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Bramford to Twinstead Reinforcement

Volume 6: Environmental Information

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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 National Grid submitted the Scoping Report (**application documents 6.5.1 to 6.5.3**) for the project to the Planning Inspectorate on 10 May 2021. This set out the proposed scope of the project including the methodology for undertaking the environmental assessment. The Planning Inspectorate consulted with the relevant statutory bodies before providing a Scoping Opinion on behalf of the Secretary of State on 18 June 2021 (**application document 6.6**). The Scoping Opinion included a number of items that National Grid was to consider when producing the ES and the application for development consent. These matters, where relevant and applicable, were also taken into account in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report published as part of the consultation material at Statutory Consultation.
- 1.1.3 This appendix has been produced to support the Environmental Statement (ES). It is split into three tables:
- Table 1.1 Scoping Opinion Summary (General Matters) – this summarises the general matters from the Scoping Opinion and how these have been addressed in the ES;
 - Table 2.1 Scoping Opinion Summary (Aspect Based) – this summarises the aspect matters from the Scoping Opinion (particularly which matters have been scoped in and out of the assessment) and how these responses have been addressed in the ES. It also signposts to further evidence where this was requested; and
 - Table 3.1 Matters Scoped in and out of the Assessment – this concludes with the list of matters scoped in and out of each ES topic chapter and whether this is for construction and/or operation. The topics scoped in are colour coded green for clarity.
- 1.1.4 All tables include references to the relevant paragraph or table reference in the Scoping Opinion (referenced by an ID number e.g. ID 4.1.13) and signposts to further evidence where relevant to support decisions to scope matters out of the assessment.

2. Scoping Opinion Summary (General Matters)

Table 2.1 – Scoping Opinion Summary (General Matters)

Topic/Sub-topic	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
1.0 Introduction		
1.1 Background	General background on the process.	Noted.
1.2 The Planning Inspectorate's Consultation	The Planning Inspectorate consulted the consultation bodies before adopting the Scoping Opinion. The ES submitted by the Applicant should demonstrate consideration of the points raised by the consultation bodies.	ES Appendix 5.2: Response to Consultation Feedback (application document 6.3.5.2) contains a table summarising the scoping responses from the consultation bodies and how they have been considered in the ES.
2.0 Proposed Development		
2.2 Description of the Proposed Development	The Planning Inspectorate summarised the project based on the project description provided within the Scoping Report.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) provides an updated project description.
2.3 Description of the Proposed Development	(ID 2.3.1) The ES should describe the extent of land temporarily required for construction, and clarify the location, number and duration of temporary facilities, including compounds, access roads and bridging of watercourses, as well as any likely significant effects associated with this.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) and Figure 4.1: The Project (application document 6.4) provide details on the land required and the temporary works. The ES topic chapters describe the likely significant effects associated with the project.

Topic/Sub-topic	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
2.3 Description of the Proposed Development	(ID 2.3.2) The Scoping Report describes the expected temporary and permanent vehicle access requirements to the proposed grid supply point (GSP) substation, and states that there may be a requirement for widened access and/ or localised modification of highway. The Planning Inspectorate considers that the Applicant should make effort to define these routes within the ES; however, where they are unable to do so, the Applicant should ensure that the ES appropriately assesses the likely significant effects associated with the potential access routes.	The Transport Assessment (application document 5.7) describes the proposed construction routes and where widened accesses or modifications to the highway would be required and also assesses the likely effects associated with the potential construction routes.
2.3 Description of the Proposed Development	(ID 2.3.3) The Scoping Report states that percussive piling may be required at some pylon locations and other areas requiring deep foundations, which will be confirmed following ground investigation. The ES should be based on the foundation design to be used, or where this is still to be determined, the worst case scenario should be assessed to identify any likely significant effects.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) describes that percussive piling has been assumed at each new pylon, the cable sealing end (CSE) compounds and the GSP substation as a worst case assumption in the absence of ground investigation data. The ES topic chapters assess whether there would likely be a significant effect in relation to piling.
2.3 Description of the Proposed Development	(ID 2.3.4) The Planning Inspectorate notes that the final alignment of the proposed overhead line is still to be confirmed and that there are options under consideration for routeing of the proposed underground cable at Dollops Wood and the siting of the CSE compound at Dedham Vale East. The Applicant should make effort to fix the siting of each component and reduce uncertainty; where this is not possible, the Applicant should ensure that the ES assesses a worst-case scenario adopting a parameters based approach.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) describes the limits of deviation (LoD) for the project. Section 11 of the ES topic chapters includes the sensitivity testing to identify the potential for significant effects based on the component locations changing within the LoD.
2.3 Description of the Proposed Development	(ID 2.3.5) The Applicant should clearly define what elements of the project are integral, and whether any elements are 'Associated Development' under the Planning Act 2008 or ancillary matters. Any proposed works and/ or infrastructure required as Associated Development or an ancillary matter (whether on or off-site) should be assessed as part of an integrated approach to environmental assessment.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) describes the components that are integral to the project and also the Associated Development including the GSP substation. The baseline scenario presented within the ES topic chapters assesses the full project including the Associated Development.

Topic/Sub-topic	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
2.3 Description of the Proposed Development	(ID 2.3.6) The Planning Inspectorate notes that it is proposed to undertake works to the existing Bramford Substation under permitted development rights; these works would not form part of any Development Consent Order (DCO) application. The Scoping Report states that these works would form part of the assessment of cumulative effects in the ES.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) describes the works at Bramford Substation that form part of the project. Minor works within the existing substation boundary in relation to the maintenance and operation of the substation have been considered as part of the cumulative effects assessment (CEA) in ES Appendix 15.3: Long List of Other Developments (application document 6.3.15.3).
2.3 Description of the Proposed Development	(ID 2.3.7) The Scoping Report identifies that the expected life span of the project is at least 40 years, but likely to extend further with regular maintenance. The Scoping Report proposed to scope out decommissioning from the ES. However, the Planning Inspectorate considers that a high-level environmental assessment of the decommissioning of the project should be provided in the ES.	The methods associated with decommissioning along with the estimated timescales for the life span of the project are described in ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4). This also includes a summary of the likely significant effects during decommissioning.
2.3 Alternatives	(ID 2.3.9) The Planning Inspectorate would expect to see a discrete section in the ES that provides details of the reasonable alternatives studied and the reasoning for the selection of the chosen option(s), including a comparison of the environmental effects. This should include consideration of how much of the route is overhead line or underground across the project.	ES Chapter 3: Alternatives Considered (application document 6.2.3) describes the options appraisal process, including a summary of the environmental effects of the different options. It also describes the considerations taken into account when determining the length of overhead line and underground cables.
2.3 Alternatives	(ID 2.3.10) The ES should describe the selection process used and decisions made that result in the determination of the final location for the CSE compound at Dedham Vale East and routing of underground cables at Dollops Wood.	ES Chapter 3: Alternatives Considered (application document 6.2.3) describes the environmental information used in the selection process of the options at Dedham Vale CSE compound and Dollops Wood.

Topic/Sub-topic	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
2.3 Flexibility	(ID 2.3.12) The Applicant should make every attempt to narrow the range of options and explain clearly in the ES which elements of the project have yet to be finalised and provide the reasons, e.g. the number of new and replacement pylons and their locations, and the LoD for the installation of the new overhead line and underground cable. The development parameters should be clearly defined in the ES.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) describes the LoD and other assumed parameters assessed within the ES. Section 11 of the ES topic chapters 6-14 (application documents 6.2.6 to 6.2.14) includes the sensitivity testing to identify the potential for significant effects when considering the flexibility of location provided by the LoD of project components.
3.0 ES Approach		
3.1 Introduction	(ID 3.1.5) Where relevant, the ES should provide reference to how the delivery of measures proposed to prevent/ minimise adverse effects is secured through DCO requirements (or other suitably robust methods) and whether relevant consultation bodies agree on the adequacy of the measures proposed.	ES Chapter 16: Environmental Management and Mitigation (application document 6.2.16) outlines the securing mechanisms for the measures relied on within the ES. The draft CoCP (application document 7.5.1) and draft Management Plans (application documents 7.5 to 7.8) were shared with relevant stakeholders and their responses considered when updating the final version of these documents as part of the application for development consent.
3.2 Relevant National Policy Statements (NPS)	(ID 3.2.1) The NPS may include environmental requirements for Nationally significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP), which Applicants should address within their ES.	The ES topic chapters summarise the relevant NPS statements at the start of the chapter. The Planning Statement (application document 7.1) includes an NPS accordance table demonstrating how each part of the relevant NPS has been met by the project.

Topic/Sub-topic	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
3.3 Scope of Assessment (General)	<p>The Planning Inspectorate recommends that in order to assist the decision-making process, the Applicant uses tables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to demonstrate how the assessment has taken account of this Opinion; to identify and collate the residual effects after mitigation for each of the aspect chapters, including CEA; to set out the proposed mitigation and/ or monitoring measures including cross reference to the means of securing such measures (e.g. a DCO requirement); to describe any remedial measures that are identified as being necessary following monitoring; and to identify where details are contained in the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) report, such as descriptions of National Site Network sites and their locations, together with any mitigation or compensation measures, that inform the findings of the ES. 	<p>The applicant has demonstrated these in the following places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This appendix contains the tables demonstrating how the assessment has taken account of the Scoping Opinion; ES Chapter 17: Conclusion (application document 6.2.17) contains a table collating the residual effects after mitigation, including CEA; ES Chapter 16: Environmental Management and Mitigation (application document 6.2.16) outlines the mitigation, remedial and/ or monitoring measures and the securing mechanisms; and ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) notes the sites relevant to the HRA and any mitigation or compensation measure required. This cross references to the HRA Report (application document 5.3) where relevant.
3.3 Scope of Assessment (General)	<p>(ID 3.3.2) The ES should clearly describe any changes that have been made from the scoping boundary, including reduction or increase in extent, or variation of extent, and the reasons for such change, e.g. following further survey work, consultation or refinement of the indicative alignment. Where changes are made, each aspect chapter of the ES should explain the effect of such changes on the approach to assessment, including where this results in additional matters needing to be scoped into the ES.</p>	<p>ES Chapter 3: Alternatives Considered (application document 6.2.3) describes the changes that have occurred to the boundary of the project since the Scoping Report. It also describes where there have been changes to the construction techniques such as the additional trenchless crossings at Ansell's Grove and the River Box. Baseline data collection and survey extent presented within the ES reflects the Order Limits presented in the application. No additional matters have been identified as needing to be scoped into the assessment as a result of the project boundary changes since the Scoping Report.</p>

Topic/Sub-topic	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
3.3 Baseline scenario	(ID 3.3.4) The ES should include a description of the baseline scenario with and without implementation of the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge.	The baseline scenario is reported in Section 5 of each ES topic chapter (application documents 6.2.6 to 6.2.14). This includes the current baseline and the future baseline anticipated in the absence of the project.
3.3 Baseline scenario	(ID 3.3.5) In light of the number of ongoing developments within the vicinity of the project application site, the Applicant should clearly state which developments will be assumed to be under construction or operational as part of the future baseline.	ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15) lists the developments that are assumed to be operational by 2023 and therefore have been included within the existing baseline environment within the ES topic chapters.
3.3 Forecasting Methods or Evidence	(ID 3.3.6) The ES should contain the timescales upon which the surveys which underpin the technical assessments have been based.	Section 4 of each ES topic chapter (application documents 6.2.6-6.2.14) describes the timescales of the surveys that have been undertaken for the assessment.
3.3 Forecasting Methods or Evidence	(ID 3.3.7) The Planning Inspectorate expects the ES to include a chapter setting out the overarching methodology for the assessment, which clearly distinguishes effects that are 'significant' from 'non-significant' effects. Any departure from that methodology should be described in individual aspect assessment chapters.	ES Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Approach and Method (application document 6.2.5) describes the overarching methodology for the assessment. Section 4 of each ES topic chapter explains any departure from this methodology where applicable.
3.3 Forecasting Methods or Evidence	(ID 3.3.8) The ES should include details of difficulties (for example technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered compiling the required information and the main uncertainties involved.	Section 4 of each ES topic chapter (application documents 6.2.6-6.2.14) describes the data used and any deficiencies or uncertainties encountered.
3.3 Residues and emissions	(ID 3.3.9) The EIA Regulations require an estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions. Specific reference should be made to water, air, soil and subsoil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation and quantities and types of waste produced during the construction and operation phases, where relevant.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) describes the expected residues and emissions and where these are assessed in the ES topic chapters where relevant.

Topic/Sub-topic	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
3.3 Residues and emissions	(ID 3.3.10) The Scoping Report contains minimal information about the likely types of waste that would be produced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. The ES should include an estimate of the quantities of waste that are likely to be produced and should assess the impact of waste where this likely to give rise to significant effects.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) describes the key wastes anticipated on the project. The waste generated by the project is anticipated to be low and unlikely to give rise to significant effects. The Material and Waste Management Plan (application document 7.7) describes how waste would be managed on the project.
3.3 Mitigation and monitoring	(ID 3.3.11) Any mitigation relied upon for the purposes of the assessment should be explained in detail within the ES. The likely efficacy of the mitigation proposed should be explained with reference to residual effects. The ES should also address how any mitigation proposed is secured, with reference to specific DCO requirements or other legally binding agreements.	Each ES topic chapter (application documents 6.2.6-6.2.14) describes whether mitigation is proposed and the likely efficacy of the mitigation. ES Chapter 16: Environmental Management and Mitigation (application document 6.2.16) signposts to the securing mechanisms for the mitigation.
3.3 Mitigation and monitoring	(ID 3.3.12) The ES should identify and describe any proposed monitoring of significant adverse effects and how the results of such monitoring would be utilised to inform any necessary remedial actions.	ES Chapter 16: Environmental Management and Mitigation (application document 6.2.16) outlines the proposed monitoring of significant adverse effects and how the results of such monitoring would be used to inform any necessary remedial actions.
3.3 Risks of Major Accidents and/or disasters	(ID 3.3.13) The Scoping Report provides a description of the likely significant effects resulting from accidents and disasters applicable to the project. The Applicant should also make use of appropriate guidance (e.g. that referenced in the HSE Annex to Advice Note 11) to better understand the likelihood of an occurrence and the project's susceptibility to potential major accidents and hazards.	Advice Note 11 (and the HSE Annex) and the relevant guidance referenced therein, was considered when undertaking the scoping assessment for major accidents and disasters. Relevant guidance is listed within ES Appendix 5.3: Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping (application document 6.3.5.3).

Topic/Sub-topic	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
3.3 Climate and Climate change	(ID 3.3.15) The ES should include a description and assessment (where relevant) of the likely significant effects the project may have on climate (e.g. having regard to the nature and magnitude of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions) and the vulnerability of the project to climate change. Where relevant, the ES should describe and assess the adaptive capacity that has been incorporated into the design of the project. This may include, for example, alternative measures such as changes in the use of materials or construction and design techniques that will be more resilient to risks from climate change.	ES Appendix 4.2: GHG Assessment (application document 6.3.4.2) documents the magnitude of GHG that is anticipated on the project during construction and operation and concludes that the project is unlikely to have a significant effect on carbon (and climate). The Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) (application document 5.5) describes how the project is resilient to climate change along with reference to ES Appendix 5.3: Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping (application document 6.3.5.3) which covers extreme climate events.
3.3 Transboundary effects	(ID 3.3.17-19) Schedule 4 Part 5 of the EIA Regulations requires a description of the likely significant transboundary effects to be provided in an ES. Having considered the nature and location of the project, the Planning Inspectorate is not aware that there are potential pathways of effect to any EEA states but recommends that, for the avoidance of doubt, the ES details any such consideration and assessment including through an up-to-date Transboundary Screening Matrix.	ES Appendix 1.1: Transboundary Supporting Information (application document 6.3.1.1) contains the up-to-date screening assessment.
3.3 Reference list	(ID 3.3.21) A reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments must be included in the ES.	A reference list has been provided listing the sources used within the ES (application document 6.2.18).
3.4 Coronavirus (COVID-19) Environmental Information and Data Collection	(ID 3.4.3) Applicants should make effort to agree their approach to the collection and presentation of information with relevant consultation bodies.	The data collection and survey scope have been shared with the relevant consultation bodies. The relevant SoCG (application document 7.3) describe where the data collection and survey methodology have been agreed with the consultation body.

Topic/Sub-topic	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
3.5 Confidential and Sensitive Information	(ID 3.5.1-2) In some circumstances it will be appropriate for information to be kept confidential. In particular, this may relate to personal information and / or the presence and locations of rare or sensitive species. Where documents are intended to remain confidential the Applicant should provide these as separate documents with their confidential nature clearly indicated in the title and watermarked as such on each page.	<p>ES Chapter 1: Introduction (application document 6.2.1) provides a list of the qualifications of authors of the ES. Names have been excluded for confidential reasons.</p> <p>ES Appendix 7.9: Badger Survey Report (including Annex A: Draft Badger Licence) (application document 6.3.7.9) is confidential and a redacted version of this document has been provided in the application for development consent.</p>

3. Scoping Opinion Summary (Aspect-Based)

Table 3.1 – Scoping Opinion Summary (Aspect-Based)

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
Landscape and Visual		
(ID 4.1.1) Special Landscape Areas (SLA) that would not be physically impacted (construction and operation)	The Planning Inspectorate does not consider that sufficient information is yet available on the design and location of the project to conclude that there would not be significant effects to the setting of the SLA from addition of new infrastructure elements; where significant effects in this respect are likely, these should be scoped in to the ES.	SLA are scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6).
(ID 4.1.2) Night-time effects to designated landscapes, landscape character areas and visual receptors (construction and operation)	<p>On the basis that lighting used during construction would be managed in line with the good practice measures in the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) and that operational lighting at the GSP substation would only be switched on when needed, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that night-time effects can be scoped out of the ES in relation to the GSP substation.</p> <p>The ES should clarify whether operational lighting is required at the CSE compounds. If lighting is required for these elements, then the ES should include further information about the location, type and hours of use of lighting and where significant effects are likely, these should be considered in the ES.</p>	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) contains details about the proposed lighting during construction. This states that the operational CSE compounds would be without lighting and a temporary generator would be taken to site for any planned maintenance work or inspections requiring temporary lighting. Therefore, effects due to operational lighting remain scoped out of the ES.
(ID 4.1.3) Landscape character areas (LCA) that are not physically impacted by construction and operation	The Planning Inspectorate considers that there is insufficient information to scope out of the assessment those LCA that are not physically impacted by the project given that there may be significant effects on their setting. For clarity, the ES should confirm those LCA within the study area that would not be physically affected.	The relevant LCA are scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6). This chapter sets out which LCA would and would not be physically affected by the project.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.1.4) Landscape elements (construction and operation) as individual receptors	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that individual landscape elements such as tree cover, field boundaries, landform and watercourses will not be assessed as separate landscape receptors, but their contribution to the baseline landscape character and value, and the impacts of changes to features, would be considered as part of the assessment of impact to district-scale LCA. On that basis, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that landscape elements can be scoped out as individual receptors.	These are scoped out of the assessment as individual receptors. ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6) considers their contribution to baseline landscape character and value.
(ID 4.1.5) National character areas (NCA) and county scale landscape character areas (construction and operation)	To avoid duplication in the assessment with the district scale LCA, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that the NCA can be scoped out of the ES. The Planning Inspectorate considers that given the linear route, length and geographical coverage of the project, and therefore expected impacts to landscape character over a large geographical area, that a landscape character assessment at a wider level than district level is required as part of the ES in order to understand the potential likely significant effects to landscape character. On that basis, the county scale LCA should be scoped in to the ES.	The relevant county scale LCA are scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6) and cross references made where applicable to the relevant district level LCA.
(ID 4.1.6) Effects on views outside of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The Applicant proposes to scope out effects on visual receptors that are wholly outside of the ZTV during construction and operation as there would be no likelihood of visual effects on receptors. The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.1.7) Effects on private views	On the basis that the project has been designed to avoid residential properties and that effects to visual receptors in terms of local residents would be considered as part of the assessment of community-level views, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.1.8) Effects on views: road receptors (people travelling by car)	On the basis that the impacts to promoted scenic drives or tourist routes, quiet lanes and other road users will be considered within the community assessment, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can therefore be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.1.9) Effects on views: people travelling on the Sudbury branch line (construction and operation)	Due to the speed of travel and that underground cables are proposed at this location, together with the fact that there would be control measures in place to manage construction lighting to avoid impacts to drivers and rail users, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.1.10) Technical guidance	<p>The Planning Inspectorate considers that the ES should also refer to the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note: Landscape Character Assessment (Technical Information Note 08/15).</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate also draws the Applicant's attention to the release of further technical guidance by the Landscape Institute, Technical Guidance Note Assessing landscape value outside national designations. This includes incorporation of cultural associations (Technical Information Note 02-21) into consideration of landscape value, which should be considered as part of the assessment in the ES.</p>	These Technical Guidance Notes have been used to support the assessment presented within ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6) and its accompanying appendices where relevant (application document 6.3.6.1 to 6.3.6.5).
(ID 4.1.11) ZTV	The Scoping Report states that the draft ZTV excludes the area around the proposed GSP substation and CSE compounds. The final ZTV in the ES should ensure it encompasses all of the project.	The ZTV is presented on Figures 6.8 to 6.13 (application document 6.4). These include the final ZTV for all components of the project, including the CSE compounds and GSP substation.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.1.12) Baseline conditions	<p>The Planning Inspectorate notes that the baseline conditions are described by reference to the Landscape Character of Braintree District (2006). The landscape has evolved since the preparation of this document and the Planning Inspectorate considers that the description of the baseline in the ES for Section G: Stour Valley and the GSP substation should be supplemented with further information from the Applicant's own study and the findings of the Essex Landscape Character Assessment and the Stour Valley Project Area Valued Landscape Assessment to ensure that it is up to date. The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment should also inform the description of the baseline conditions.</p>	<p>The baseline conditions presented within ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6) and supporting appendices have been established and informed by the sources of information set out in ID 4.1.12 and by up-to-date site surveys by landscape architects.</p>
(ID 4.1.13) Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) extension	<p>The Applicant proposes to scope in an assessment of effects on the Stour Valley SLA. The part of this SLA affected by the project is within an area under consideration as part of the Dedham Vale AONB boundary review by Natural England; the proposal for boundary variation was registered in March 2021 and as yet there is no confirmed timetable for consideration and decision.</p> <p>The Applicant proposes that as this area is not currently designated as part of the AONB, it will be assessed under landscape character in the ES. However, the Planning Inspectorate considers that the extension area has already been identified as having a particular value and an important role in the setting of the Dedham Vale AONB that is distinct from its SLA status. As such, the ES should include sensitivity testing assuming a worst case where the AONB has been extended.</p>	<p>The extension area has not been identified to date and therefore it is not known which parts of the Stour Valley, if any, may become part of the Dedham Vale AONB in the future. Natural England has advised that the identification of an extension area would be their responsibility and that the project can only assess the effects on the area that is currently designated. However, they stated that the assessment should consider effects on the setting of the AONB, which may include parts of the Stour Valley (see the Natural England SoCG (application document 7.3.2)). This was communicated to the Planning Inspectorate and is recorded in the July 2021 minutes available on the Planning Inspectorate website.</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.1.14) River Box SLA	The Applicant's Scoping Report refers to the River Box SLA. This site is not shown on the corresponding figure of the Scoping Report, but the figure does show a site called 'Box Valley SLA'. The ES should use consistent terms for sites and ensure that this consistency is also applied to both figures and the text.	National Grid undertook a study to identify the setting of the AONB in the context of the project. This is documented in ES Appendix 6.2 Annex A: Dedham Vale AONB – Approach and Identification of Setting Study (application document 6.3.6.2.1). The report was shared with both Natural England and Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Partnership for comment. The area identified within the report has been treated as the setting of the AONB in the context of the project and has been assessed in ES Appendix 6.2: Assessment of Effects on Designated Landscapes (application document 6.3.6.2). The 'Box Valley SLA' has been considered in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6), which now use consistent terms as the relevant figures where the extent of the Box Valley SLA is shown.
(ID 4.1.15) Study area for visual receptors	The Planning Inspectorate notes that the assessment of effects to visual receptors will be focused on a 3km study area around the project, and further rationale for the selection of this study area is presented in the Scoping Report. The draft ZTV in Scoping Report Figure 6.3 indicates that the project would be visible beyond this study area. The ES should assess impacts to visual receptors beyond the 3km study area where these are likely to give rise to significant effects, rather than applying an arbitrary cut off.	The study area used in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6) is illustrated in Figure 6.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) Study Area and Landscape Designations (application document 6.4). The study area is based on the outcomes of the Dedham Vale AONB: Approach and Identification of Setting (application document 6.3.6.2) and the use of ZTV to identify the areas where likely significant effects would occur.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.1.16) Viewpoint selection	The scope and methodology used to determine the baseline, including the selection of viewpoints, should be discussed and agreed with relevant consultation bodies, including the local planning authorities. In addition to representative viewpoints and receptor groups, the viewpoints selected should include relevant vistas/vantage points. The scope of any baseline data collection should also cross reference to any requirements for the historic environment assessment.	The selection of viewpoints has been discussed with the relevant consultation bodies, including the relevant planning authorities. ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8) uses the same viewpoints to support the historic environment assessment (with an additional viewpoint at Hintlesham Hall Grade I listed building).
(ID 4.1.17) Community level assessment	The Applicant proposes to assess visual effects on communities by dividing the study area into community areas. The Planning Inspectorate notes that the visual assessment will also be supported by selection and assessment of representative viewpoints and is therefore satisfied with this approach. The ES should however ensure that any areas defined for the assessment are clearly described and reasons given for their selection. Receptors within the community areas should be identified and agreed with relevant consultation bodies.	Community areas are described in ES Appendix 6.5: Assessment of Visual Effect on Communities (application document 6.3.6.5). National Grid has agreed the community areas with the landscape thematic group.
Biodiversity		
(ID 4.2.1) Collision of nocturnal species with construction machinery	The Planning Inspectorate considers that there is insufficient information about the location and nature of night-time working to conclude that significant effects will not occur. Therefore, potential effects of collision of nocturnal species with construction machinery should be scoped in to the ES.	Collision of nocturnal species with construction machinery is scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).
(ID 4.2.2) Bat and bird collisions with pylons during operation	Given the potential for further changes to the design and that the new pylons and overhead line will be of different heights and will affect new locations from the existing configuration, this should be scoped in to the ES.	Bat and bird collisions with pylons during operation is scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.2.3) Bat and bird collisions within Hintlesham Woods Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) during operation	The Scoping Report does not yet provide details on the final design or siting of the overhead line in this location. Given the lack of detailed information about the final route, height and design of the overhead line, and as further bat surveys are yet to be completed, the Planning Inspectorate does not agree that this matter can be scoped out of the ES (scoped in)	Bat and bird collisions within Hintlesham Woods SSSI is scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).
(ID 4.2.4) Fragmentation to habitat during construction	The Applicant proposes to scope out the effects of habitat fragmentation as a result of vegetation removal during construction around the overhead line. As LV01 does not require the contractor to reduce vegetation removal to a minimum, only to retain vegetation 'where practicable', the Planning Inspectorate does not agree therefore that effects on habitat fragmentation can be scoped out of the ES for the overhead line sections.	Fragmentation to habitat during construction is scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).
(ID 4.2.5) Habitat loss during operation	The Scoping Report explains that there will be no habitat loss during operation; however, it is unclear whether there would be any permanent habitat loss arising from maintenance and decommissioning activity for the project, including activity that could affect Hintlesham Woods SSSI and other sites of high biodiversity value with impact pathways to the project. This should be clarified within the ES and where significant effects are likely to occur these should be assessed within the ES.	Habitat loss during operation is scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).
(ID 4.2.6) Artificial lighting during construction	The Planning Inspectorate considers that although artificial lighting will be limited, there is insufficient information about the location, duration and nature of night-time working to conclude that significant effects will not occur. Therefore, this should be scoped in to the ES.	Artificial lighting during construction is scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.2.7) Operational lighting to ecological receptors	The Planning Inspectorate notes that operational lighting may also be required at the CSE compounds. Given the limited scale of these works, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that it is unlikely that significant effects would occur; however, there is insufficient information regarding the type, location and hours of lighting at this stage to confirm this conclusion and this should be assessed in the ES.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) contains details about the proposed lighting during construction. This states that the operational CSE compounds would be without permanent lighting and a temporary generator would be taken to site for any planned maintenance work or inspections requiring temporary lighting. Lighting has been considered within ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (application document 6.2.6).
(ID 4.2.8) Operational noise and vibration to ecological receptors	Given the stage of the project and as no evidence is provided in the Scoping Report to explain whether the operation of the new GSP substation or the CSE compounds could give rise to significant noise or vibration effects, the Planning Inspectorate does not agree that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14) assesses operational noise associated with the project. The results of this assessment inform the assessment on ecological receptors presented in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).
(ID 4.2.9) Construction dust	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES based on the commitments within the Outline CoCP and that any further mitigation would be identified in the Dust Risk Assessment appended to the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).	This matter (dust) is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.2.10) Air quality changes arising from construction traffic to ecological receptors	It is noted that air quality changes to ecological receptors arising from construction traffic is currently scoped in to the ES but could potentially be scoped out following confirmation of traffic numbers and routes.	Construction traffic levels are below the threshold anticipated to generate significant effects to ecological sites as noted in ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13).
(ID 4.2.11) Operational air quality to ecological receptors	Due to the very low vehicles numbers anticipated during operation, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	Only very low vehicle numbers are anticipated during operation (similar of magnitude to inspections of the existing overhead line). Therefore, this matter is scoped out of the assessment.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.2.12) Emissions to surface and groundwater – construction and operation	<p>Given the stage of the project and as the exact location and design for watercourse crossings is yet to be determined, the Planning Inspectorate does not agree that effects of surface water changes on terrestrial and aquatic ecological receptors during construction can be scoped out of the ES.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate agrees that given the nature of the works and confirmation that there will be no discharges, operational effects for the overhead line and CSE compounds can be scoped out of the ES.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate notes some inconsistency between the Project Description and Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology, which indicates that discharges may be required to ground from the GSP substation. This should be clarified in the ES and, where there are discharges, if these have potential to affect water flow and water dependent habitats to the extent that significant effects are likely, this impact should be assessed in the ES.</p>	<p>Emissions to surface water during construction due to the watercourse crossings is scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).</p> <p>Temporary discharges may be required relating to dewatering and over-pumping when constructing the foundations of pylons or the CSE compounds, and also in the drill pits for the trenchless crossings. These are assumed to be local discharges to ground and not to watercourses as described in ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4). Therefore, emissions to surface water and groundwater due to discharges are scoped out of the assessment.</p> <p>The GSP substation would include permanent surface drainage systems. It is anticipated that hard standing areas would be drained to the surface water drainage system. This would typically use French drains, which are small ditches filled with granular material to allow rainwater to flow away from a site. The drainage design would be in accordance with the requirements of the Essex County Council Sustainable Drainage System Design Guide (2020) and would include allowances for climate change in accordance with current Environment Agency requirements.</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.2.13) Invasive and Non-native species (INNS)	The Planning Inspectorate considers that there is insufficient baseline information available to establish the location and extent of INNS. This matter should therefore be scoped in to the ES unless baseline surveys provide evidence otherwise.	A UKHab survey has been undertaken for the Order Limits, subject to land access being granted. This included the incidental recording of INNS. ES Appendix 7.6: Protected and Controlled Species Legislation Compliance Report (application document 6.3.7.6) describes the results of the surveys in relation to INNS and also the proposed control measures. INNS is scoped out of the assessment in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) as there are limited INNS present in the Order Limits.
(ID 4.2.14) Priority habitats	It is not clear which priority habitats the assessment will consider. For clarity, the ES should list and assess all priority habitats occurring within the study area that are likely to be affected. Where priority habitats are identified, they should be assessed separately where significant effects are likely to occur.	The list of priority habitats considered in the assessment are described in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).
(ID 4.2.15) Vascular and lower plants (aside from arable plant assemblages)	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that these matters can be scoped out of the assessment, with the exception of arable plant assemblages, which are scoped in to the assessment.	The UKHab survey has identified no vascular and lower plant species of note (including arable plant assemblages) within the Order Limits as described in ES Appendix 7.1: Habitats Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.2). Therefore, these are scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.2.16) Great Crested Newt (construction and operation)	Great Crested Newt (GCN): The Planning Inspectorate considers that the Scoping Report does not provide evidence of any agreement with Natural England regarding the use of a District Level Licence (DLL).	National Grid has agreed with Natural England to apply for a DLL for GCN on the project. Further details can be found in ES Appendix 7.6: Protected and Controlled Species Legislation Compliance Report (application document 6.3.7.6). As a DLL applies, no further GCN surveys have been undertaken. See the SoCG with Natural England (application document 7.3.2).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.2.17) Badger (construction and operation)	As badger are valued as negligible and are covered by separate legislation, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	A badger survey has been undertaken to confirm the presence of badger within and adjacent to the Order Limits in order to ensure compliance with wildlife legislation. The results are presented in ES Appendix 7.9: Badger Survey Report (application document 6.3.7.9) and is provided for information only. This is a confidential appendix and is available on request for relevant organisations.
(ID 4.2.18) Reptiles (construction and operation)	Whilst the Planning Inspectorate agrees that effects on reptiles are unlikely to be significant with the proposed control measures in place, this cannot be confirmed until an up-to-date baseline position is confirmed through the updated Phase 1 habitat survey. This aspect should therefore be scoped in to the ES.	A UKHab survey has been undertaken for the Order Limits, subject to land access being granted, which provides greater detail than a Phase 1 Habitat Survey. This shows that there is limited suitable habitat for reptiles within the Order Limits. ES Appendix 7.2: Species Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.2) describes where reptile habitat is present within the Order Limits and shows that reptile numbers are expected to be low. ES Appendix 7.6: Protected and Controlled Species Legislation Compliance Report (application document 6.3.7.6) outlines the proposed control measures and securing mechanisms that would be in place and therefore, reptiles are scoped out of the assessment.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.2.19) Terrestrial invertebrates (construction and operation)	Whilst the Planning Inspectorate agrees that an adverse effect to conservation status from mortality is unlikely, it is not possible to conclude that there would be no likely significant effects until the baseline position is confirmed through the updated Phase 1 habitat survey. This aspect should therefore be scoped in to the ES.	A UKHab survey has been undertaken for the Order Limits, subject to land access being granted, which provides greater detail than a Phase 1 Habitat Survey. This has been used to identify where there is suitable habitat for terrestrial invertebrates within the Order Limits. ES Appendix 7.2: Species Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.2) describes where notable terrestrial invertebrate assemblages are present (or likely present) within the Order Limits. ES Appendix 7.6: Protected and Controlled Species Legislation Compliance Report (application document 6.3.7.6) outlines the proposed control measures and securing mechanisms that would be in place and therefore, terrestrial invertebrates are scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.2.20) Other notable species (construction and operation)	The Planning Inspectorate notes that the Scoping Report identifies an impact pathway to notable species during construction for mortality and injury, and species disturbance, suggesting a potential for likely significant effects to occur beyond habitat loss during construction. Until the baseline position is confirmed through the updated Phase 1 habitat survey. This aspect should therefore be scoped in to the ES	A UKHab survey has been undertaken for the Order Limits, subject to land access being granted, which provides greater detail than a Phase 1 Habitat Survey. This has been used to identify where there is suitable habitat for other notable species within the Order Limits. ES Appendix 7.2: Species Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.2) describes where other notable species are present (or likely present) within the Order Limits. This shows that there is limited suitable habitat for other notable species within the Order Limits. ES Appendix 7.6: Protected and Controlled Species Legislation Compliance Report (application document 6.3.7.6) outlines the proposed control measures and securing mechanisms that would be in place and therefore, other notable species are scoped out of the assessment.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.2.21) Statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites during operation (excluding groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems)	The Planning Inspectorate notes that where there is permanent habitat loss arising from maintenance and decommissioning activity, including activity that could affect Hintlesham Woods SSSI and other sites of high biodiversity value with impact pathways to the project, this should be scoped in to the ES.	Statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites are scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).
(ID 4.2.22) Ancient woodland and veteran trees during operation	It is considered that where there is permanent habitat loss arising from maintenance and decommissioning activity, including activity that could affect Hintlesham Woods and areas of ancient woodland, this should be scoped in to the ES.	Ancient woodland and veteran trees are scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).
(ID 4.2.23) Study area	The ES should fully describe the final study areas used in the assessment along with an explanation of the reasons for the choice of these study areas. This should include consideration of potential impact pathways to identify where likely significant effects might occur to a receptor, regardless of geographical distance from the DCO boundary. This should be supported by figures where possible.	The assessment presented within ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) is based on potential impact pathways between ecological receptors and the Order Limits using SSSI Impact Risk Zones and defined and justified Zones of Influence (ZOI).
(ID 4.2.24) Use of aerial photography	The ES should provide details of the source and dates of the aerial photographs used, to ensure that there is sufficient evidence to show that the baseline has been updated.	National Grid has purchased updated aerial photography images (dated 2021) for use in the assessment. In addition, a UKHab survey has been undertaken for the Order Limits. Therefore, the use of aerial photography has been limited to areas where access was not granted.
(ID 4.2.25) Effects on statutory designated sites	The Planning Inspectorate considers that there is insufficient evidence at this stage to determine whether there will be significant effects on the River Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site during construction. This should be scoped in to the ES.	Statutory designated sites are scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7). Further details can also be found in the HRA: Appropriate Assessment (application document 5.3).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.2.26) Air quality changes – receptors	The assessment should include ancient woodland and veteran trees, and priority habitats as receptors where significant effects are likely. This should be scoped in to the ES.	Ancient woodland, veteran trees and priority habitats as included as receptors in the air quality assessment presented in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).
(ID 4.2.27) Spatial and temporal extent of surveys	<p>The Planning Inspectorate considers that Natural England, local authorities and local groups, for example the Essex and Suffolk Dormouse Group should be consulted regarding the approach taken to surveys.</p> <p>The ES should ensure that the baseline presented is sufficient to assess the likely significant effects of the project. It should therefore describe the geographical coverage of the surveys with reference to the Order Limits. Where there is reliance on 2009–2013 survey data, it should be clear what surveys remain valid and why, with reference to relevant technical guidance on survey validity.</p> <p>The updated survey of hedgerows should include bat activity surveys to identify any passes of Barbastelle bats, which would trigger Important Hedgerow status under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as amended).</p>	<p>The scope of the ecological surveys has been shared with Natural England, the relevant planning authorities and Essex and Suffolk Dormouse Group through thematic meetings and technical notes.</p> <p>The use of previous survey data is detailed and justified in ES Appendix 7.2: Species Baseline Report (application document 6.3.7.2) along with results from additional surveys carried out in 2021 and 2022.</p> <p>Bat activity surveys have not been undertaken to date, as a Habitat Suitability Model has been used instead as described in ES Appendix 7.7: Bat Survey Report (application document 6.3.7.7).</p> <p>ES Appendix 7.5: Important Hedgerows Assessment (application document 6.3.7.5) identifies the hedgerows identified as important as per the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.</p>
(ID 4.2.28) Environment Bill	The Planning Inspectorate considers that the Applicant should consider the implications of the Environment Bill for the project and ensure that the ES adequately addresses them.	The implications of the Environment Act have been considered in ES Chapter 2: Regulatory and Planning Policy Context (application document 6.2.2) including the requirement to include 10% biodiversity gain on the project, which is documented in the Environmental Gain Report (application document 7.4).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
Historic Environment		
(ID 4.3.1) Physical effects on archaeological remains (designated or non-designated) during operation	As there would be limited need for sub-surface excavation and that this is likely to only affect ground previously disturbed, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the assessment.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.3.2) Physical effects (direct damage and/ or destruction) to historic buildings during construction and operation	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES on the basis that there will be no direct impacts on historic buildings. It is noted that indirect physical effects to historic buildings during construction, including from vibration and changes to groundwater levels are scoped in to the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.3.3) Physical effects (direct damage and/ or destruction) to designated historic landscape elements, i.e. Registered Parks and Gardens during construction and operation	On the basis that there are no designated historic landscape elements within 2km of the Scoping Boundary, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that it is unlikely that direct physical effects will occur on Registered Parks and Gardens, this matter can therefore be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.3.4) Physical effects (direct damage and/ or destruction) to non-designated historic landscapes during operation	On the basis that the physical effects of installation of the project and setting impacts are scoped in to the ES, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that physical effects on non-designated historic landscapes can be scoped out of the ES, aside from where there is permanent loss of vegetation or other features that contribute to the historic landscape character arising from maintenance and decommissioning activity for the project. This matter should be scoped in to the ES where significant effects are likely to occur.	Physical effects on non-designated historic landscapes are scoped out of the assessment, aside from where there is permanent loss of vegetation or other features that contribute to the historic landscape character arising from maintenance and decommissioning activity.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.3.5) Physical effects (direct damage and/ or destruction) to designated archaeological remains	The Planning Inspectorate considers that although the precise alignment is not yet defined, that as there are no designated archaeological sites within the Scoping Boundary that significant effects from damage or destruction are unlikely to occur. The Planning Inspectorate therefore agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.3.6) Desk study	<p>The Applicant should ensure that the ES demonstrates the sources of data that informed the assessment and where the desk study has been updated to ensure that an accurate baseline position is presented. The ES should also describe any limitations on the use of those data and any gaps in coverage, including differences between the study areas used. It is noted that aerial photographic report is dated and should be updated with use of new aerial coverage; consideration should be given to the use of Lidar.</p> <p>A description of the Grade II listed buildings and any non-designated features of historic, architectural, archaeological or artistic interest within the final study area should also be presented in the ES.</p>	<p>National Grid has updated the desk based data based on the Order Limits. The Aerial Investigation and Mapping survey has been updated to cover the updated Order Limits and this included Lidar data. ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8) describes the survey areas and the limitations of the data collection.</p> <p>A description of the grade II listed buildings and any non-designated features of historic, architectural, archaeological or artistic interest is presented in ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8).</p>
(ID 4.3.7) Historic Landscape Types	The ES should include a figure showing the location and extent of the Historic Landscape Types (HLT) and confirm any individual receptors located within them that will be subject to assessment. This should include consideration of direct physical impacts to receptors where these would give rise to likely significant effects, for example any realignment of protected lanes to accommodation construction traffic.	Figure 8.3: Historic Landscape Character Units (application document 6.4) shows the location and extent of Historic Landscape Character Units and Historic Landscape Assets. HLT are included as receptors in the assessment presented in ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.3.8) Outline CoCP	<p>The Applicant's Scoping Report notes that a CoCP will contain good practice measures such as informing the local planning authority in the event of unexpected archaeological discoveries. The Planning Inspectorate considers that the CoCP should also set out the processes that will be followed by the contractor in the event of unexpected archaeological discoveries, such as a commitment to halting work.</p>	<p>Good practice measure H02 in the CoCP (application document 7.5.1) has been updated to reflect matters raised in the Scoping Opinion.</p> <p>The Archaeological Framework Strategy (application document 7.9) sets out the proposed approach for managing archaeological risk, including the measures to be taken in the event of unexpected archaeological discoveries.</p>
(ID 4.3.9) Likely significant effects – archaeological remains during construction	<p>As part of the assessment of archaeological remains, the ES should include consideration of the potential effects of excavation on palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological deposits along the length of the route, including a review of borehole logs to determine the depth of deposits.</p>	<p>ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8) summarises the results of the Palaeoenvironmental and Geoarchaeological Survey Report and includes the assessment on the potential effects on these deposits.</p>
(ID 4.3.10) Assessment methodology	<p>The Planning Inspectorate considers that the ZTV, prepared for the LVIA, should be used to inform the extent of the study area to ensure that all heritage assets with potential for likely significant effects to setting are scoped into the assessment, including unknown non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate considers that there will be a requirement for visualisations to demonstrate the impact to the setting of historic buildings e.g. Hintlesham Hall and associated Grade II* buildings, and landscape types. The approach to selection of viewpoints should be discussed and agreed with relevant consultation bodies.</p>	<p>The ZTV has been used to support the extent of the study area and to inform the assessment on the setting of heritage assets. All viewpoints (including those identified for heritage purposes such as Hintlesham Hall) are presented within ES Appendix 6.4: Viewpoint Assessment (application document 6.3.6.4). The list of viewpoints has been discussed with the consultation bodies (Historic England and the historic environment advisors at the relevant planning authorities).</p>
(ID 4.3.11) Assessment methodology	<p>The Applicant's Scoping Report indicates that deeper excavations have potential to affect paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological deposits. The ES should clearly set out the methodology that will be used to assess potentially significant effects on all areas where there is potential to encounter paleoenvironmental and geoarchaeological deposits, with reference to appropriate policy and technical guidance.</p>	<p>ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8) summarises the results of the Palaeoenvironmental and Geoarchaeological Survey Report and includes the assessment on the potential effects on these deposits.</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.3.12) Intrusive archaeological survey	The Scoping Report indicates that where desk based or non-intrusive surveys are insufficient to determine the archaeological potential of a particular location, that intrusive pre-construction surveys will be carried out. The Planning Inspectorate considers that there may also be a need to carry out intrusive surveys, including trial trenching particularly for sections of proposed undergrounding, in order to inform the assessment of effects in the ES and the need for such surveys should be agreed through consultation with the relevant consultation bodies.	Intrusive surveys have been undertaken as part of the baseline surveys supporting the application for development consent. A summary of the results from these surveys can be found in ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8). The Archaeological Framework Strategy (application document 7.9) sets out the proposed approach for managing archaeological risk. This is supported by the Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (application document 7.10), which sets out the proposed approach for the preconstruction surveys.
(ID 4.3.13) Receptors	The Planning Inspectorate notes that the designated Polstead Conservation Area is located adjacent to one of the potential locations for a CSE compound, at the edge of Dollops Wood. Dollops Wood and the surrounding farmland contribute towards the significance of the Polstead Conservation Area. The ES should include an assessment of the effects to the setting of the Polstead Conservation Area in addition to designated buildings.	The location of the CSE compound at Dedham Vale East has been relocated further east (approximately 1km away from the conservation area and Dollops Wood) in response to consultation feedback. This is described in ES Chapter 3: Alternatives Considered (application document 6.2.3). Having reviewed the position, given the distance between the proposed CSE compound and the Conservation Area there is no likelihood of significant effects.
Water Environment		
(ID 4.4.1) Water quality effects during construction	The Planning Inspectorate does not consider that there is sufficient information available to scope out effects of watercourse crossings during construction on water quality. The ES should therefore consider effects on water quality during construction. This should include potential for adverse effects from break out of drilling mud onto the bed of the watercourse. Where temporary culverting is required, the ES should also set out the reasons for selection of the culverting method, and the alternatives considered.	Water quality effects during construction are scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment (application document 6.2.9). ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) and contain details about the temporary crossings and the reason for selection of culverts where applicable.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.4.2) Effects of water abstraction during construction	The Planning Inspectorate agrees to scope out this aspect, on the basis that water for trenchless crossings will be tankered in.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.4.3) Water quality effects during operation	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this can be scoped out due to a lack of pathways to surface water receptors once the project is in place.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.4.4) Effects on abstractions and discharges during operation	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this can be scoped out based on a lack of permanent effects on watercourse flow regimes and water quality.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.4.5) Effects on hydro morphology during operation	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this aspect can be scoped out as watercourses would be reinstated once construction is complete.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.4.6) Flood risk and drainage during construction	The Planning Inspectorate does not agree that this can be scoped out at this stage. Effects on flood storage, flow routes and rainfall infiltration and runoff rates should be scoped in to the ES.	Flood risk and drainage during construction are scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment (application document 6.2.9). In addition, the application includes an FRA that considers these effects (application document 5.5).
(ID 4.4.7) Flood risk and drainage during operation	The Planning Inspectorate does not consider that there is sufficient information at this stage to scope out effects on groundwater flood risk and overland fluvial flow paths.	Flood risk from groundwater and effects on overland flow paths during operation are scoped into the assessment in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment (application document 6.2.9). In addition, the application includes an FRA that considers these effects (application document 5.5).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.4.8) Flooding from sewers, the sea, reservoirs and groundwater	It is agreed that flood risk from the sea and reservoirs can be scoped out. The ES should include information about the existing sewage network and any proposed connections into it. Where significant effects are likely, these should be assessed in the ES.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) notes that no new connections are anticipated to the existing sewage network. The GSP substation would require a waste/foul water system (cesspools) that would be periodically emptied as required. Wastewater generated would be very limited, given the site would be unmanned and the wastewater would only come from use of facilities in the amenities buildings. Therefore, flooding from sewers, the sea and reservoirs is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.4.9) Baseline water quality sampling and analysis	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that no water quality surveys are required and these can be scoped out of the ES.	Water quality surveys have been scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.4.10) Potential effects on groundwater	There should be sufficient crossovers and linkages between those chapters that have interrelationships, in particular Water Environment and Geology and Hydrogeology.	Key interrelationships between surface and groundwater receptors are outlined at the start of each topic chapter.
(ID 4.4.11) Data sources	Baseline data should include any relevant data supplied by the Environment Agency and Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA), such as information regarding private water supplies.	Additional baseline data has been collected from the Environment Agency and the LLFA, including information on private water supplies. Information on Private Water Supplies is presented in ES Appendix 10.2: Groundwater Baseline and Assessment (application document 6.3.10.2).
(ID 4.4.12) Trenchless crossing methods	Trenchless methods can have potentially significant environmental effects e.g. due to dewatering of excavations or from run-off of soil to watercourses and should be addressed in the ES where significant effects are likely to occur.	The potential effects of the dewatering of excavations and trenchless methods of construction are presented in ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.4.13) FRA	The ES should take into account the latest Environment Agency guidance on climate change, including climate change allowances (currently UKCP18).	The project is accounting for the latest Environment Agency guidance on climate change, in particular climate change allowances for rainfall intensity (45%) (Environment Agency, 2022). This would inform the surface water drainage design for above ground infrastructure, e.g. the GSP substation and CSE compounds. Further details can be found in ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) and the FRA (application document 5.5).
(ID 4.4.14) Piling	There is no specific reference to potential effects of piling on existing abstractions. The ES should consider the effects of piling on relevant receptors where significant effects are likely to occur.	The effects of piling on existing groundwater and surface water fed abstractions are assessed 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).
Geology and Hydrogeology		
(ID 4.5.1) Dewatering and discharge during construction – groundwater levels	The Planning Inspectorate agrees on the proposed approach to undertake further scoping using the Environment Agency guidance and considers that this approach should be applied to all instances of temporary dewatering. This should include consideration of potential impacts to the ecological receptors, such as statutory and non-statutory designated sites and priority habitats, and fish and other aquatic fauna.	Dewatering and discharge during construction are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10). The results of this assessment inform the assessment on ecological receptors presented in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).
(ID 4.5.2) Dewatering and discharge during construction – pumped discharge	Given that there is no information available to determine the duration and location of dewatering activities, the Planning Inspectorate considers that further scoping should be applied to all instances of temporary dewatering.	Dewatering and discharge during construction are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.5.3) Effects of dewatering and discharge during operation	The Scoping Report indicates there is a potential requirement for discharges requiring a discharge consent from the GSP substation. Discharges from the GSP substation should be quantified and assessed within the ES, where significant environmental effects are likely to occur.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) describes the proposed drainage at the GSP substation. This is not anticipated to require a discharge consent. However, if this assumption were to change, National Grid would apply for the appropriate consent.
(ID 4.5.4) Spills or accidents involving construction plant to groundwater quality	Due to good practice measures set out in the Outline CoCP, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.5.5) Groundwater quality and ground disturbance on flow during construction (excluding trenchless crossings)	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that it is unlikely that shallow depth excavations would give rise to likely significant effects; however, there is potential for change to flow that could impact shallow wells and/or create pathways to groundwater receptors at shallow depths. Therefore, this matter should be scoped in to the ES or a robust justification demonstrating the absence of transport pathways should be presented. This should also include consideration of potential for mobilisation of contamination around the Sudbury Branch Railway Line.	Groundwater quality and ground disturbance on flow during construction are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10).
(ID 4.5.6) Ground disturbance effects on receptors	Given the lack of baseline information, and as potential receptors or potential pathways are not yet defined, the Planning Inspectorate does not agree that non-contaminated land can be scoped out of the assessment.	Ground disturbance effects on receptors during construction are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10).
(ID 4.5.7) Infiltration and recharge during operation	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that effects of infiltration and recharge from new hardstanding are not likely to be significant and can be scoped out of the ES. However, new underground cabling could impact infiltration and recharge of groundwater and should be scoped in to the assessment where significant effects are likely to occur.	Infiltration and groundwater recharge during operation for the underground cable sections are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (application document 6.2.10).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.5.8) Access to mineral deposits during construction and operation	The Planning Inspectorate notes that the majority of land within the scoping boundary falls within a Mineral Safeguarding Area as designated in the adopted Essex Minerals Local Plan. The ES should include an assessment of this matter, where significant effects are likely, or otherwise explain why the project will not result in likely significant effects in terms of access to mineral deposits.	Access to mineral deposits during construction and operation is scoped into the assessment. This is presented in ES Appendix 10.3: Minerals Resource Assessment (application document 6.3.10.3).
(ID 4.5.9) Scope of the assessment	The ES should demonstrate how the design of the project has avoided the most sensitive locations, or any protective and emergency measures that would be required to safeguard drinking water supplies. The scope of the assessment should include consideration of impacts associated with the proposed trenchless crossings, including loss of cable oil to watercourses via groundwater, and creation of preferential pathways that could result in impact to habitats and flow volumes.	The likely significant effects of trenchless crossings on groundwater quality, habitats and flow volumes is scoped in to the assessment presented 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).
Agriculture and Soils		
(ID 4.6.1) Temporary disturbance to soils and loss of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land during construction	Given the lack of baseline information available in terms of quantity of BMV agricultural land that would be affected and the nature and location of the project, the Planning Inspectorate does not agree that these matters can be scoped out of the assessment	Temporary disturbance to soils and loss of BMV agricultural land during construction is scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (application document 6.2.11).
(ID 4.6.2) Permanent disturbance to soils and loss of agricultural land during operation	The Applicant proposes to scope out permanent losses of soils and agricultural land during operation where site surveys identify that the land is not classified as BMV agricultural land. The Planning Inspectorate consider the approach acceptable. The assessment should consider effects on BMV agricultural land and soils as separate assessments (scoped out conditionally subject to site survey results).	ES Appendix 11.1: Agricultural Land Classification Survey (application document 6.3.11.1) presents the result of the soil surveys. ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (application document 6.2.11) assesses the effects on BMV agricultural land and soils.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.6.3) Operational maintenance	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the assessment given the likely short-term and small-scale nature of any routine inspection or maintenance works. The ES should include a description of the good practice measures that would be in place to control maintenance effects.	Any maintenance activities affecting soil would be subject to standard good practice soil measures defined in National Grid processes. This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.6.4) Agricultural operations during construction	On the basis that impacts to agricultural operations during construction would be temporary and land required temporarily would be reinstated at the end of construction, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.6.5) Agricultural operations during operation	The Planning Inspectorate considers that there is potential for significant changes to agricultural practices as a result of the project, including to the established fruit farming industry within the study area. This includes consideration of any beneficial effects as a result of removal of the 132kV overhead line. The Planning Inspectorate does not agree that these matters can be scoped out of the assessment.	Agricultural operations during operation are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (application document 6.2.11).
(ID 4.6.6) Electromagnetic fields (EMF)	On the basis that the project will comply, as a minimum, with relevant EMF guidelines in all of its operations and will include a separate document with comprehensive information to demonstrate that the project will not give rise to likely significant effects in respect of EMF, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the assessment.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment. The application includes an EMF Compliance Report (application document 5.2).
(ID 4.6.7) Economic effects on landowners	The Planning Inspectorate believes that there is insufficient evidence to scope out these matters at this stage. The ES should identify where fragmentation would affect the viability of agricultural land holdings during construction and operation and include an assessment where significant effects are likely to occur.	Economic effects on landowners due to fragmentation is scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (application document 6.2.11).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.6.8) Soil quality and associated ecosystem services	The Planning Inspectorate does not consider that there is sufficient information on the methods of working at this stage to conclude that significant effects will not occur.	Soil quality and associated ecosystem services are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (application document 6.2.11).
(ID 4.6.9) Climate data	In addition to the National Soil Resources Institute data, the ES should also be informed by the Met Office UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) in order that forecasts of long-term changing climatic conditions can be taken into account.	UKCP18 has been reviewed to help understand how the future baseline presented in ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (application document 6.2.11) may change as a result of climate change scenarios.
(ID 4.6.10) Effects of removal of the 132 kV overhead line	The Planning Inspectorate notes that there is no reference to potential effects on agricultural land, soils or agricultural businesses of the proposed removal of the 132kV overhead line, nor evidence to show whether, for example, this land would be returned to agricultural production. The Planning Inspectorate considers that the potential effects associated with removal of the current 132kV route should be addressed within the ES.	Agricultural businesses currently operate beneath the existing 132kV overhead line, and it is assumed that these would continue once the existing 132kV overhead line is removed. The pylon foundations would also be removed to a depth of 1.5m below ground level to allow soil to be restored and operations to continue following construction. Therefore, effects of the overhead line removal are scoped out of the assessment presented in ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (application document 6.2.11).
Traffic and Transport		
(ID 4.7.1) Construction traffic impacts on the Strategic Road Network (SRN)	<p>The Planning Inspectorate considers that, given the nature of the project, it is not likely that the increase in traffic flows comparative to the existing baseline would result in significant effects.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate notes that reference is made to the Highways England project to widen the A12 between junction 19 and junction 25. The Planning Inspectorate considers that there is potential for cumulative significant effects arising from the project as a result of increased traffic flows and redistribution of traffic across the highway network. An assessment of the cumulative effects should be presented in the ES.</p>	<p>The Transport Assessment (application document 5.7) presents the proposed construction routes and the estimated traffic flows. This shows that the construction traffic numbers on the SRN are a very small proportion of the overall flows and are therefore scoped out of the assessment.</p> <p>The A12 Chelmsford to A120 Widening Scheme has been included in the CEA presented in ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15).</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.7.2) Construction traffic impacts on public rights of way (PRoW) in the study area	Limited information is presented in the Scoping Report as to the location of closures and diversions, the value of these routes and their usage by receptors. Given the nature of the study area and the presence of PRoW within it, the Planning Inspectorate considers that there is potential for likely significant effects to users of PRoW in terms of journey length and severance. This matter should therefore be scoped in to the ES.	Effects on PRoW are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (application document 6.2.12) and within the Transport Assessment (application document 5.7).
(ID 4.7.3) Traffic and transport matters during operation	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that due to the likely low number of staff / visits required to maintain the proposed GSP substation and the limited maintenance activity required for other components of the project, this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.7.4) Temporary road restrictions and traffic management measures during construction	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that if the relevant screening criteria are not met following confirmation of the construction access routes then the impact of this matter in terms of air quality can be scoped out.	The traffic data has been reviewed and does not meet the relevant screening criteria. See the Transport Assessment (application document 5.7). Therefore, this is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.7.5) Links to other aspects	The Planning Inspectorate notes that traffic and transport is also relevant to the assessments of air quality and noise and vibration; the ES should confirm how the traffic flow data used in these assessments has been derived from the traffic and transport assessment, or if not how it has been prepared.	Confirmation of the conversion of the traffic movements to Annual Average Daily Traffic and Annual Average Weekday Traffic flows is set out in the Transport Assessment (application document 5.7), ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13) and ES Appendix 14.2: Construction Traffic Noise and Vibration Assessment (application document 6.3.14.2).
(ID 4.7.6) Study area	The ES should include a figure to illustrate the extent of the study area used as the basis for the assessment.	The traffic and transport study area and proposed construction routes are shown on ES Figure 12.1: Traffic and Transport Study Area (application document 6.4).

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.7.7) Existing baseline	The ES should include in the description of the existing baseline any data gathered in respect of the frequency of use of WCH routes and their condition and/or use of community land and assets identified within the study area.	<p>PRoW surveys were carried out from September to November 2021 for footpaths within the underground cable sections. The results are presented in ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (application document 6.2.12).</p> <p>Community assets and land are listed in ES Appendix 15.1: Cumulative Effects Baseline (application document 6.3.15.1). This notes that there are no community assets (such as village halls and schools) within the Order Limits. There is also no common land or village greens, which could be classified as community land) identified within the Order Limits.</p>
(ID 4.7.8) Likely significant effects	The Planning Inspectorate notes that a trenchless crossing is proposed beneath the existing Sudbury Branch Railway Line to reduce impacts on rail users. It is not clear from the Scoping Report as to whether there would be any disruption to rail services during construction of the crossing. This should be confirmed and, where significant effects are likely, this should form part of the assessment in the ES.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) notes that the methodology for the trenchless crossing at the railway would need to be agreed with Network Rail. For the purposes of the ES, it is assumed that the railway may need to be closed for up to one day. Therefore, due to the minimal impacts, railway services and journey times have been scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.7.9) Abnormal loads	The Abnormal Indivisible loads (AIL) should include consideration of potential cumulative effects on the road network with other committed developments, as well as impacts on bridges, culverts and SRN junctions.	<p>National Grid has not currently identified the need for any works to the road network in relation to AIL other than turning off the A131 onto the temporary access route, which is included in the Order Limits and assessed in the ES.</p> <p>The Transport Assessment (application document 5.7) and ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15) include the assessment of cumulative effects between the construction traffic from the project and other proposed developments.</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.7.10) Assignment of construction traffic to the network	The ES should explain the methodology by which the project engineering team has derived the vehicle requirement and staff resource profiles used as the basis for traffic forecasts.	The Transport Assessment (application document 5.7) outlines the methodology and assumptions used to derive the projected vehicle and staff movements.
(ID 4.7.11) Assessment methodology – road network performance	The Planning Inspectorate notes that it is proposed to define impact magnitude for road network performance by reference to withdrawn guidance (Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 3, Section 3, Part 8). The ES should explain why it is appropriate to use withdrawn guidance or use an alternative methodology. It is considered that traffic flow increases of less than 30% can be significant in some cases, for example on the minor arm of a problem junction operating close to design capacity. Therefore, junctions and/or routes should not be excluded from further assessment in the ES on that basis unless this position is agreed with relevant consultation bodies, including Highways England and local highway authorities.	<p>The thresholds in the Scoping Report relate to the ES only and relate to the temporary impacts of construction traffic. The Transport Assessment (application document 5.7) follows the relevant MHCLG guidance and covers highways network capacity impacts and uses more stringent thresholds based on relevant guidance that focuses on changes in peak hour traffic flow to determine the project impacts on links/junctions/road capacity.</p> <p>The methodology in the ES assumed that an increase of below 30% on a constrained junction could cause an impact and the ES has considered the effects of change in daily flows dependent on the sensitivity of type of road (related to the usage of the road.) Therefore, the significance was not solely determined based on the percentage change of traffic. A qualitative review of each route has been undertaken so that individual impacts are appropriately assessed.</p>
(ID 4.7.12) Use of alternative transport modes for construction traffic	Consideration should be given within the ES to the potential for use of rail for transportation of construction materials and whether this could result in reduced environmental effects.	As noted in ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4), given the nature of the railway stations on the line and the nature of the deliveries, rail transportation is not suitable for delivery of construction materials.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
Air Quality		
(ID 4.8.1) Construction dust (human and ecological receptors)	Given the low risk in respect of construction dust on human health receptors and based on the measures set out within the Outline CoCP, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES. The Planning Inspectorate does not consider that sufficient information has been provided to confirm that the effect of construction dust on amenity receptors can be scoped out of the ES. Further information should be provided In the ES to support this conclusion.	Effects on amenity receptors are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13).
(ID 4.8.2) Construction generators	Limited information has been provided about the use of generators and other non-road mobile machinery or the likely emissions. Therefore, this should be scoped in to the ES.	Effects from construction generators and other non-road mobile machinery are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13).
(ID 4.8.3) Construction traffic emissions	The Planning Inspectorate agrees to scope out this aspect if the predicted numbers of construction traffic movements generated by the project do not exceed the relevant indicative threshold presented in the IAQM guidance.	ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13) states that the predicted numbers of construction traffic movements generated by the project do not exceed the relevant indicative threshold presented in the IAQM guidance and therefore this is scoped out.
(ID 4.8.4) Existing traffic diverted by temporary construction measures	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this aspect can be scoped out on the basis such measures would not be in place for any longer than four weeks and that the existing low vehicle flows on potentially affected roads mean that the screening criteria for air quality assessment would not be met.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment. Traffic diversions are not anticipated to exceed four weeks, see the Transport Assessment (application document 5.7).
(ID 4.8.5) Operational vehicle emissions	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that operational vehicle emissions can be scoped out of the ES on the basis of low traffic flows during operation.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.8.6) Study area	The final study area used for the assessment should be shown on a figure within the ES. This should include identification of any AQMA within the study area.	ES Figure 13.1: Air Quality Dust Risk Assessment Study Area (application document 6.4) shows the air quality study area and the nearby AQMA.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.8.7) Receptors	<p>A list of potential human receptors within the study area is presented at paragraph 13.4.11 of the Scoping Report. This should be reviewed and updated as the project boundary and construction routes are finalised.</p> <p>Relevant ecological receptors within the study area should also be identified and it should be explained whether these receptors are sensitive to dust deposition. This could be through cross reference to Chapter 7: Biodiversity.</p>	<p>The list of human receptors has been updated based on the application Order Limits and the proposed construction routes. These are shown on ES Figure 13.1: Air Quality Dust Risk Assessment Study Area and ES Figure 13.2: Construction Traffic Network (application document 6.3). The sensitivity of ecological receptors to dust deposition is assessed in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).</p>
(ID 4.8.8) Assessment methodology	<p>The ES should confirm the source of construction traffic flow data used in the assessment and that this has been calculated by reference to an appropriate methodology.</p>	<p>The source of construction traffic flow data and calculation methodology is described in the Transport Assessment (application document 5.7).</p>
Noise and Vibration		
(ID 4.9.1) Construction traffic vibration	<p>The Scoping Report states that vibration levels are expected to be very low and mitigation would be included within the Outline CEMP. On that basis, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that further assessment of this matter can be scoped out of the ES. The calculations referenced at paragraph 14.6.10 of the Scoping Report should be appended to the ES, as requested in the Scoping Opinion.</p>	<p>This matter is scoped out of the assessment. ES Appendix 14.1: Construction Noise and Vibration Data (application document 6.3.14.1) and ES Appendix 14.2: Construction Traffic Noise and Vibration Assessment (application document 6.3.14.2) contain the calculations used to support the assessment.</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.9.2) Operational noise from the GSP substation, OHL, CSEC and underground cables	<p>On the basis that the conductor bundle and pylon fittings used within the project conform to the Technical Specification and Type Registration process and therefore would result in no audible noise generation on the proposed new and modified overhead line, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p> <p>On the basis that the CSE compounds and sections of underground cable would not generate noise during operation, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate agrees that on the basis of the design measures to be incorporated into the project and the distance of the nearest noise sensitive receptors (NSR) from the location of the GSP substation (circa 300m), it is unlikely that significant effects from operational noise would arise from the GSP substation. On that basis, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that operational noise relating to human receptors can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	<p>Operational noise from the overhead lines was scoped out the assessment in the Scoping Report (application document 6.5.1), as the proposed overhead line system is a ‘triple Araucaria’ conductor bundle (embedded measure EM-P03) which is regarded as practically quiet. The Scoping Report concluded that operational noise from the overhead line was therefore not likely to be significant. ES Appendix 14.3: Overhead Line Noise Assessment (application document 6.3.14.3) provides evidence supporting this decision.</p>
(ID 4.9.2) Operational noise from the GSP substation, OHL, CSEC and underground cables	<p>As noise impacts from the proposed GSP substation have not yet been fully quantified and given the proximity of potential ecological receptors to this location, consideration of noise impacts on ecological receptors should be scoped into the ES.</p>	<p>Effects of operational noise on ecological receptors is scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).</p>
(ID 4.9.3) Operational vibration	<p>On the basis that the proposed GSP substation is located more than 100m from the nearest receptor (circa 300m), the Planning Inspectorate agrees that vibration effects on human receptors can be scoped out of the ES.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate does not consider that sufficient evidence has been provided within the Scoping Report to conclude that there would be no operational vibration impact to ecological receptors from the proposed GSP substation. This matter should be scoped in to the ES.</p>	<p>Effects of operational vibrations on ecological receptors is scoped in to the assessment presented in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.9.4) Operational noise associated with maintenance activities for the overhead line and GSP substation	<p>On the basis that operational maintenance activities would be infrequent and localised and that traffic flows would be low, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p> <p>The ES should consider the potential that more substantial activity is required as part of maintenance, e.g. replacement of components of the project, which would be more akin to the impacts described during the construction stage. The ES should include an assessment of where significant effects would be likely.</p>	<p>Effects of operational noise associated with maintenance activities for the overhead line and GSP substation are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14).</p>
(ID 4.9.5) Survey of existing road traffic noise	<p>The Planning Inspectorate agrees that survey of existing road traffic noise on construction routes may be scoped out of the ES on the basis that construction traffic noise will be determined through calculation in line with Calculation of Road Traffic Noise (CRTN) (1988). The assessment should demonstrate that CRTN is an appropriate assessment method for the nature of the road network and the baseline traffic flows.</p>	<p>No noise baseline surveys have been undertaken for the existing road network and construction routes. The use of basic noise levels, calculated in accordance with CRTN, to assess construction traffic noise impacts is advocated by DMRB LA 111 (Highways England <i>et al.</i>, 2020d).</p>
(ID 4.9.6) Baseline vibration study	<p>The Planning Inspectorate agrees that a baseline vibration study may be scoped out of the ES on the basis that construction vibration baseline will be assumed as negligible or zero due to absence of construction work prior to commencement.</p>	<p>No vibration baseline surveys have been undertaken.</p>
(ID 4.9.7) Study area	<p>The ES should include appropriate figures to illustrate the study area adopted for construction traffic and vibration impacts, and associated receptors within the defined study area. This should include non-residential NSR such as ecological receptors, areas used for leisure activities and sites of historic or cultural importance.</p>	<p>ES Figure 14.1: Noise Baseline (application document 6.3) shows the noise study area and the locations of residential and non-residential NSR. Ecological receptors are assessed in ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7).</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.9.8) Likely significant effects during construction	The Planning Inspectorate notes that this matter is scoped into the ES in particular in relation to potential for construction noise hotspots. The assessment should consider activity that would give rise to likely significant effects to identified NSR, including cutting of old pylons and breaking out of piled foundations, where relevant.	Effects of potential construction noise hotspots, including cutting of old pylons and breaking out of piled foundations are scoped into the assessment presented in ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14).
(ID 4.9.9) Baseline data	The Planning Inspectorate notes that it is proposed to use desk based information and survey data undertaken prior to 2013 for the purposes of establishing the baseline for the assessment of construction noise impact (excluding construction traffic). The ES should explain why the historic data is still appropriate, including a description of any change(s) to the study area in terms of new receptors or noise sources that may have affected the noise baseline in the intervening period and why the data remains valid.	<p>Initial construction noise impacts have been assessed based on the guidance of BS 5228-1 and DMRB LA 111, as described in Section 14.7 of the Scoping Report (application document 6.5.1). The guidance sets the construction noise significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL) relative to the ambient noise level, subject to lower thresholds, as shown in Table 14.2 of the Scoping Report (application document 6.5.1). Baseline noise surveys could therefore only serve to raise the SOAEL above these lower thresholds. The use of the lower SOAEL thresholds therefore represents worst-case assessment criteria for construction noise.</p> <p>The use of raised SOAEL values above the lower thresholds is usually only required in urban areas and areas close to the main transport routes where the increased ambient noise levels would mask construction noise (i.e. higher construction noise levels are required for impacts to be significant in such environments).</p> <p>Given the rural nature of the study area, ambient noise levels are relatively low, as corroborated Defra strategic noise mapping, as well as noise surveys previously conducted in the area. Therefore, baseline noise surveys are not required to inform the assessment of construction noise impacts, and the use of the lower SOAEL thresholds is appropriate.</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.9.10) Receptors (construction impacts)	The Planning Inspectorate notes that the ES should also assess likely significant effects from noise and vibration to ecological receptors, historic buildings and other non-residential NSR, such as leisure activities and sites of historic or cultural importance.	ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) considers the likely effects from noise and vibration on ecological receptors. ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (application document 6.2.8) considers the likely effects from noise and vibration on heritage assets. ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15) considers the likely effects from noise and vibration on leisure activities (amenity).
Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism		
(ID 4.10.1) Economic impact to individual businesses	The Planning Inspectorate is content that the location of the project is predominantly rural and that it has been designed to avoid direct impact to business properties. On that basis, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that it is unlikely that there would be significant effects in relation to this matter and it can therefore be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.10.2) Economic impact to property values	On the basis that the project is located in a predominantly rural location and that it has been designed to avoid direct impact to residential properties, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that it is unlikely that there would be significant effects in relation to this matter and it can therefore be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment. Any matters relating to changes to property value would be addressed under the agreements with landowners.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.10.3) Electromagnetic Disturbance	<p>The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES on the basis that the design of the project is compliant with relevant legislation and a Certificate of Conformity will be produced. The ES should explain how any effects attributable to the project would be addressed during operation.</p>	<p>The provisions of the current Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive (EU Directive 2014/30/EU) are met through using good engineering practice and applying the relevant technical standards. In addition, the EMC performance of the existing system has been certificated as compliant by a Competent Body following appropriate on-site testing. Therefore, the project would present no issues with television or radio interference under normal operating conditions. This is demonstrated in the EMF Compliance Report (application document 5.2).</p>
(ID 4.10.4) Effects on the tourism economy during construction	<p>The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES on the basis that impacts will be limited in duration and mitigated through the implementation of measures described in the CoCP, and given that the nature and scale of the construction activity would mean that the likely impacts are temporary and small comparative to the overall value of the tourism economy at a county and district scale.</p> <p>It is noted that the baseline conditions presented in the Scoping Report utilise some historic data from 2017-2019; it is understood that there is more recent data available, which should be reviewed as part of the preparation of the ES to confirm that there are no likely significant effects.</p>	<p>National Grid has reviewed the references provided by consultees in response to the Scoping Report. Two additional sources are referenced by Babergh and Mid Suffolk District councils in their scoping response. The two additional sources referenced by Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council in the Scoping Responses at the back of the Scoping Opinion (application document 6.6) have been incorporated into the Socio-economics and Tourism Report (application document 5.9).</p> <p>The Socio-economics and Tourism Report (application document 5.9) describes any updated data that is now available and confirms that based on this updated data, that the conclusions of the Scoping Report (application document 6.5.1) still hold and this matter is scoped out of the assessment.</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.10.5) Effects on tourism accommodation during construction	<p>The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES on the basis that impacts will be limited in duration and that there is sufficient capacity within the private sector market (circa 40% across all accommodation types) to accommodate the expected demand from construction workers without comprising the availability for tourists during the construction period.</p> <p>The potential for significant cumulative effects arising from other committed infrastructure projects within the defined ZOI should be assessed within the ES as part of the assessment of cumulative effects.</p>	<p>This matter is scoped out of the ES assessment as a standalone matter but is considered within ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15) as part of the consideration with other proposed developments.</p>
(ID 4.10.6) Effects on the local economy during construction	<p>The Planning Inspectorate notes that the project may source construction materials and supplies locally, which could have an impact on the local economy. The Planning Inspectorate acknowledges the likelihood of it generating significant effects in this matter is low. However, limited information is presented about the current value of this sector and the likely contribution of the project to it. Further information should be provided to conclude that this matter would not give rise to significant effects.</p>	<p>Further details about the value of the construction sector locally have been added to ES Appendix 15.1: Cumulative Effects Baseline (application document 6.3.15.1). These data do not change the conclusions presented within the Scoping Report.</p>
(ID 4.10.7) Effects on the wider economy during operation	<p>The Planning Inspectorate agrees that the general effects of the project to the wider economy in terms of creation of additional and more secure power supply do not need to be assessed within the ES.</p>	<p>This matter is scoped out of the assessment.</p>
(ID 4.10.8) Effects on the local economy (including tourism economy) during operation (excluding land in agricultural use)	<p>Given the nature of the project, the proposals to underground cables in locations with the highest amenity value and noting that any land used temporarily for construction would be reinstated to its former use, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that its operation is not likely to have significant effects on the local economy and this matter can therefore be scoped out of the ES.</p>	<p>This matter is scoped out of the assessment.</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.10.9) Direct effects on local businesses during construction (excluding agricultural businesses)	As noted at ID 4.10.1, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.10.10) Indirect effects on local businesses during construction	<p>As noted at ID 4.10.1, the Planning Inspectorate considers that indirect effects to individual businesses are likely to be short term and temporary in nature and unlikely to give rise to significant effects and can therefore be scoped out of the ES.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate acknowledges that given the scale and nature of the project, the likelihood of it generating significant indirect effects to the local economy in respect of general construction workforce spend is low and therefore this matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	These matters are scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.10.11) Effects on local jobs and employment during construction	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES on the basis that impacts will be limited in duration and given that the likely number of temporary jobs to be created would be small comparative to the population at district and ward levels within the scoping boundary and could be accommodated within the job density ratios for the local labour pool.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.10.12) Direct and indirect effects on local businesses due to disruption during operation (excluding land in agricultural use)	Given the nature of the project, and noting that any land used temporarily for construction would be reinstated once it is operational, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that its operation is not likely to cause significant disruption effects to local businesses and this matter can therefore be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.10.13) Effects on local jobs and employment during operation	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES on the basis that operational maintenance of the project will be undertaken by existing employees of the Applicant and therefore no additional jobs or employment will be created.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.10.14) Effects to planning and development during construction	On the basis of the nature and scale of the project, the identified committed and/ or reasonably foreseeable developments within the study area, and the commitment to collaborate with other developers regarding management of construction stage impacts, it is unlikely that this matter would give rise to significant effects and that any potentially significant cumulative effects arising from this or other aspects would be assessed as relevant within the assessment of cumulative effects in the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.10.15) Effects to planning and development during operation	On the basis of the nature and scale of the project, the identified committed and/ or reasonably foreseeable developments within the scoping boundary, and the measures for restoration of access, it is unlikely that this matter would give rise to significant effects.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.10.14 and ID 4.10.15) Effects to planning and development during construction and operation	The ES should confirm whether there is potential for significant effects in respect of potential future access to any land falling within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas as designated in the Essex Minerals Local Plan. If there are no likely significant effects, the Planning Inspectorate therefore agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	ES Appendix 10.3: Minerals Resource Assessment (application document 6.3.10.3) assesses the effects to Mineral Safeguarding Areas.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.10.16) Effects on access to community services during operation and construction	On the basis of the information presented within Chapter 15: Socioeconomics and Tourism regarding the number and origin of temporary construction workforce (circa 300 maximum during the peak construction period) and no generation of new operational employment, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that the project is unlikely to have significant effects on capacity within community services, although it would be beneficial if the ES could include confirmation of the number and capacity of healthcare facilities within the study area. It is noted that potential impacts arising from delay in access to community services by users owing to construction traffic would be addressed within the traffic and transport assessment where significant effects are likely. The Planning Inspectorate therefore agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment. Potential impacts arising from delays on the local road network are assessed within the Transport Assessment (application document 5.7). A list of healthcare facilities and their capacity is included in ES Appendix 15.1: Cumulative Effects Baseline (application document 6.3.15.1).
(ID 4.10.17) Effects on visitor attractions during construction	On the basis of the temporary and short time duration of the impact, the information presented in the Scoping Report and the commitment set out in the CoCP to minimise the extent and duration of any access restrictions within the small areas (less than 1% of total area) of the Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Project Area that would be required during construction, as well as the consideration of impacts to visitors in other aspect assessments (e.g. noise and landscape and visual impact) the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.10.18) Effects on greenspaces during construction	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES on the basis of the information presented, noting that the route alignment has been designed to avoid greenspaces where possible and that there might be temporary, localised and short term impacts to part of the greenspace at Ramsey and Hintlesham Woods and Millfield Wood but that visitors would still be able to access the wider space and a range of other greenspaces in the area, and impacts would be minimised through the measures outlined in the CoCP.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.10.19) Effects on PRow and the National Cycle Network during construction	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the assessment of socioeconomic, recreation and tourism effects during construction on the basis that effects on relevant receptors (walkers, cyclists and horse-riders) have been scoped in to the ES as part of Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment. Potential impacts on walkers, cyclists and horse-riders is assessed within ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (application document 6.2.12).
(ID 4.10.20) Effects on water based navigation during construction	The Planning Inspectorate agrees that it is unlikely that works to install the trenchless crossing at the River Stour would result in significant effects to recreational users and navigation. However, the Planning Inspectorate does not consider that sufficient information has been provided to confirm this conclusion, and the ES should include information about the number, type and frequency of users, and any closures or restriction of access that would be required and, if so, when these would be scheduled to understand the impact.	ES Chapter 4: Project Description (application document 6.2.4) includes details about the proposed trenchless crossings. ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (application document 6.2.12) includes baseline information about recreational users and navigation and also the assumptions used regarding temporary footpath closures and diversions.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.10.21) Effects on visitor attractions and greenspaces during operation	Given the nature and scale of the project, the use of underground cabling within the areas of highest amenity value to minimise visual impact and commitment to mitigation through reinstatement and mitigation planting and to be further developed in the Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Plan, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that there are unlikely to be significant effects in respect of this matter and it can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.10.22) Effects on water based recreation and navigation during operation	On the basis that a trenchless crossing is proposed to the River Stour, and that none of the other watercourses within the scoping boundary are navigable, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that there are not likely to be any significant effects on water based recreation and navigation during operation and therefore this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.
(ID 4.10.23) Baseline environment – Community service providers	The information presented on community facilities appears to be inconsistent with the baseline described in other chapters, e.g. air quality. The ES should present a consistent description of the baseline and where any additional community facilities are identified that could be subject to likely significant effects, these should be scoped into the ES.	ES Appendix 15.1: Cumulative Effects Baseline (application document 6.3.15.1) describes the community facilities within or adjacent to the Order Limits. These are the same ones considered within the other chapters such as ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (application document 6.2.13).
Health and Wellbeing		
(ID 4.11.1) EMF during the construction phase	On the basis that EMF are associated with power distribution and would therefore not generate levels to affect human health during the construction of the project, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.	This matter is scoped out of the assessment.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.11.2) EMF during the operational phase	<p>The Scoping Report describes the potential impact of EMF during the operational phase for each component of the project. It is stated that the project will comply with the ICNIRP guidelines and DECC (now BEIS) Codes of Practice.</p> <p>On the basis that the project will as a minimum comply with the current relevant EMF guidelines in all of its operations and that any DCO application will include a separate document that provides relevant information for members of the public demonstrating that the project will not give rise to likely significant effects as a result of EMF, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.</p>	<p>The provisions of the current EMC Directive (EU Directive 2014/30/EU) are met through using good engineering practice and applying the relevant technical standards. In addition, the EMC performance of the existing system has been certificated as compliant by a Competent Body following appropriate on-site testing. Therefore, the project would present no issues with television or radio interference under normal operating conditions. This is demonstrated in the EMF Compliance Report (application document 5.2).</p>
(ID 4.11.3) Health and wellbeing during the operation phase	<p>The Scoping Report states that impacts of the project on geology and hydrogeology, traffic and transport, air quality and noise and vibration will be assessed as part of separate aspect chapters, and that this will include where relevant assessment of the likely significant effects of those aspects during operation to human (health) receptors.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate notes that the relevant sections of the Scoping Report have concluded that there are no likely significant effects to human (health) receptors from the project arising from these aspects during operation, and therefore they are also proposed to be scoped out of the relevant assessment.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate considers that a standalone assessment of health and wellbeing during operation is not required on that basis.</p>	<p>No standalone assessment of health and wellbeing during operation is provided within the ES. Potential for effects relating to human health would however still be considered in the ES chapters for example, noise effects are covered within ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14).</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.11.4) Scope of assessment	<p>The ES should ensure that likely significant effects on health receptors during the construction phase associated with changes to water quality, flood risk, residual soil contamination, air quality and noise and vibration are assessed and reported in the ES.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to direct and indirect impacts to both physical and mental health of receptors, as well as the potential for particular effects on any vulnerable populations. However, the ES should avoid duplication of assessment and, where relevant, the health and wellbeing aspect chapter should cross refer to information contained in other aspect chapters.</p> <p>The Scoping Report states that where there is potential for intra-project effects on a human health receptor from two or more aspects, that this will be assessed as part of the CEA. Inter project cumulative effects should also be considered. The Planning Inspectorate agrees with this approach and considers that it should be applied to impacts during construction and operation.</p>	<p>The ES considers those impacts which could potentially result in a likely significant effect on health receptors during the construction phase in the relevant ES chapter for example, noise effects are covered within ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (application document 6.2.14).</p> <p>Inter- and intra-project cumulative effects are assessed within ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15).</p>
(ID 4.11.5) Baseline conditions	<p>Limited information is presented in the Scoping Report regarding the baseline for health and wellbeing within the study area. It is noted that the study area is predominantly rural, however there are residential properties and other potentially sensitive community facilities, e.g. schools within the study area. The ES should include a description of the baseline for health and wellbeing by reference to appropriate data sources such as general population data (this could be cross referenced to Chapter 15: Socioeconomics and Tourism), environmental information (this could be cross referenced to other aspect chapters, e.g. transport, air quality, noise and socioeconomics and tourism) and health status.</p>	<p>Appendix 15.1: Cumulative Effects Baseline (application document 6.3.15.1) provides a combined baseline assessment for health and wellbeing and for socio-economics, recreation and tourism, as many of the data sources overlap. It also contains the signposting to the relevant EIA chapters, which assess the effects on human health.</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
Major Accidents and Disasters		
(ID 4.12.1) Vulnerability of the project to a major accident or disaster during construction and operation	<p>On the basis of the information presented in Chapter 17 and Appendix 17.1 of the Scoping Report, the Planning Inspectorate considers that the project is unlikely to be vulnerable to a major accident or disaster that would result in likely significant effects to the environment.</p> <p>It is noted that two existing major accident hazard pipelines, are identified by the Health and Safety Executive, which have not been specifically considered within the Scoping Report. The potential for the project to be vulnerable to impacts arising from a major accident occurring at these pipelines should be considered and, where significant effects are likely, these should be assessed within the ES.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate agrees that other matters relating to this aspect can be scoped out of the ES. The outcome of the scoping exercise should be presented within the ES.</p>	<p>National Grid has reviewed the location of the two major hazard pipelines. The presence of services, including high-pressure gas mains, was considered as part of the ‘Human error (buried strike to existing buried services)’ line within Appendix 17.1 of the Scoping Report (application document 6.5.2). However, for clarity, ES Appendix 5.3: Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping (application document 6.3.5.3) updates the baseline to specifically note the two major hazard pipelines and also provides an update to the scoping assessment to include a specific line regarding risk of service strike to a major hazard pipeline. This matter remains scoped out of the assessment.</p>
(ID 4.12.2) Potential for the project to cause a major accident or disaster during construction and operation	<p>On the basis of the information presented in Chapter 17: Major Accidents and Disasters and Appendix 17.1, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that the project is unlikely to cause a major accident or disaster that would result in likely significant effects to the environment. This aspect can therefore be scoped out of the ES. The outcome of the scoping exercise should be presented within to the ES.</p>	<p>This matter is scoped out of the assessment.</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
Transboundary Effects		
(ID 4.13.1) Transboundary effects	Appendix 1.1 presents the outcome of the Applicant’s transboundary screening exercise, which concludes that there is no pathway for effects to occur outside of the UK and therefore no likely significant effects from the project to a European Economic Area (EEA) state. The Planning Inspectorate agrees that on the basis of the information presented in Appendix 1.1 and Appendix 7.3 confirming that 2011 surveys indicate low presence of qualifying bird species functionally linked to European sites (Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar and SPA) in suitable habitats that would be affected by the overhead line forming part of the project, the likelihood of significant effects on EEA states as a result of the project is low.	The HRA Report (application document 5.3) confirms that with the good practice measures in place that there no likely significant effects on the Stour and Orwell Estuaries Ramsar and SPA. ES Appendix 1.1: Transboundary Supporting Information (application document 6.3.1.1) provides the updated screening information based on the Order Limits and design presented in the application for development consent.
Cumulative Effects		
(ID 4.14.1) Cumulative Effects	No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.	Noted.
(ID 4.14.2) Zone of influence (ZOI)	The assessment of cumulative effects should be based on a robust ZOI for environmental receptors. The ES should provide further justification for selection of the geographical zone for environmental impacts and identify the receptors to be included within the assessment. It is considered that the ZOI should be further informed by an understanding of receptors and potential impact pathways, rather than application of a distanced based zone, and this should be explained within the ES.	ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15) provides further justification for the ZOI for the different receptors. The CEA is based on an understanding of potential impact pathways.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.14.3) ZOI	<p>Given the number and scale of large scale infrastructure projects in the wider 50km study area, and the potential overlap in construction programmes, the Planning Inspectorate considers that there is potential for likely significant cumulative effects arising from NSIP in the wider 50km study area, for example in relation to construction traffic. The overlap with identified NSIP should therefore be considered as part of the assessment, including Sizewell C.</p>	<p>NSIP identified within 50km of the project have been included in ES Appendix 15.3: Long List of Other Developments (application document 6.3.15.3) and, where deemed that there is potential for a significant effect, are progressed to ES Appendix 15.4: Shortlist of Other Developments (application document 6.3.15.4) for further assessment. Sizewell C is on the long list and shortlist but has not been progressed to Stage 3/4 of the CEA given the distance from the project.</p>
(ID 4.14.4) Assessment methodology	<p>The Planning Inspectorate notes that it is proposed to use professional judgement to determine the significance of cumulative effects for both inter project and intra project effects. Where relevant to the aspect and sufficient information is available in respect of identified committed developments, the Planning Inspectorate considers that quantitative modelling may also be used to inform the assessment.</p>	<p>Professional judgement has been used to inform the assessment presented in ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15).</p> <p>As the effects, such as traffic, are generally confined to construction and are limited in numbers, quantitative modelling has not been undertaken as this was considered disproportional to the scale of effect. Modelling cumulative ZTV is not possible due to the limited information available about proposed developments in the area. Therefore, a qualitative assessment has been used as the basis of the assessment presented in ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15).</p>
(ID 4.14.5) Provisional long and short list of developments	<p>The Planning Inspectorate notes that it is not proposed to take forward the potential widening of the A12 between junctions 19 and 25 to the shortlist of developments, on the basis that it is outside of the defined 10km ZOI. The Planning Inspectorate considers that there is potential for significant cumulative effects arising from combination of these developments, for example noise and air quality impacts from redistributed traffic. The A12 project should therefore be included on the shortlist.</p>	<p>The A12 Chelmsford to A120 Widening Scheme is included in ES Appendix 15.3: Long List of Other Developments (application document 6.3.15.3), and also in ES Appendix 15.4: Shortlist of Other Developments (application document 6.3.15.4).</p>

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.14.6) Review of provisional long and short list of developments	The Planning Inspectorate notes that the long list of developments for the CEA is provisional and will be kept under review. This should include the status of development; where a development is expected to be completed before construction of the project and effects are fully determined, effects arising should be considered as part of the baseline. The ES should distinguish between projects forming part of the baseline and those in the CEA.	ES Appendix 15.3: Long List of Other Developments (application document 6.3.15.3) has been updated for the application. The long list presented within the ES was fixed on 31 January 2023 to allow time for the assessment to be finalised. ES Appendix 15.1: Cumulative Effects Baseline (application document 6.3.15.1) clarifies which projects form part of the baseline and those in the CEA.
(ID 4.14.7) Scope of assessment	The Planning Inspectorate considers that an assessment of the intra and inter project cumulative effects on amenity in terms of socio-economic and tourism receptors should be provided in the ES where significant effects are likely.	ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15) considers potential significant effects on amenity in terms of socio-economic and tourism receptors.
Climate Change		
(ID 4.15.1) Climate change	The Scoping Report states that above ground elements of the project would be sited outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3, and the resilience of the project to climate change in terms of flood risk would be considered as part of the assessment of the water environment (Chapter 9) and a separate FRA, which would include consideration of the latest climate change allowance in respect of rainfall intensities. Although outside of the scope of the EIA, the Planning Inspectorate notes that the FRA should consider the application of sensitivity testing based on the maximum credible scenarios, for example using HH+ allowances for peak river flow (if required). On that basis, the Planning Inspectorate agrees that no further assessment of likely significant effects in terms of the projects susceptibility to climate change is required in the ES.	The operational above ground infrastructure has all been situated in Flood Zone 1 (at low risk of flooding from rivers and the sea). As a consequence, and in accordance with the guidance provided in the Flood Risk and Coastal Change planning policy guidance, application of climate change allowance for peak river flow is not required within the Flood Risk Assessment. This matter is scoped out of the assessment.

ID and Matter	Scoping Opinion Summary	Project Response
(ID 4.15.1) Climate change	The Planning Inspectorate notes that the Scoping Report does not reference other potential impacts associated with climate change, for example GHG emissions (beyond those forming part of the air quality assessment (Chapter 13). The ES should provide an assessment of GHG emissions during construction and operation.	ES Appendix 4.2: GHG Assessment (application document 6.3.4.2) summarises the results of the GHG assessment for the project.

4. Matters Scoped In and Out of the Assessment

Table 4.1 – Matters Scoped In and Out of the Assessment

Aspect / Receptor	Proposed Matter	Scoped in for Construction	Scoped in for Operation
Landscape and Visual			
Designated landscapes – Dedham Vale AONB	Impacts on the special qualities and setting of the national designation. The Stour Valley is not assessed as a designation but is considered when assessing impacts on the setting of the Dedham Vale AONB.	Scoped in	Scoped in
Designated landscapes – Special Landscape Areas	Impacts on the landscape character and setting of designated landscapes (SLA) directly impacted by the project comprising the Gipping Valley, Brett Valley and Stour Valley SLA. Also consideration of likely significant effects on the setting of SLA not directly affected by the project such as River Box SLA.	Scoped in	Scoped in
Designated landscapes – Night time effects	Impacts on designated landscapes, landscape character and views due to night time working during construction and operation are scoped out of the assessment.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Landscape character	Impacts on the landscape character and setting of County Scale LCA directly impacted by the project at construction and operation. Also consideration of effects on setting of LCA not directly affected by the project. This includes cross reference to the district scale LCA where relevant. Impacts on National Character Areas are scoped out of the assessment.	Scoped in	Scoped in
	Impacts on landscape elements and how these may affect landscape character at construction and operation are scoped out of the assessment.	Scoped out	Scoped out
	Impacts on landscape character due to night time working during construction and operation are scoped out of the assessment.	Scoped out	Scoped out

Aspect / Receptor	Proposed Matter	Scoped in for Construction	Scoped in for Operation
Views – Visual receptors inside of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	Impact on views for recreational receptors for example users of PRow.	Scoped in	Scoped in
	Impact on views outside of the ZTV are scoped out of the assessment.	Scoped out	Scoped out
	Visual effects on people travelling by car through the area (road receptors) or using the Sudbury Branch Railway Line (rail receptors) are scoped out of the assessment.	Scoped out	Scoped out
	Visual effects on people living and moving around the area (communities). These are based on parish boundaries.	Scoped in	Scoped in
	Impacts on private views are scoped out of the assessment.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Biodiversity			
Designated sites and habitats (including priority habitats, ancient woodland and veteran trees)	Impacts on habitat loss, fragmentation and severance and effects due to emissions to surface and groundwater.	Scoped in	Scoped in
	Effects due to nitrogen deposition from construction traffic, construction related dust and water quality effects from temporary watercourse crossings.	Scoped in	N/A
Groundwater dependent ecosystems	Impacts on groundwater quality or depth. This has been scoped out based on the results of the hydrological impact assessment presented in ES Appendix 10.2: Groundwater Baseline and Assessment (application document 6.3.10.2).	Scoped out	Scoped out
Aquatic habitats	Impacts on water quality or flows and loss of riparian or geomorphic habitat and features.	Scoped in	Scoped in
Plants	Impacts on plant assemblages are scoped out for both construction and operation.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Protected species	Badgers: Effects would be managed through standard legislative requirements so impacts on badgers are scoped out.	Scoped out	Scoped out

Aspect / Receptor	Proposed Matter	Scoped in for Construction	Scoped in for Operation
	Reptiles: The habitat survey identified limited habitat suitability within the Order Limits and likelihood that only low numbers of reptiles are present. Therefore, effects can be managed through standard legislative requirements and good practice measures in the CoCP so impacts reptiles are scoped out.	Scoped out	Scoped out
	Terrestrial invertebrates: Limited suitable habitat was identified in the habitat survey, therefore effects can be managed through standard legislative requirements and good practice measures in the CoCP so impacts terrestrial invertebrates are scoped out.	Scoped out	Scoped out
	Hazel dormouse (and riparian mammals*): Impacts on mortality and injury, loss or severance of habitat, disturbance due to construction works (e.g. noise, vibration and lighting). Effects of construction dust is scoped out of the assessment. Habitats would be reinstated and therefore no effects are anticipated during operation see ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (application document 6.2.7) therefore this is scoped out. * Riparian mammals have been scoped out of the assessment, see ES Appendix 7.6: Protected and Controlled Species Legislation Compliance Report (application document 6.3.7.3) for details.	Scoped in	Scoped out
	Breeding and overwintering birds: Impacts on mortality and injury, loss or severance of habitat, disturbance due to construction works (e.g. noise, vibration and lighting). Effects of construction dust is scoped out of the assessment. Collisions with pylons during operation.	Scoped in	Scoped in
	Bats: Impacts on mortality and injury, loss or severance of habitat, disturbance due to construction works (e.g. noise, vibration and lighting). Operational noise and vibration at the GSP substation only. Operational effects due to lighting are scoped out as there would be no permanent lighting at CSE compounds and that the GSP substation lighting would be motion sensor based. Collisions with pylons during operation.	Scoped in	Scoped in
	Great crested newts are covered by district level licence so impacts on great crested newt are scoped out.	Scoped out	Scoped out

Aspect / Receptor	Proposed Matter	Scoped in for Construction	Scoped in for Operation
Other notable species	The habitat survey identified limited habitat suitability within the Order Limits and likelihood that only low numbers of notable species are present. Therefore, effects can be managed through standard legislative requirements and good practice measures in the CoCP so other notable species are scoped out.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Aquatic ecology - Fish and macroinvertebrates	Impacts on mortality and injury, loss or severance of habitat, disturbance due to construction works (e.g. changes to water quality or flows). As watercourses would be reinstated at the end of construction, no effects are anticipated during operation and this is scoped out.	Scoped in	Scoped out
Invasive and non-native species (INNS)	Impacts on risk of transmission to other areas during construction.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Historic Environment			
Designated archaeological remains	Impacts on designated archaeological remains (direct damage and/or destruction).	Scoped out	Scoped out
	Impacts on the setting of designated archaeological remains e.g. noise and visual.	Scoped in	Scoped in
Non-designated archaeological remains	Impacts on non-designated archaeological remains (direct damage and/or destruction).	Scoped in	Scoped in
	Impacts on the setting of non-designated archaeological remains e.g. noise and visual.	Scoped in	Scoped in
Historic buildings	Impacts on historic buildings (direct damage and/or destruction).	Scoped out	Scoped out
	Impacts on the setting of historic buildings e.g. noise and visual.	Scoped in	Scoped in
Designated historic landscapes (i.e. registered parks and gardens)	Impacts on designated historic landscapes (direct damage and/or destruction).	Scoped out	Scoped out
	Impacts on the setting of designated landscapes e.g. noise and visual.	Scoped in	Scoped in

Aspect / Receptor	Proposed Matter	Scoped in for Construction	Scoped in for Operation
Non-designated historic landscapes (including Important Hedgerows and Protected Lanes)	Impacts on non-designated historic landscapes (direct damage and/or destruction) during construction. Given that activities associated with the operation would not change the assets and that vegetation removed during construction would be replaced, operation is scoped out.	Scoped in	Scoped out
	Impacts on the setting of non-designated historic landscapes e.g. noise and visual.	Scoped in	Scoped in
Water Environment			
Watercourses (including main rivers, non-main rivers and minor watercourses)	Impacts on water quality and flows.	Scoped in	Scoped out
	Impacts on hydromorphology.	Scoped in	Scoped out
Vulnerable infrastructure and communities	Impacts on fluvial and surface water flood risk from loss of functional floodplain (storage), flow routes and rainfall infiltration and runoff rates. Impacts on groundwater flood risk.	Scoped in	Scoped in
	Impacts on other forms of flood risk e.g. sewers, tidal and reservoir flood risk.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Surface water abstractions and discharges	Impacts on water quality and flows affecting surface water abstractions or discharges.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Geology and Hydrogeology			
Hydrogeology (including groundwater abstractions and private water supplies)	Impacts on groundwater levels and flow pathways from dewatering activities and discharge.	Scoped in	Scoped in
	Introduction of new pathways for contaminant migration from ground disturbance (such as piling)	Scoped in	Scoped out
	Connection of two aquifer units at trenchless crossings (mixing of aquifers).	Scoped in	Scoped out
	Changes to groundwater flows due to below ground infrastructure and ground disturbance.	Scoped out	Scoped in
	Effects on groundwater quality due to spills and accidents involving plant.	Scoped out	Scoped out
	Impacts on infiltration and recharge	Scoped out	Scoped in

Aspect / Receptor	Proposed Matter	Scoped in for Construction	Scoped in for Operation
Geology, including Contaminated Land	Exposure and mobilisation of existing contamination as a result of ground disturbance	Scoped In	Scoped in
	Restriction of access to or sterilisation of mineral deposits and reserves.	Scoped in	Scoped in
Agriculture and Soils			
Soil and agricultural land classification (ALC)	Impacts on soil quality and associated ecosystem services due to soil disturbance. Loss of best and most versatile (BMV) (Grade 1-3a) agricultural land.	Scoped in	Scoped in
Land use and agricultural operations	Impacts to agricultural activities and operation due to fragmentation and viability of landholdings.	Scoped in	Scoped in
	Impacts to agricultural activities from EMF.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Traffic and Transport			
Strategic road network (SRN)	Impacts of traffic on the SRN (including flows and delays). This is scoped out of the ES as there are no likely significant effects. The evidence supporting this decision is provided within the Transport Assessment (application document 5.7).	Scoped out	Scoped out
Local road network	Impacts on traffic on the local road network (including flows and delays) due to construction traffic, road closures and traffic management measures. This is scoped out of the ES as there are no likely significant effects. The evidence supporting this decision is provided within the Transport Assessment (application document 5.7).	Scoped out	Scoped out
Bus users	Impacts on traffic on bus services (length of journey and timetable). This is scoped out of the ES as there are no likely significant effects. The evidence supporting this decision is provided within the Transport Assessment (application document 5.7).	Scoped out	Scoped out
Railway users	Impacts on project on train services along the Sudbury Branch Railway Line. This is scoped out of the ES as there are no likely significant effects. The evidence supporting this decision is provided within the Transport Assessment (application document 5.7).	Scoped out	Scoped out

Aspect / Receptor	Proposed Matter	Scoped in for Construction	Scoped in for Operation
Walkers, cyclists and horse riders	Impacts on traffic on the local road network causing severance, fear and intimidation. Effects on journey length and severance due to disruption or closures of PRoW.	Scoped in	Scoped out
Air Quality			
Human and ecological receptors	Impacts from vehicle emissions (if lowers than the IAQM guidance) including relating to traffic diversions.	Scoped out	Scoped out
	Impacts from construction generators.	Scoped in	Scoped out
	Impacts from dust.	Scoped in for amenity receptors	Scoped out
Noise and Vibration			
Noise and vibration sensitive receptors	Impacts from noise and vibration on sensitive receptors from construction vehicles on the local road network.	Scoped in (noise only)	Scoped out
	Impacts from noise and vibration on sensitive receptors from machinery (including cutting old pylons, breaking out piled foundations, new piling and drilling operations).	Scoped in	Scoped out
	Impacts from noise on sensitive receptors from operation of the overhead line, CSE Compounds, underground cables, GSP substation.	N/A	Scoped out, but information provided in Appendices.

Note: ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (**application document 6.2.14**) describes the likely significant effect of noise and vibration on human noise receptors such as residential properties and community buildings. ES Chapter 7: Biodiversity (**application document 6.2.7**) considers the likely effects from noise and vibration on ecological receptors. ES Chapter 8: Historic Environment (**application document 6.2.8**) considers the likely effects from noise and vibration on heritage assets. ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual considers the likely effects from noise and vibration on leisure activities (amenity) (**application document 6.2.6**).

Aspect / Receptor	Proposed Matter	Scoped in for Construction	Scoped in for Operation
Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism			
General economy including tourism economy and tourist accommodation	Impacts on the general economy including tourism economy and availability of tourist accommodation.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Local businesses	Impacts on local businesses due to disruption, changes to property values or electro-magnetic disturbance.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Jobs and employment	Impacts on number of jobs available and access to employment.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Planning and development	Impacts to land allocated for planning or development.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Community services	Impacts due on capacity of existing services.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Tourism and recreation (including visitor attractions and green spaces)	Impacts due to disruption of access to or enjoyment of visitor attractions and green spaces.	Scoped out	Scoped out
PRoW and the National Cycle Network	See walkers cyclists and horse riders in Traffic and Transport above.	See Traffic and Transport	Scoped out
Water based recreation and navigation	Impacts on users of the River Stour for water based recreation and navigation.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Note – although socio-economics, recreation and tourism are scoped out as an individual chapter, consideration has been given to these areas within ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15).			

Aspect / Receptor	Proposed Matter	Scoped in for Construction	Scoped in for Operation
Health and Wellbeing			
Human health and wellbeing	Impacts on human health and wellbeing including from EMF.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Note – although health and wellbeing is scoped out as an individual chapter, consideration has been given to this area within ES Chapter 15: CEA (application document 6.2.15).			
Major Accidents and Disasters			
Vulnerability of the project to a major accident or disaster	Impacts from an external source on the project.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Potential for the project to cause a major accident or disaster	Increased risk of an accident or disaster due to the project.	Scoped out	Scoped out
Cumulative Effects			
Intra-project cumulative effects	Cumulative effects on a receptor due to a number of individual effects.	Scoped in	Scoped in
Inter-project cumulative effects	Cumulative effects between the project and other proposed developments.	Scoped in	Scoped in

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