation Orders is in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (in particular Sections 197–214 as amended by the Planning Act 2008). | A list of Tree Preservation Orders within or adjacent to the Order Limits is included within Schedule 13 of the draft Development Consent Order (application document 3.1). |
| Biodiversity | | |
| The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 | The Act places a duty to conserve biodiversity on public authorities. It requires the Secretary of State to publish and maintain lists of species and types of habitats which are regarded by Natural England as being of 'principal importance' for the purposes of conserving biodiversity. Baseline surveys and desk studies undertaken for the project have identified a number of habitats and species of principal importance within a defined study area. | ES Chapter 3: Alternatives Considered (application document 6.2.3) describes how the options appraisal routing has avoided statutory and non-statutory designated sites where practicable. Further design work has been undertaken to avoid or reduce impacts on habitats and species of principal importance where practicable. An assessment of impacts on habitats and species of principal importance is provided within ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7). |

| Name/Reference | Why It Is Relevant to the Project | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
|---|--|---|
| The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 | The Act lists offences relating to activities affecting badgers and their setts. Baseline surveys have identified badgers within a defined study area. | Badger and their setts have been identified as part of the baseline surveys. The project has sought to avoid known badger setts where practicable. The Badger Survey Report and Badger Draft Licence can be found in ES Appendix 7.9 (application document 6.3.7.9). |
| The Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 | These Regulations grant powers to regulators to implement measures for the recovery of European eel stocks. The Order Limits cross watercourses where eels are present. | Relevant aquatic ecological receptors have been identified as part of the baseline review. An assessment of the effects on aquatic ecology, including eels, is included within ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7). |
| The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 (as amended) | The Act is aimed at the protection of freshwater fish, in particular salmon and trout. It sets out activities that could constitute an offence including direct mortality, barriers to migration and degradation of habitats. The Order Limits cross the River Stour, the River Brett, the River Box and Belstead Brook where freshwater fish are present. | Relevant aquatic ecological receptors have been identified as part of the baseline review. An assessment of the effects on salmon and freshwater fish is included within ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7). |
| The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) | The Act allows for the designation of SSSI due to features of conservation interest related to flora, fauna, physiography or geology. The Order Limits cross Hintlesham Woods SSSI and lie within 1km of Arger Fen SSSI. | An assessment of the impacts on the SSSI is included within ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7). |
| | The Act makes it an offence to kill, injure, take, possess or trade in many wild animal species and to pick, uproot, possess or trade in a number of wild plants. The project passes through habitats with potential to support animal species protected under the Act. | Species listed in the relevant Schedules of the legislation have been considered as part of the desk study and field surveys have been undertaken in areas highlighted within the desk study. An assessment in relation to protected species is included within ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7). |
| | The Act aims to prevent the establishment of non-native species. The project may affect areas that contain potentially invasive Schedule 9 plant species or other invasive species. | An assessment in relation to invasive non-native species is included within ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7). |

| Name/Reference | Why It Is Relevant to the Project | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
|--|--|---|
| The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) | <p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of European sites and species and the adoption of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites. The Regulations require all plans or projects to be assessed by the competent authority to determine if there is likely to be a significant effect on nature conservation sites before a consent is granted.</p> <p>The Regulations allow for the licensing of activities affecting European Protected Species that would otherwise be illegal. The project would affect areas supporting protected species.</p> | <p>Relevant designated sites and ecological receptors with legislative protection have been identified through desk studies. Field surveys have been used to supplement the desk studies. An assessment in relation to protected species is included within ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).</p> <p>A Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (application document 5.3) has been included as part of the application for development consent.</p> |
| Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) | <p>The LBAP aim to secure partnerships between local people and organisations to ensure biodiversity resources are valued and looked after into the future. This is achieved by identifying habitats and species of importance in the local context. The project would affect areas supporting LBAP habitats and species.</p> | <p>An assessment in relation to LBAP habitats and species is included within ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).</p> |
| Historic Environment | | |
| Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) | <p>Scheduled monuments are designated by law and are, by definition, of national importance. However, Section 33(1) of the Planning Act 2008 means that this Act is not applicable to the project. The Order Limits pass close to a number of scheduled monuments.</p> | <p>ES Chapter 3: Alternatives Considered (application document 6.2.3) describes how the options appraisal routing has avoided scheduled monuments, and none lie within or adjacent to the Order Limits. An assessment of the impacts on designated sites, including their settings, is included within ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8).</p> |
| Burial Act 1857 | <p>The Act makes the removal of buried human remains an offence unless a licence from the Ministry of Justice has first been obtained or, where Christian consecrated ground is concerned and the remains are to be reburied elsewhere, a faculty has been issued.</p> | <p>The options appraisal routing has avoided known burial grounds and none lie within the Order Limits. The method for assessing unexpected discoveries is included within the Archaeological Framework Strategy (application document 7.9).</p> |

| Name/Reference | Why It Is Relevant to the Project | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
|--|--|--|
| Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended) | The Act requires planning authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it may possess. The project lies close to a number of listed buildings. However, Section 33(1) of the Planning Act 2008 means that this Act is not directly applicable to the project. | The project has been designed to avoid listed buildings and their setting where practicable. An assessment of the impacts on these sites, including their settings, is included within ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). |
| Treasure Act 1996 | This Act obligates those who find items defined as ‘treasure’ to report the object to their local coroner. This applies to the project as objects defined as treasure could be uncovered unexpectedly during installation. | The method for assessing unexpected discoveries is included within the Archaeological Framework Strategy (application document 7.9). |
| Water Environment/Geology and Hydrogeology | | |
| Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations 2017 | The Regulations establish a framework for the protection of surface waters and groundwater. The Order Limits cross a number of surface and groundwater bodies. | Compliance with the Water Environment Regulations is demonstrated within the WFD Assessment (application document 5.6). |
| Water Resources Act 1991 as amended by the Water Act 2003 | The Act regulates water resources, water quality and pollution, and flood defence. It aims to maintain and improve the quality of controlled waters. The Order Limits cross a number of rivers including the River Stour, River Box, River Brett and Belstead Brook. | ES Chapter 9: Water Environment (application document 6.2.9) and ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10) assess the effects of the project on surface water and groundwater respectively. |
| Land Drainage Act 1991/1994 | The Act covers crossings or works with the potential to cause impediment to flow in ordinary watercourses, which are the responsibility of Lead Local Flood Authorities. The Order Limits cross a number of ordinary watercourses. | An FRA is included within the application for development consent (application document 5.5). |

| Name/Reference | Why It Is Relevant to the Project | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| Water Act 2003 | The Act allows the Environment Agency to manage water resources and provides powers to take action against abstractions causing environmental damage. The project may require abstractions during construction. | No surface abstractions are anticipated on the project. If abstraction was to be required, discussions will be held with the Environment Agency to discuss the requirement for an abstraction licence in accordance with good practice measures GG01 and W01 in the CoCP (application document 7.5.1). |
| Flood and Water Management Act 2010 | The Act aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing the risk of flooding. The Act designates Lead Local Flood Authorities, empowering them to identify and manage flood risks from surface water runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. The Order Limits cross a number of ordinary watercourses. | An FRA is included within the application for development consent (application document 5.5). |
| Environment Agency Groundwater Protection Position Statements 2018 | The Environment Agency regulates activities that may impact groundwater resources, to prevent and limit pollution. This Policy is concerned with infrastructure schemes of national or regional significance, that pass through SPZ or are below the water table in Principal or Secondary aquifers. The Order Limits cross a number of SPZ. | ES Chapter 9: Water Environment (application document 6.2.9) and ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10) assess the effects of the project on surface water and groundwater respectively. ES Appendix 10.2: Groundwater Baseline and Assessment (application document 6.10.2) includes an assessment of the effects on groundwater abstractions. |
| Agriculture and Soils – no additional legislation | | |
| Traffic and Transport – no additional legislation | | |
| Air Quality | | |
| The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 | These Regulations set out the requirements for exposure reduction of PM2.5 within the general population and the requirements for action to be taken when levels of air pollutants persistently exceed the limit values. | The CoCP (application document 7.5.1) sets out the good practice measures for managing risks in relation to dust and air quality during construction and further details are provided within the CEMP (application document 7.5). |

| Name/Reference | Why It Is Relevant to the Project | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
|---|---|---|
| The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, 2007 | The strategy sets out the air quality objectives and the measures selected to achieve the desired improvements in air quality. The project has the potential to affect air quality through generation of emissions from construction vehicles and plant. | The CoCP (application document 7.5.1) sets out the good practice measures for managing risks in relation to dust and air quality during construction and further details are provided within the CEMP (application document 7.5). |
| Noise and Vibration | | |
| Control of Pollution Act 1974 | Section 60 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 grants the power to the relevant planning authority to serve a notice on a developer or contractor(s) imposing restrictions on construction works. The project is likely to generate noise during construction. | An assessment of the effects from construction noise and vibration is included within ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14). |
| | Section 61 of the Act states that construction works may require consent from the relevant planning authorities prior to the construction works commencing. If this is required, the relevant local authorities would need to be provided with information about how construction noise would be managed, including the use of 'best practicable means'. The project is likely to generate noise during construction. | An assessment of the effects from noise and vibration is included within ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14). The CEMP (application document 7.5) includes details of best practical means for reducing noise and vibration during construction. |
| The Noise Policy Statement for England (2010) | This policy statement aims to avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; to mitigate and lessen adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and, where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life. The project has the potential to generate noise during construction. | An assessment on the effects from noise is included within ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14). Health as a standalone chapter is scoped out of the assessment. Further details can be found in the Scoping Opinion (application document 6.6). |
| Health and Wellbeing – no additional legislation | | |
| Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism – no additional legislation | | |

| Name/Reference | Why It Is Relevant to the Project | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
|--|--|--|
| Major Accidents and Disasters | | |
| Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 | The Act places general duties on employers, and provides the framework for the regulation of industrial health and safety in the UK. The overriding principle is that foreseeable risks to persons in workplaces shall be reduced so far as is reasonably practicable and that adequate evidence shall be produced to demonstrate that this has been done. The project is employing consultants and contractors to deliver the work. | The project will need to comply with the Act through developing processes that identify and manage health and safety risks on the project. This is demonstrated through National Grid compliance with its own policies on safety and is not specifically reported within the ES. |
| Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 | These Regulations place specific duties on clients, designers and contractors so that health and safety is considered throughout the life of a construction development from its inception to its subsequent final demolition and removal. Under the Regulations, the project designers are required to avoid foreseeable risks so far as reasonably practicable by eliminating hazards from the project. | The project will need to comply with the Act through developing processes that identify and manage health and safety risks on the project. This is demonstrated through National Grid compliance with its own policies on safety and is not specifically reported within the ES. |
| The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 | The Regulations generally make more explicit what employers are required to do to manage health and safety under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. The project is employing consultants and contractors to deliver the work. | The project will need to comply with the Act through developing processes that identify and manage health and safety risks on the project. This is demonstrated through National Grid compliance with its own policies on safety and is not specifically reported within the ES. |
| Cumulative Effects – no additional legislation | | |

1.3 Relevant Guidance

- 1.3.1 Table 1.2 sets out the relevant guidance that has been used to inform the technical chapters or guide the proposed assessment methodology. General environmental legislation, policy and guidance, which apply to more than one topic, are presented first in the respective tables, followed by topic-specific legislation, policy and guidance. A summary of the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017, the relevant NPS (EN-1 and EN-5), the Electricity Act 1989, the Planning Act 2008 and the National Planning Policy Framework

is provided in ES Chapter 2: Regulatory and Planning Policy Context (**application document 6.2.2**) with further details provided within the Planning Statement (**application document 7.1**).

Table 1.2 – Relevant Environmental Guidance Used to Inform the Topic Chapters

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
|---|--|
| National Grid Guidance | |
| Holford (1959) Holford Rules: Guidelines for the Routeing of New High Voltage Overhead Transmission Lines | This document provides the guidelines for routeing of transmission lines. The Rules have been used through the options appraisal to inform the corridor and route selection. The Rules will also be used going forward to inform detailed routing and the designs. NPS EN-5 refers to the guidelines for the routeing of new overhead lines provided in the Holford Rules. |
| National Grid (2009) Horlock Rules: National Grid Company Substations and the Environment – Guidelines on Siting and Design | This document provides the guidelines for identifying suitable sites and the detailed siting of substations. The Rules have been used through the options appraisal to identify potential sites for the substation. The Rules will also be used going forward to inform detailed layout and designs. |
| National Grid (2012c) Our Approach to Options Appraisal | This was the former document that provided guidance on carrying out options appraisals for new electricity infrastructure. This guided the original option appraisal work prior to 2013. |
| National Grid (2016) National Grid’s Commitments When Undertaking Works in the UK | This document describes the ten commitments National Grid has made to the way electricity and gas works in the UK are carried out. This includes setting out how amenity responsibilities would be met and how stakeholders and communities would be included in the works. |
| National Grid (2021d) Our 2021-2026 Environmental Action Plan | This document sets out how National Grid intends to reduce negative impacts of its projects and operations and the areas of focus where the organisation intends to bring about positive change. It includes the corporate commitment to deliver net gain of least 10% or greater in environmental value (including biodiversity) on all construction projects. |
| National Grid (2022c) Our Approach to Consenting | This document provides guidance on carrying out options appraisals for new electricity infrastructure. Options appraisal provides information to help inform judgements about the best way to meet the need. |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
|---|--|
| General Guidance Applicable to Multiple Topics | |
| Highways England <i>et al.</i> (2020b) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring | This guidance has been used to guide assignment of receptor value and impact magnitude in some of the topic chapters within the ES. |
| Planning Inspectorate (2020a) Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Preliminary Environmental Information, Screening and Scoping (Version 7) | This Advice Note outlines the advice on elements of the EIA process during the pre-application stage, namely screening and scoping, and to assist applicants in understanding the role of preliminary environmental information. National Grid used this advice when drafting the Scoping Report (application document 6.5.1) and the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (National Grid, 2022b). |
| Planning Inspectorate (2020b) Advice Note Twelve: Transboundary Impacts and Process (Version 6) | This advice note outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Secretary of State, the Planning Inspectorate, European Economic Area Member States and the applicant applicable under Regulation 32 of The Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017. ES Appendix 1.1: Transboundary Supporting Information (application document 6.3.1.1) presents the transboundary effects screening assessment for the project. |
| Landscape and Visual | |
| British Standard 3998: 2010 Tree Work, Recommendations | The British Standard gives recommendations for undertaking work to established trees including soil care, pruning and tree felling). This has been considered when developing the LEMP (application document 7.8). |
| British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction – Recommendations | The British Standard details the steps that should be taken to protect trees during construction. This has been considered when developing the Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) (application document 7.8) and the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (application document 5.10). |
| Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)/Landscape Institute (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third edition) (GLVIA3) | This is the established best practice guidance for landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) and complies with the requirements to undertake a LVIA under EN-1 and EN-5. The project has undertaken an LVIA, which is reported in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6). |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
|---|--|
| Landscape Institute (2010) Reviewing Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments Technical Guidance Note 1/20 | This guidance sets out a framework for carrying out reviews of LVIA in a structured and consistent way that reflects the approach to assessment advocated in GLVIA3. The LVIA in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6) has been reviewed in line with this guidance. |
| Landscape Institute (2019) Visual Representation of Development Proposals Technical Guidance Note 06/19 | This guidance seeks to help landscape professionals, planning officers and other stakeholders to select types of visualisations which are appropriate to the circumstances in which they would be used. It provides guidance as to appropriate techniques to capture site photography and produce appropriate visualisations. The LVIA in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6) has been undertaken taking cognisance of this guidance. |
| Landscape Institute (2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21. Assessing the Value of Landscape Outside National Designations | This technical note provides information and guidance to landscape professionals who need to make judgements about landscape value (outside national designations) in the context of the UK Town and Country Planning system. The LVIA in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6) has been undertaken taking cognisance of this guidance. |
| Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment | This guidance sets out the professionally recognised approach to landscape character assessment. The LVIA in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6) has been undertaken taking cognisance of this guidance when describing baseline landscape character. It is important to understand this in order to assess the impacts of the proposed project. |
| Biodiversity | |
| Bright, P., Morris, P., & Mitchell-Jones, T. (2006) The Dormouse Conservation handbook, 2 nd edition | This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out dormouse surveys. ES Appendix 7.8: Dormouse Survey Report (application document 6.3.7.2) describes the dormouse survey and the results. ES Appendix 7.8 also contains the Dormouse Draft Licence (application document 6.3.7.8). |
| Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) (2019a) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland – Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal | The CIEEM guidelines are the industry standard for ecological impact assessment with the UK. They provide guidance on the process of impact assessment and reporting of the results. The assessment presented in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) has been carried out in accordance with these guidelines. |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| CIEEM (2019b) Advice Note: On the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys | The CIEEM advice note has been used to inform the approach to ecological surveys undertaken on the project. |
| Drake, C.M., Lott, D.A., Alexander, K.N.A. and Webb, J. (2007) Surveying Terrestrial and Freshwater Invertebrates for Conservation Evaluation. Natural England Research Report NERR005 | This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out invertebrate surveys. Invertebrate survey results have been reported in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) with further details presented in ES Appendix 7.2: Species Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.2) and ES Appendix 7.3: Aquatic Ecology Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.3). |
| Froglife (1999) Reptile survey: An Introduction to Planning, Conducting and Interpreting Surveys for Snake and Lizard Conservation. Froglife Advice Sheet 10 | This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out reptile surveys. Reptile survey results have been reported in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) with further details presented in ES Appendix 7.2: Species Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.2). |
| Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) (2010) Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey – a technique for environmental audit | Although this guidance is out of date, the handbook provides guidance for carrying out Phase 1 habitat surveys. The results of the habitat survey have been reported in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) with further details presented in ES Appendix 7.1: Habitats Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.1). |
| Planning Inspectorate (2017a) Advice Note Ten: Version 8 Habitats Regulations Assessment relevant to NSIP | The Advice Note explains that, when preparing an application for development consent, applicants should consider the potential effects on protected habitats. If an NSIP is likely to affect a European site and/or a European marine site, the applicant must provide a report with the application to enable the decision maker to make an appropriate assessment, if required. The Advice Note provides advice for applicants in relation to the preparation of that report. The Habitats Regulations Assessment Report has been submitted with the application (application document 5.3). |
| Rodwell, J.S. (1992) British Plant Communities, Volume 3: Grasslands and Montane Communities | This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out grassland botanical surveys. Grassland botanical survey results have been reported in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) with further details presented in ES Appendix 7.1: Habitats Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.1). |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| Rodwell, J.S. (1998) British Plant Communities, Volume 1: Woodlands and Scrub | This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out woodland botanical surveys. Woodland botanical survey results have been reported in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) with further details presented in ES Appendix 7.1: Habitats Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.1). |
| Rodwell, J.S. (2006) National Vegetation Classification: Users' Handbook. JNCC. | This provides guidance on the approach and methodology for carrying out botanical surveys. Botanical survey results have been reported in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) with further details presented in ES Appendix 7.1: Habitats Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.1). |
| Historic Environment | |
| Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014a) Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment | This guidance has been used to guide the underlying principles of the methodology reported within ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). |
| CIfA (2014b) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation | This guidance has been used to guide the development of field evaluation scope and method reported within ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). |
| CIfA (2014c) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey | This guidance has been used to guide the development of geophysical survey scope and method reported within ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). |
| CIfA (2020) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment | This guidance has been used to guide the development of desk based assessment scope and method reported within ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). |
| European Archaeological Council (2016) Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology | This guidance has been used to guide the development of geophysical survey scope and method reported within ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). |
| Highways England <i>et al.</i> (2020) DMRB LA 106 Cultural Heritage | This guidance has been used to guide assignment of receptor value and impact magnitude in conjunction with Historic England guidance and to derive significance of the effect in ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment | This guidance sets out a framework for understanding the value of a heritage asset and informs Historic England's approach to the management of the historic environment as a whole. It has been used to inform the value of heritage assets within ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). |
| Historic England (2015) Managing Significance in Decision taking in the Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 | This guidance has been used to inform the level of assessment and nature of documentation needed to support the application in relation to the historic environment. |
| Historic England (2017a) The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. 2 nd edition | This guidance sets out a framework for understanding the setting of a heritage asset and the contribution of that setting to the heritage asset's value. It has been used to inform the value of heritage assets within desk based assessments and the significance of potential impacts on heritage assets in ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). |
| Historic England (2017b) Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (Consultation Draft 10 November 2017) | This guidance intends to update the 2008 Conservation Principles to be more in line with National Planning Policy Frameworks; however, it has not been published to date and therefore does not supersede the 2008 document. Consideration of the consultation document has been included within the assessment of value for heritage assets in ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). |
| Historic England (2019) Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets | This guidance has been used to inform the assessment of value of heritage assets and the significance of potential impacts on heritage assets in ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). |
| Water Environment | |
| Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) (2001) Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites. Guidance for Consultants and Contractors (C532) | This guidance has been used to inform the CEMP (application document 7.5), which sets out measures to reduce risks of pollution to the water environment during construction. |
| CIRIA (2006) Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects (C649) | This guidance has been used to inform the CEMP (application document 7.5), which sets out measures to reduce risks of pollution to the water environment during construction. |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| CIRIA (2010a) Flood Resilience and Resistance for Critical Infrastructure (C688) | This guidance has been used to inform the assessment presented within the FRA (application document 5.5). |
| CIRIA (2010b) Environmental Good Practice on Site (C692) | This guidance has been used to inform the CEMP (application document 7.5), which sets out measures to reduce risks of pollution to the water environment during construction. |
| Essex County Council (2020) The Sustainable Drainage Design Guide for Essex | This guidance has been used to guide the management of surface water runoff arising from project assets in the FRA (application document 5.5). |
| Highways England <i>et al.</i> (2020) DMRB LA 113 Road Drainage and the Water Environment | This guidance has been used to guide the assignment of receptor value and impact magnitude set out in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment (application document 6.2.9). |
| Mustow <i>et al.</i> (2005) Practical Methodology for Determining the Significance of Impacts on the Water Environment | This guidance has been used to guide the assignment of receptor value and impact magnitude set out in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment (application document 6.2.9). |
| Planning Inspectorate (2017a) Advice Note Eighteen: The Water Framework Directive (Version 1) | This guidance has been used to guide the form and content of the WFD Assessment (application document 5.6). |
| Suffolk Flood Risk Management Partnership (2018) Sustainable Drainage Systems: A Local Design Guide | This guidance has been used to guide the management of surface water runoff arising from project assets in the FRA (application document 5.5). |
| Geology and Hydrogeology | |
| CIRIA (2001b) Contaminated Land Risk Assessment, A Guide to Good Practice (C552) | This guidance sets out the methodology for assessing risks due to contaminated land on projects. It also outlines typical mitigation that can be employed on projects. An assessment of the risks to the project from contaminated land is included in ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10) and ES Appendix 10.1: Geology Baseline and Preliminary Risk Assessment (application document 6.3.10.1). |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| Environment Agency (2006) Remedial Targets Methodology: Hydrogeological Risk Assessment for Land Contamination. | This guidance sets out the methodology for assessing risks to groundwater receptors from ground contamination. It has been used to assess whether the disturbance of contaminated land may affect groundwater. An assessment of the risks to the project from contaminated land is included in ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10) and ES Appendix 10.1: Geology Baseline and Preliminary Risk Assessment (application document 6.3.10.1). |
| Environment Agency (2007) Hydrogeological Impact Appraisal for Dewatering Abstractions | This guidance has been used to guide the approach taken with regards to dewatering impacts in ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10) and ES Appendix 10.2: Groundwater Baseline and Assessment (application document 6.3.10.2). |
| Environment Agency (2018) The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection (Version 1.2) | This guidance sets out the activities which would potentially need to be controlled on the project with regard to groundwater. It has been used to set out approaches and targets for maintaining the integrity of groundwater resources. This guidance has been used in ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10) and ES Appendix 10.2: Groundwater Baseline and Assessment (application document 6.3.10.2). |
| Environment Agency (2021b) Land Contamination Risk Management | This guidance has been used to assess and manage the risks from land contamination of the project in ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10) and ES Appendix 10.1: Geology Baseline and Preliminary Risk Assessment (application document 6.3.10.1). |
| Agriculture and Soils | |
| British Standard Specification for Topsoil and Requirements for Use (British Standard 3882:2015) | This British Standard provides guidance on acceptable soil characteristics where topsoil needs to be imported or exported from sites. |
| Defra (2009a) Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Re-use of Soils on Construction Sites. | This Code of Practice provides the framework and approaches for soil handling and reuse on construction sites. The CoCP (application document 7.5.1) sets out good practice measures to reduce effects to soils, and further measures are set out within the CEMP (application document 7.5). |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2009b) Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England | This sets out the Government’s aims in relation to protecting agricultural soils in England and in relation to protecting the soil resource during construction and development. The CoCP (application document 7.5.1) sets out good practice measures to reduce effects to soils, and further measures are set out within the CEMP (application document 7.5). The guidance has been used to identify effects to best and most versatile land and the wider ecosystem services provided by soils in ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (application document 6.2.11). |
| Highways England <i>et al.</i> (2019a) DMRB LA 109: Geology and Soils | This document provides guidance on determining the level of sensitivity associated with soil and agricultural land (in terms of the ALC grade) receptors and on the magnitude of potential impacts. It has been used to inform the approach taken in ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (application document 6.2.11). |
| IEMA (2022) A new perspective on land and soil in Environmental Impact Assessment | This provides guidance on how to assess and manage the effects of development on land and soils. The guidance seeks to move practice away from quantifying and financially compensating impacts on agricultural land and advocates a new and wider approach to assessing the soil functions, ecosystem services and natural capital provided by land and soils. This has informed the assessment set out in ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (application document 6.2.11). |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (1988) Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales. Revised Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land. | These guidelines provide background to the ALC system and detail the methodology to be followed when grading land based on site survey data. The guidelines have been used to inform the approach taken in ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (application document 6.2.11). |
| Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (2000) Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils. Cambridge: The Farming and Rural Conservation Agency. | This series of guides provides detailed approaches to soil handling (stripping, stockpiling and reinstatement). The CoCP (application document 7.5.1) sets out good practice measures to reduce effects to soils, and further measures are set out within the CEMP (application document 7.5). |
| Natural England (2012) Technical Information Note 049. Agricultural Land Classification (ALC): Protecting the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land | This Technical Information Note provides background to the ALC system, data sources and the use of ALC surveys. This has informed the methodology in ES Appendix 11.1: ALC Survey (application document 6.3.11.1). |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| Traffic and Transport | |
| Department for Transport (2019b) Transport Analysis Guidance | This guidance outlines the procedure for developing and assessing the costs and benefits of a project with regard to traffic and transport. The guidance has been used for reference for the project in ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (application document 6.2.12). |
| Highways Agency (1993) DMRB Volume 11: Environmental Assessment, Section 3, Part 8 – Pedestrians, Cyclists, Equestrians and Community Effects [now withdrawn] | This document provides useful quantifiable thresholds for assessing the magnitude of impact of changes in traffic volumes that are not included in DMRB LA 112 and has been considered within the methodology in ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (application document 6.2.12). |
| Highways England <i>et al.</i> (2020) DMRB LA 112 Population and Human Health | This document provides a framework for assessing, mitigating and reporting traffic effects on population and health. It includes significance criteria that helps towards consistent and proportionate assessment to support the reporting of significant effects, which has been used to identify potential effects in ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (application document 6.2.12). Health as a standalone chapter has been scoped out of the assessment. |
| Institute of Environmental Assessment (1993) Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic | This guidance outlines the procedure for quantifying the magnitude of traffic and transport related environmental impacts and identifying the level of significance that such change may have. These impacts include severance, delay, pedestrian amenity and collisions and safety. The guidance has been used for reference for the project in ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (application document 6.2.12). |
| Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2014) Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements | This document sets out the scope and level of detail used in the Transport Assessment (application document 5.7), which supports ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (application document 6.2.12). |
| Air Quality | |
| Defra and the Devolved Administrations (2018) Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (TG16) | The guidance covers all aspects of Local Air Quality Management and includes technical details on management, manipulation of input and output data and processing model results. The guidance has been used to inform ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13). |
| Highways England <i>et al.</i> (2019b) DMRB LA 105 Air Quality. | This provides criteria for the assessment of air quality impacts from highways interventions. The guidance has been used to inform ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13). |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| IAQM (2017) Guidance on Land Use Planning and Development Control: Planning for Air Quality | The guidance provides screening criteria and content advice for detailed assessments. The guidance also provides criteria for the measurement of significance of impacts based on baseline air quality, pollutant limit values and predicted changes in concentrations which are used to inform ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13). |
| IAQM (2018) Guidance on Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction Sites | This guidance provides the appropriate level of monitoring relevant to the specific site characteristics and the assessed dust risk of the works. This guidance has been used to inform dust management measures set out within the CEMP (application document 7.5). |
| IAQM (2020) A Guide to the Assessment of Air Quality Impacts on Designated Nature Conservation Sites | The guidance separates the roles of the air quality specialist and ecologist in the activities involved during the assessment of impacts and effects of air quality on designated sites. Screening criteria for different types of assessment are outlined, along with the steps to be taken at each stage of the assessment. The guidance has been used to inform ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13). |
| Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (2014) Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Construction and Demolition | The guidance provides an advised procedure for a semi-quantitative dust risk assessment and screening criteria for activities undertaken on-site. Good practice measures are set out within the CoCP (application document 7.5.1) and further details are provided within the CEMP (application document 7.5). |
| Noise and Vibration | |
| British Standard 4142:2014+A1:2019. Methods for Rating and Assessment Industrial and Commercial Sound | This standard provides guidance on the assessment of operational noise and provides a method for assessing the significance of sound from industrial or commercial premises. This has been used to support the scoping out of operational noise at the GSP substation presented in ES Appendix 14.4: Grid Supply Point Substation Noise Assessment (application document 6.3.14.3). |
| British Standard 5228-1:2009+A1:2014. Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Part 1: Noise | This standard provides guidance on the prediction and assessment of construction noise and calculation procedures for predicting likely construction activity noise levels. The standard also includes assessment methodologies for determining the significance of noise levels during construction. This guidance has been used to inform ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14). |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| British Standard 5228-2:2009+A1:2014. Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Part 2: Vibration | This standard provides guidance on vibration levels that can be used to assess the likely impacts of construction activities, as well as guidance on the significance of vibration effects in terms of human and structural responses to vibration. The standard also includes empirical formulae for predicting vibration levels from construction activities. This guidance has been used to inform ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14). |
| British Standard 7445-1:2003. Description and measurement of environmental noise – Part 1: Guide to quantities and procedures | This standard defines the basic quantities to be used for the description of noise in community environments and describes basic procedures for the determination of these quantities that have been used in the noise assessment in ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14). |
| British Standard 8233:2014. Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings | This standard considers appropriate noise levels within various rooms to suit different uses. Included within this is a design range for internal noise levels in living rooms and bedrooms for resting/sleeping conditions. It has been used to inform the noise assessment in ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14). |
| Department for Transport and Welsh Office (1988) Calculation of Road Traffic Noise | This sets out prediction methodology for calculating noise levels on projects using traffic information about flows, speeds and types of vehicle. The guidance has been used to inform ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14). |
| Highways England <i>et al.</i> (2020e) DMRB LA 111 Noise and Vibration | This provides criteria for the assessment of noise from road traffic in the long and short term. The short-term assessment criteria have been used to inform the assessment of noise from construction traffic on the existing road network in ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14). |
| IEMA (2014) Guidelines for Environmental Noise Impact Assessment | These guidelines set out key principles and advice on how to effectively integrate noise impacts and effects into the EIA process. The guidelines have been used to inform ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14). |
| International Standard 9613-2:1996. Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors — Part 2: General method of calculation | This standard describes a method for calculating the attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors in order to predict the levels of environmental noise at a distance from a variety of sources. Although operational noise is scoped out of the assessment, this standard has been used in the compliance assessment of operational noise from the substation as part of sound propagation models. |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019d) Planning Practice Guidance for Noise | This guidance provides details of how the effects of noise can be categorised within the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework and the Noise Policy Statement for England. This guidance has been used to inform ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14). |
| Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism – no additional guidance | |
| Health and Wellbeing (Additional Guidance To That Noted In Specific Topics Above) | |
| International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (1998) Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields, Health Physics | This guidance sets out how Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) should be taken into account on projects. The project has produced an Electric and Magnetic Field Compliance Report to show how it complies with these guidelines (application document 5.2). |
| Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2012a) Power Lines: Demonstrating compliance with EMF public exposure guidelines – a Voluntary Code of Practice | This is a Voluntary Code of Practice that sets out measures to reduce exposure to EMF. The project has produced an Electric and Magnetic Field Compliance Report to set out how it complies with the Code of Practice (application document 5.2). |
| DECC (2012b) Optimum Phasing of high voltage double-circuit Power Lines. A voluntary Code of Practice | This is a Voluntary Code of Practice that sets out measures to reduce exposure to EMF. The project has produced an Electric and Magnetic Field Compliance Report to show how it complies with the Code of Practice (application document 5.2). |
| DECC (2013) Power lines: Control of microshocks and other indirect effects of public exposure to electric fields. A voluntary Code of Practice | This is a Voluntary Code of Practice that sets out measures to reduce exposure to EMF. The project has produced an Electric and Magnetic Field Compliance Report to show how it complies with the Code of Practice (application document 5.2). |
| IEMA, Ben Cave Associates Ltd and Faculty of Public Health (2017) Health in Environmental Impact Assessment: A Primer for a Proportionate Approach | This is a guidance document aimed at developing an assessment methodology (based on known practice in the UK) when considering health and wellbeing in EIA. The primer was used to inform Chapter 16: Health and Wellbeing in the Scoping Report (application document 6.5.1). Health and wellbeing have been scoped out of the ES as a standalone chapter. |

| Guidance Documents Underpinning the EIA | How It Has Been Used/Assessed on the Project |
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| IEMA (2020a) Health Impact Assessment in Planning | This is a guidance document aimed at developing an assessment methodology (based on known practice in the UK) when considering health and wellbeing in EIA. The document was used to inform Chapter 16: Health and Wellbeing in the Scoping Report (application document 6.5.1). Health and wellbeing have been scoped out of the ES as a standalone chapter. |
| Major Accidents and Disasters | |
| IEMA and Arup (2020) Major Accidents and Disasters in EIA: A Primer | This is a guidance document that sets out an assessment methodology and examples for Major Accidents assessment in EIA. The document has been used to inform ES Appendix 5.3: Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping (application document 6.3.5.3). |
| Health and Safety Executive (2015) L111 (Third edition) The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015: Guidance on Regulations | This is guidance aimed at helping developers comply with the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 2015. The purpose of the COMAH Regulations is to prevent major accidents involving dangerous substances and to limit the consequences to people, and the environment, of any accidents which do occur. The project is not a COMAH project, but the guidance has been used to inform ES Appendix 5.3: Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping (application document 6.3.5.3). |
| Cumulative Effects | |
| IEMA (2011) The State of Environmental Impact Assessment Practice in the UK | This guidance document captures the current state of EIA practice and looks to the future, identifying how it could develop to make an even greater contribution to the effective integration of the environment into the design and consenting process. The document has been used to inform the proportionate assessment presented in ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects Assessment (application document 6.2.15). |
| IEMA (2020b) Demystifying Cumulative Effects | This guidance document is aimed at developing an assessment methodology (based on known practice in the UK) when writing the Cumulative Effects Assessment chapters of EIA documents. The document has been used to inform ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects Assessment (application document 6.2.15). |
| Planning Inspectorate (2019) Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative Effects Assessment (Version 2) | This Advice Note explains that when preparing an application for NSIP under the Planning Act 2008, applicants should consider cumulative effects, and the process the applicant may wish to adopt. The project has developed an approach to assessing cumulative effects based on the Advice Note, as set out in ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects Assessment (application document 6.2.15). |

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