VikingCCS

Viking CCS pipeline

5.2.5 Consultation Report Appendix E: Appendices to Chapter Six

Document Reference: EN070008/APP/5.2.5

Applicant: Chrysaor Production (U.K.) Limited,
a Harbour Energy Company
PINS Reference: EN070008
Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(q)
Date: October 2023

Harbour Energy | AECOM

Appendix E1: Consultation responses from prescribed consultees under S42

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with Section 49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42 (1)(a) and 42 (1)(b) Prescribed Consultees

Email feedback

This table sets out the responses received from Prescribed Consultees under Section 42 of the Act.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET)[1]	Construction	Construction impacts	Feedback noted that construction drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if it will disturb or impact the existing National Grid tower or ground levels, as this could compromise the reliability and safety of the electricity network.	The Applicant has engaged with NGET regarding crossing their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	Consultation	Consultation process	NGET stated its interest in the scheme due to the proximity of the Project to their assets. The desire for further consultation was expressed whilst the impact on its assets is assessed.	The Applicant has engaged with NGET regarding crossing their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	Environmental impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	Requested that landscaping should consist of slow and low growing species of trees and shrubs adjacent to the overhead line to ensure the safe operation of NGET infrastructure.	The Applicant has engaged with NGET regarding crossing their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	Land	Access to land	Any intention to acquire, extinguish rights, or interfere with works close to any of NGET's infrastructure and land will require further discussion. The overhead line is protected by a deed of easement which provides full rights of access to, retain and maintain National Grid assets. Proposed new structures should therefore not be built over cables, or within cable easements without prior discussion with NGET.	The Applicant has engaged with NGET regarding crossing their assets and protective provisions along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
		Existing provisions	NGET's high voltage underground cables are protected by a Deed of Grant; Easement; Wayleave Agreement or the provisions of the New Roads and Street Works Act. These provisions provide National Grid full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our assets. Hence, NGET require that no permanent / temporary structures are to be built over our cables or within the easement strip. Any such proposals should be discussed and agreed with National Grid prior to any works taking place.	The Applicant has engaged with NGET regarding crossing their assets and protective provisions along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	Other projects	Existing infrastructure	There are high voltage electricity overhead transmission lines and substations that belong to National Grid within, or	Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance, agree protective provisions and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.

[1] NGET is also a S44 landowner with a registered interest in land.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			close to the Project boundary. The Applicant's plant, machinery, equipment, buildings or scaffolding should not encroach within 5.3 metres of NGET high voltage conductors. When those conductors are under their worse conditions of maximum "sag" and "swing" and overhead line profile (maximum "sag" and "swing") drawings should be obtained. Construction drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if it will disturb or impact the existing National Grid tower or ground levels, as this could compromise the reliability and safety of the electricity network.	
		Proposed projects	There are three proposed projects listed in the NGET 'Holistic Network Design' that fall within close proximity to the proposed site boundary. These include the construction of new High Voltage Direct current from: • Peterhead to a location in the South Humber area; • Peterhead in the north east of Scotland to Drax in the Yorkshire area of England; and • Peterhead to a location in the South Humber area.	The Applicant has engaged with National Grid regarding crossing their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	Safety	Existing infrastructure	Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. Any proposed buildings must not be closer than 5.3m to the lowest conductor. NGET recommends that no permanent structures are built directly beneath overhead lines. These distances are set out in EN 43 – 8 Technical Specification for "overhead line clearances Issue 3 (2004). If any changes in ground levels are proposed either beneath or in close proximity to our existing overhead lines, then this would serve to reduce the safety clearances for such overhead lines. Safe clearances for existing overhead lines must be maintained in all circumstances.	The Applicant has engaged with National Grid during the pre-application phase to understand interfaces with its assets. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
North Northamptonshire Council	General	General comments	The council noted it had no comments or objections to the proposals.	Noted, and no further action required.
Nottinghamshire County Council	General	General comments	The council noted it had no comments regarding the proposals.	Noted, and no further action required.
North Kesteven District Council	General	General comments	The council noted the information had been passed over to the relevant officer to respond to the consultation. Guidance on the free pre-application process was provided. Further feedback noted that impacts were not expected and therefore the Council did not wish to comment.	Noted, and no further action required.
NATS	General	General	NATS confirmed that no impact is anticipated and therefore	Noted, and no further action required.

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
Safeguarding LTD		comments	it had no formal comments to make. Contact details were provided for future consultations.	
Northern Powergrid[2]	Other projects	Existing infrastructure	Northern Powergrid provided plans indicating the location of their infrastructure that falls within the red line boundary. Request was made to confirm any interfaces and crossing points with Northern Powergrid assets.	The Applicant has engaged with Northern Powergrid regarding interfaces and crossing points including electrical connections for the permanent facilities and potential interactions with the proposed pipeline. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	General	General opposition	Northern Powergrid will object the DCO until the concerns can be addressed. Engagement was requested.	The Applicant has engaged with Northern Powergrid regarding interfaces and crossing points including electrical connections for the permanent facilities and potential interactions with the proposed pipeline. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
East Lindsey District Council	Community	Social Value	Feedback questioned the local benefits of hosting an NSIP, in terms of providing a legacy in the community. Suggestions such as the connection to the Local Towns Fund for Mablethorpe, and engagement with the Connected Coast Board were noted.	The Applicant is committed to working with the local community, but as the Proposed Development is currently in its pre-financial investment decision phase, it cannot yet commit to specific projects.
	Consultation	Consultation documents	Feedback noted the PEIR provides a good starting point, however it should be further informed by detailed fieldwork and evidence gathering which will follow best practice.	Since the production of the PEIR, further desk-based data have been collected and environmental field surveys have continued to be undertaken to inform the environmental baseline.
		Consultation process	The council remained committed to engaging with the Project as it moves forward.	Noted. The Applicant has regularly engaged with East Lindsey District Council in the pre-application period and will continue to do so going forward.
	Environmental impacts	Landscape and visual	Feedback was provided on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) viewpoints. It was noted that the viewpoints represent a full range of receptor types and sensitivity and are reasonably well spaced out along the proposed pipeline corridor. Feedback noted that most of the viewpoints are located on road corridors. Whilst road users are potential visual receptors, they are typically less sensitive to change compared to footpath users or residents. Several refinements of the viewpoint locations were noted, including suggestions to change the location of the viewpoint to a more representative location or to represent a more sensitive receptor. A list of additional viewpoints and photomontage locations was also provided.	A response was provided to East Lindsey District Council on the 9 June 2023, explaining how East Lindsey District Council comments were taken into account. Subsequent engagement with the local authority has taken place regarding viewpoints and the Applicant has explained the reasoning for the final viewpoints selected. Table 7-5 of Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.7] includes an explanation of this.

[2] Northern Powergrid is also a S44 landowner with a registered interest in land.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			It was noted that the final viewpoint locations would require agreement with the determining authority and should be guided by detailed site observation and assessment. Where viewpoints represent multiple visual receptors, the assessment must relate to the potential impacts of the highest sensitivity receptor.	
		Noise and vibration	**Study area** A review was provided of the baseline sound monitoring methodology. It was noted the study area for sound effects needed to be clarified as it was not clear what distance applies at the Theddlethorpe facility and block valve stations.	The study area for the noise and vibration assessment has been included on Figure 13-1 in Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration of the Environmental Statement (Application Document 6.2).
			Sensitive receptors Feedback disagreed with the statement that the sensitive receptors being considered are those nearest the Project. It was noted this would only be the case if noise emissions from the Project are consistent along the entire length of the pipeline. Feedback noted more information was required on how construction information has been used to determine the receptor locations. It was noted that further information is required on the potential for additional receptors to be added which are further from the project than those identified. It was suggested that AONBs are considered noise sensitive and justification for its exclusion was requested. Feedback noted various amendments and observations from identified sensitive receptors. It was suggested that location R1 was incorrect.	Noise sensitive receptors within the study area have been considered in the noise assessment which is reported in Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration of the Environmental Statement (Application Document 6.2). Noise and Vibration. Locations nearest to the Proposed Development were selected for baseline sound monitoring. Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is not classed as a human receptor and has not been covered as part of the acoustic assessment in line National Policy Guidance. The location of R1 on the figure was incorrect and should have been located further north, this has since been corrected.
			Sound monitoring methodology Feedback noted that further information is required on the proposed duration of ‘short-term attended measurements’, as well as justification of the proposed process. The Council noted it is unclear whether the short-term measurements will be used to determine baseline noise level, at receptors that could be impacted by operational noise or noise from construction outside of core working hours. It was noted it could be necessary to determine baseline sound at times outside of the standard construction working times. Additionally, specific feedback was provided on the proposed monitoring locations, relating to distance.	Short-term attended measurements were conducted for a period of one hour at each location. Observations were made during the attended monitoring to understand whether noise conditions can be considered as representative of the area. Short-term baseline monitoring was undertaken to fulfil the requirement of EIA Regulations to define the baseline conditions; however, the construction noise assessment is based on the typical approach of defining absolute construction noise levels for the Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) and Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL). Consequently, baseline monitoring has provided contextual information that does not affect the result of the construction noise assessment.

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Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
	Other projects	Geological Disposal Facility (GDF)	The Council noted they were aware of the proposal for a GDF at Theddlethorpe and engagement of the GDF project with the Community Working Partnership. Feedback suggested a similar dialogue should be undertaken by Harbour Energy with other NSIP promotors to ensure impacts are minimised, with maximum benefits derived for local communities.	The Applicant is committed to working with the local community, but as the Proposed Development is currently in its pre-financial investment decision phase, it cannot yet commit to specific projects.
	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Noted the location of the pipeline route through East Lindsey District Council boundary and provided appropriate highways details for the southern section of the route.	Noted, and this information has informed the Applicant's preliminary traffic management and routeing.
The Coal Authority	Environmental impacts	Geology and hydrology	Confirmed that the EIA will not be required to consider coal mine workings and further consultation is also not required.	Noted, and no further action is required.
	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Feedback noted that parts of the proposed pipeline route (within section 5) lie within the coalfield area, however this is only categorised as Development Low Risk.	The coalfield area will continue to be considered as part of the detailed design of the pipeline route and suitable mitigation will be implemented if required.
The Forestry Commission	Environmental impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	Confirmed the absence of Ancient Woodland within the Project area. The presence of woodland established with the support of public money was noted. It was noted these grants were still in obligation and would be required to create a woodland before the end of the obligation period.	Existing woodland has been considered as part of the Proposed Development and these have been avoided as far as possible. Where impacts remain, woodland established with public money will be considered as part of the detailed design of the pipeline route and suitable mitigation will be implemented if required.
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	Planning	DCO process	HSE confirmed it would provide the appropriate statutory advice once approached by the Planning Inspectorate.	Noted, and the Applicant has engaged with HSE throughout the pre-application period and will continue to do so.
National Highways[3]	Planning	DCO process	It was noted that engagement had recently taken place and the scoping of the route was not detailed. It was noted these matters would be revisited as Harbour Energy prepares the documents to submit for the DCO. A technical memorandum was attached for review.	Further engagement has been undertaken with National Highways.
	Traffic	Traffic management	Noted main points of interest are located where the pipeline passes through North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire, particularly the intended crossings of the A160 and A180. Harbour Energy will need to work closely with National Highways' Operational team prior and during construction.	The Applicant has engaged with National Highways regarding crossing their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
Environment	Consultation	Consultation process	The EA noted it had reviewed the PEIR and had provided comments that fall within their remit.	The Applicant has considered the EA feedback in developing the final Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.1 to EN070008/APP/6.2.21], and

[3] National Highways is also a S44 landowner with a registered interest in land.

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
Agency (EA)[4]				has also had additional engagement following the statutory consultation.
	Environmental impacts	Geology and hydrogeology	The EA note the inclusion of the groundwater considerations listed within the scope of the EIA, and the corrections to hydrogeological features, and welcome opportunities to be consulted on further hydrogeological and remediation assessments.	Noted, the Applicant has continued to engage with the EA on topics that have required further discussion following statutory consultation.
			The sensitivity criteria for hydrogeology was queried. All Source Protection Zones (SPZs) delineate catchments for regionally important public water supplies, but different travel times; any SPZ, 1, 2 or 3 should be considered at least medium-high risk. SPZ 3 does not equate to agricultural/industrial sources, but by definition is delineated as the total catchment around potable or public water supplies. The EA suggest SPZ 3 should be considered medium sensitivity as a minimum and SPZ 1 and 2 should be considered high sensitivity. Also, the EA suggest removing wording around the potential for replacement of geology in the criteria.	The SPZ sensitivity has been amended to align with the EA's comments, with the sensitivity for SPZs increased, and the queried wording relating to replacement geology removed within the Environmental Statement (Document Reference 6.2).
			The EA disagree with the duration of impacts to hydrogeology (principal and secondary aquifers, SPZs and abstractions) being classed as 'short term' in relation to pollution incidents and contamination. The EA noted the difficulty of remediating groundwater once it has been contaminated, therefore suggested this was revised to recognise the risk.	The ES has considered the duration of potential effects within the magnitude rating and the overall assessment has been adjusted to consider hydrogeological receptors as higher risk than previously identified in the PEIR based on feedback from the EA, taking into account that the duration of impacts could be longer term.
			Clarification was requested on which party was responsible for remediating potential contamination at the Immingham and Theddlethorpe facilities, prior to construction. Appropriate guidance for developers was provided and the importance of factoring remediation, verification and reporting processes into the Project programme was reinforced.	The proposed land for the Immingham and Theddlethorpe facilities is not owned by Harbour Energy. Harbour Energy is continuing to negotiate terms for a long-term lease with the relevant landowners.
		Materials and waste	It is vital access to high-risk waste storage areas is available 24/7 for emergency services.	There are no proposals to close either of the two access routes to the waste facility and access will be maintained 24/7.
			The EA noted the formal definition of waste, as per the industry code of practice, and outlined the relevant waste management legislation for contaminated soil. It was noted that Harbour Energy must characterise contaminated materials both chemically and physically in line with the relevant British Standard. The EA outlined quantifications to qualify as a hazardous	Harbour Energy will comply with any relevant standards as required and notes the quantifications to qualify as a hazardous waste producer.

[4] The Environment Agency is also a S44 landowner with a registered interest in land.

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			waste producer.	
			Pollution Prevention and Environmental Emergency Response Plans should refer to the groundwater sensitivity of the pipeline corridor.	Pollution Prevention and Environmental Emergency Response Plans for the construction phase will be developed by the appointed construction contractor, and operational plans will be produced by Harbour Energy ahead of operation. These will have due regard to groundwater sensitivity as required.
		Water environment	**Abstraction** The EA reported that the lack of water available for abstraction process needs to be considered throughout construction and operation. The EA noted it cannot be guaranteed licences will be granted, therefore suggested it would be beneficial to apply early, and have alternative plans if licences are rejected. The opportunity for trading with other users within the same catchment was noted and confirmation of the options for sourcing water for testing should also be clarified.	Water will be required for various tasks during construction and for the majority of these tasks water bowsers will be used which will be filled at source. Additional water will be required for hydrostatic testing. Two options for the source of the hydrotest water are currently being explored. The first is via a water supply provided by the P66 site, and the second is from water sourced from outside of the local area and delivered to the site by road-going water tanker. For the purpose of the assessment, it is the latter scenario which has been assessed, with traffic numbers included in the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.12.5].
			Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) The EA confirmed that the Project crosses six watercourses and project infrastructure (Immingham and Theddlethorpe facilities and temporary compounds) fall within the floodplain. Facilities sited within Flood Zone 2 and 3 must be included in the FRA. Further information on flood defences was provided alongside information on water consent and licensing requirements. Further information is required on the replacement of the dune isolation valve. Regulations surrounding environmental permitting were outlined, including details of exemptions. Overall, further consultation is required on the preliminary flood risk assessment, particularly as flood risk of above ground structures is not assessed. The full FRA must assess the risk of flooding to and from the development, from all sources of flooding to the scheme as a whole, including residual risk. The FRA must demonstrate how risk (for each phase) will be managed to ensure that the development remains safe and operational throughout its lifetime, taking climate change into account, without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible reducing flood risk overall. The FRA should also provide evidence that appropriate mitigation measures, including flood resilience techniques, have been incorporated.	Further consultation has been undertaken in relation to flood risk matters, as reported in Chapter 11 Water Environment of the Environmental Statement (ES) [EN070008/APP/6.1 to EN070008/APP/6.2.21].
			For development defined as ‘Essential Infrastructure’, it	Further consultation has been undertaken in relation to flood risk matters, as

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			should be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe in times of flood. Therefore, the EA recommends that all critical operational elements should be located above the flood depths expected for the 0.1% (1 in 1000) scenario including climate change, appropriate to the lifetime of development. The assessment notes that it may be necessary to assess the credible maximum climate change and refer to the H++ scenario for sea level rise only. The relevant National Policy Statements also suggest a 'credible maximum' is applied to account for future flood risk. The Summary of Flood Risk section should be reviewed and refined taking into account the additional Environment Agency data. Further assessment of the risk of flooding to and from the proposals will inform the appropriate mitigation (e.g. trenchless crossings) and any other additional measures that are identified as necessary.	reported in Chapter 11 Water Environment of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.11].
			Feedback noted the loss of floodplain storage should be included within the likely impacts during the construction and decommissioning phases. All infrastructure must be designed to remain safe and operational to withstand a flood and further assessment will inform the proposed mitigation. River crossings must be facilitated using trenchless techniques to prevent disturbing ground conditions and flood defence stability. Risks associated with crossing defences and watercourses with raised embankments will need to be assessed and appropriate mitigations developed. Early engagement on main river crossings is welcomed by the EA.	The Flood Risk Assessment [EN070008/APP/6.2.11] includes an assessment of any loss of floodplain storage, and compensation thereof. All infrastructure will be designed to remain safe during flood conditions. Operation of the facilities would cease during flood breach conditions. All main rivers are proposed to be crossed using trenchless techniques and where plant and machinery need to cross main river this will be achieved through the use of a temporary bridge that does not interfere with any flood defences present.
			Noted that the Project has a design life of approximately 25 years, and that appropriate maintenance should be operational for approximately 40 years. The Planning Practice Guidance has recently been updated and suggests the lifetime of a non-residential development depends on the characteristics of that development but a period of at least 75 years is likely to form a starting point for assessment. In addition, it goes on to mention that some major infrastructure projects may have an anticipated lifetime significantly beyond 100 years. Full justification for the lifetime considered in your assessment should be provided.	The Flood Risk Assessment [EN070008/APP/6.2.11] assesses flood risk to and from the development in line with the requirements of the Planning Practice Guide, a 75-year lifetime for non-residential development. In terms of the residual risk should a breach or overtopping of the flood defences occur, the assessment has been based on the Hazard, Depth and Velocity modelling/mapping provided by the Environment Agency for the current scenario and for the year 2115.
			The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment acknowledges that there are significant gaps and that further consultation is required. It only assess the pipeline route and not the above	The Flood Risk Assessment assesses flood risk to the pipeline and all above ground infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development. The supporting Drainage Strategy outlines how surface water run-off will be

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			ground structures.	managed for the associated above ground infrastructure e.g. the Immingham and Theddlethorpe reception facilities.
			Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment The preliminary WFD assessment appears to include the correct information from the Catchment Data Explorer and has identified the appropriate water bodies.	Noted, and no further action required.
			The assessment indicates that groundwater is scoped into the WFD assessment for both Quantity and Chemical elements, due to groundwater ingress to excavations. For Quantity, the potential for uncontrolled water resource loss, due to unexpected artesian flow, should also be included. For Chemistry, the potential for pollution from disturbing contaminated ground (mobilising contaminants) or pollution incidents should be included. Both of these will be mitigated within the CEMP however reference to the potential risk should be made.	The potential for uncontrolled water resource loss, due to unexpected artesian flow and the potential for pollution from disturbing contaminated ground (mobilising contaminants) or pollution incidents have been included within Appendix 11.4 WFD Assessment of the Environmental Statement (Application Document 6.4).
			The assessment states that the foul drainage arrangements for welfare facilities are 'anticipated to consist of a self-contained independent non-mains domestic storage and/or treatment system. An alternative where this is not possible, would be for a self-contained foul drainage system to a septic tank or similar. These tanks would be regularly emptied under contract with a registered recycling and waste management contractor.' Septic tanks have a discharge outlet and are not contained systems. Under General Binding Rules (GBRs) (General binding rules for small sewage discharges (SSDs) with effect from January 2015 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)) septic tanks cannot discharge to surface water, only to ground, and if GBRs can't be met then an EPR permit will be required. This needs further consideration/clarification.	Foul drainage requirements will be developed as part of the next design phase and implemented by the construction contractor in accordance with all relevant regulation and guidance, Including the noted GBRs and SSDs.
			Groundwater and chalk streams The EA welcomed the provision of a Water Management Plan, Drainage Management Plan and Water Efficiency Management Plan. Feedback on drainage for welfare facilities was also provided. Feedback noted the mitigations outlined to protect groundwater from major accidents is deemed as appropriate.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Clarification is needed on the connectivity between groundwater and surface water towards coastal areas towards the east of the study area. Potential hydraulic disconnect was noted along the eastern extent, with	Following consultation with the EA and a review of geology it was confirmed that the connectivity is likely from the perched superficial aquifer. This is addressed in Chapter 11 Water Environment of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.11].

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			continuity noted between deposits further east.	
			The importance of Chalk Stream habitats was noted, including the watercourses of North Beck, Laceby Beck and Waithe Beck and it was stressed this must be considered upon development of the EIA. The EA noted it would be beneficial of the Applicant to work with organisations such as the Lincolnshire Chalk Stream Partnership to contribute towards the improvement of these streams.	All chalk streams will be crossed using trenchless techniques.
			Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Opportunities for BNG were outlined, including river restoration.	We recognise the importance of rivers in this area, and in particular the importance of chalk streams. We have begun engagement with the Lincolnshire Chalk Stream Partnership and hope to include river restoration in our BNG delivery.
		Major accidents	Mitigations to protect groundwater from major accidents is deemed as appropriate.	Noted, and no further action required.
	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	The proposed route corridor, including sections of the route, temporary construction works and permanent infrastructure falls within the floodplain.	Chapter 11 Water Environment of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.11] includes the results of the Flood Risk Assessment undertaken.
	Construction compound	Construction compound	Above ground infrastructure, such as the temporary compounds are located within the floodplain. These must be included in the Flood Risk Assessment to ensure the development will be safe and not increase flood risk.	Chapter 11 Water Environment of the ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.11] includes the results of the Flood Risk Assessment undertaken. This included consideration of the above ground elements of the project.
		Crossing impacts	The EA highlighted that the impacts of construction associated with crossing defences and watercourses with raised embankments should be addressed. This assessment will inform the relevant mitigation (including trenchless techniques). The working corridor will impact main river and floodplain; therefore, access is required for maintenance.	Chapter 11 Water Environment of the ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.11] includes the results of the Flood Risk Assessment undertaken. This has included consideration of any crossings of defences. Access will be maintained to flood defences at all times.
			The EA welcomed early discussions on the main river crossings, particularly on methodology and temporary works to facilitate pipeline installation.	Further consultation was undertaken including consideration of main river crossings, all of which are trenchless. Proposed crossing techniques have been discussed with the Environment Agency.
		Crossing points	The EA noted that trenchless techniques are the preferred method of pipeline installation at main river crossings. This technique helps avoid unnecessary disturbance to ground conditions and defence stability. The EA note that until preferred options are confirmed, it cannot fully judge the impact of proposed watercourse crossings. The EA noted the proposed crossing for Greyfleet Drain is uncut and that until preferred options are confirmed, it	Further consultation was undertaken including consideration of main river crossings, all of which are trenchless. Proposed crossing techniques have been discussed with the Environment Agency.

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Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			cannot judge the impact on the proposed watercourse crossings.	
		CEMP	Welcome the proposed inclusion and development of environmental aspects outlined in section E. In particular, concerning E3 and E8; the EA look forward to further correspondence in relation to the proposed Dewatering Scheme and the Discovery Strategy for dealing with potential unsuspected contamination. Highlighted the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (version 2), which provides operators with a framework for determining whether or not excavated material arising from site during remediation and/ or land development works is waste or has ceased to be waste. Developers should ensure that all contaminated materials are adequately characterised both chemically and physically in line with British Standard BS EN 14899:2005 'Characterization of Waste - Sampling of Waste Materials - Framework for the Preparation and Application of a Sampling Plan' and that the permitting status of any proposed treatment or disposal activity is clear. If the total quantity of hazardous waste material produced or taken off-site is 500kg or greater in any 12-month period, the developer will need to register with the EA as a hazardous waste producer.	A preliminary Hydrogeological Risk Assessment has been undertaken for the site [EN070008/APP/6.2.9]. Where dewatering is required, a dewatering scheme will be developed prior to construction (in consultation with the Environment Agency and appropriate public water abstraction companies) to demonstrate that there is an effective strategy to manage water arising from the operations and, where required, sufficient proposals to treat the water prior to controlled discharge. Any such assessment will consider the effects of any draw down or impacts on nearby abstractions or resources. Guidance in The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection will be followed, and where necessary, the pre-requisites for abstraction licensing will be considered, as well as timescales associated with obtaining the licence. Additionally, if required, the proposed approach for the contamination inspection and discovery strategy will be outlined and agreed with the EA following the ground investigation and prior to construction. Management of excavated material and other waste will be in accordance with all applicable guidance, standards and regulations.
Boston Borough Council	General	General comments	The council confirmed it had no comments to make on the proposals.	Noted, and no further action required.
NHS Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board	General	General comments	The Care Board confirmed it had no comments to make on the proposals.	Noted, and no further action required.
Sport England	Consultation	Consultation process	Sports England noted it reserves the right to object to the application if it feels it doesn't meet the Playing Fields Policy or further criteria of the National Planning Policy Framework.	Sport England is eligible to register as an 'Interested Party' once the application for a DCO has been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate and then may then submit a relevant representation providing their comments on the scheme to the Examining Authority. The design for the Proposed Development has been an iterative process and the location of features and sensitive receptors have been considered. We understand that a key element of the Sport England policy document titled, *Playing Fields Policy and Guidance* (Published March 2018) is to avoid the loss or reduction in playing fields. The impact of the Proposed Development on playing fields has been considered as part of the socio-economic impact assessment in Environmental Impact Assessment and no impacts are predicted [EN070008/APP/6.2.16].

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
	Environmental impacts	Socio-economic	It was noted that local planning authorities may hold more detailed information on the location of sports facilities and playing fields. If any impacts resided on these open spaces, it should be included in the socioeconomics section of the EIA. Sports fields and playing fields should be identified as a receptor within the EIA. Any impacts should be mitigated against.	Local planning authorities have been consulted both informally in regular meetings and the non-statutory consultation, and during the statutory consultation. The impact of the Proposed Development on playing fields has been considered as part of the socio-economic impact assessment in Environmental Impact Assessment and no impacts are predicted.
	General	General comments	Sports England noted it reviewed the proposals in line with NPPF and against its own playing fields policy. Sports England noted it opposes granting planning permission for any development that leads to the loss or prejudice of playing field.	The Applicant is aware of the Sport England policy document titled, *Playing Fields Policy and Guidance* (Published March 2018) is to avoid the loss or reduction in playing fields. The impact of the Proposed Development on playing fields has been considered as part of the socio-economic impact assessment in Environmental Impact Assessment and no impacts are predicted ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.16].
	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Sports England noted that following assessment of the proposed pipeline route and associated work, it is not considered to impact or prejudice the use of land being used as playing field.	Noted, and no further action required.
	Planning policy	Planning	Sports England outlined the relevant planning policy relating to playing fields, included within the NPPF (''the 2015 Order''). Playing fields were defined in planning terms and Sports England noted it opposes granting planning permission for any development that leads to the loss or prejudice of playing field. As per the EIA, playing fields or sports facilities identified would need to be classed as receptors, with assessment carried out to quantify the impact and associated mitigation conducted.	The Applicant is aware of the Sport England policy document titled, *Playing Fields Policy and Guidance* (Published March 2018) is to avoid the loss or reduction in playing fields. The impact of the Proposed Development on playing fields has been considered as part of the socio-economic impact assessment in Environmental Impact Assessment and no impacts are predicted.
National Grid[5]	Construction	Crossing points	A Deed of Indemnity is required for any crossing of the National Grid, easement including cables.	The Applicant has engaged with National Grid regarding crossing their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
			Pipeline crossings National Grid outlined the terms for crossing its existing pipeline – High Pressure Gas Pipeline – Feeder. A summary of these points is outlined below. • Where existing roads cannot be used, construction traffic should only cross the pipeline at locations agreed by engineers. These points should be fenced off with a post and wire fencing along an easement of six metres; • Temporary rafts should protect the pipeline at crossing	The Applicant has engaged with National Grid regarding crossing their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.

[5] National Grid is also a S44 landowner with a registered interest in land.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			points. National Grid will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure.	
			Cable crossings National Grid questioned what section of overhead line the pipeline will cross. National Grid outlined the terms for cables crossing its existing pipeline – High Pressure Gas Pipeline – Feeder. A summary of these points is outlined below. • Cables for the Project may cross the National Grid pipeline at a perpendicular angle. • A National grid representative must supervise any cable crossing its pipeline. • Impact protection slabs should be laid between the cable and pipeline if the cable is located above the pipeline. The clearance distance was outlined for cables crossing above and below the National Grid pipeline.	The Applicant has engaged with National Grid regarding crossing their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
		Pipeline installation techniques	National Grid obtain a Deed of Easement for its pipelines, therefore ground cover above the National Grid pipeline should not be reduced or increased during the installation of the Viking CCS pipeline to ensure its integrity. The Deed additionally prevents the placement of new buildings or structures. Written permission must be obtained from National Grid, prior to commencing works within the easement strip.	The Applicant has engaged with National Grid regarding crossing their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
			If excavations are planned within three metres of the high-pressure pipeline, or within 10 metres of an above ground installation, the depth and position of the existing pipeline must be established on site by a National Grid representative. Demolition is not permitted within 150 metres of the pipeline without a vibration assessment being conducted.	Noted. The Applicant has engaged with National Grid regarding works with designated proximity of their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
			National Grid noted a budget and letter of intent would be drafted, and engineering costs must be accepted by Harbour Energy.	The Applicant has engaged with National Grid regarding crossing their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	General	General opposition	National Grid noted its holding objection to the Viking CCS pipeline, which will cross its High-Pressure Gas Pipeline – Feeder. The location of the existing pipeline was provided.	The Applicant has and will continue to engage with National Grid regarding their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
			National Grid highlighted that the deed of consent process	The Applicant has engaged with National Grid regarding crossing their assets

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			will need to be followed for the Viking CCS pipeline to be installed across the National Grid easement.	along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	Land	Land access	National Grid's access to existing pipelines must be maintained both during and after construction.	The Applicant has and will continue to engage with National Grid regarding their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	Other projects	Existing pipelines	The Viking CCS pipeline crosses over the National Grid High-Pressure Gas Pipeline – Feeder.	The Applicant has and will continue to engage with National Grid regarding their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
			National Grid confirmed interaction testing will need to be completed to confirm there is no interference with the existing pipeline. It also noted written permission is required before works commence within the easement strip.	The Applicant has and will continue to engage with National Grid regarding their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	National Grid questioned what section of overhead line the pipeline will cross.	The Applicant has and will continue to engage with National Grid regarding their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	Planning	DCO process	For the deed of consent to be granted, National Grid outlined the following information requirements: - route map of the pipeline outlining the crossing points over the National Grid pipeline; - cross sectional drawing of the crossing points, showing separation distances; - RAMS for pipeline installation; and interaction testing.	The Applicant has and will continue to engage with National Grid regarding their assets along the pipeline route. Further engagement will be undertaken to establish technical compliance and agreement at all interfaces prior to construction.
	Planning	Planning policy	National Grid noted the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 1992, Land use rules and guidance published by the Health and Safety Executive which may affect the Viking CCS pipeline development.	This feedback is noted and the Applicant has considered all relevant legislation and guidance in developing the Proposed Development.
	Safety	Pipeline safety regulations and legislation	National Grid highlighted work should be conducted in line with the British Standards: • BS EN 13509:2003 - Cathodic protection measurement techniques; • BS EN 12954:2001 - Cathodic protection of buried or immersed metallic structures – General principles and application for pipelines; and • BS 7361 Part 1 - Cathodic Protection Code of Practice for land and marine applications.	The pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations.

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Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
		Safety clearance for existing infrastructure	National Grid noted the Health and Safety Executive's guidance document and National Grid specifications for safety working close to high pressure gas pipelines and infrastructure.	This feedback is noted and the Applicant has considered all relevant legislation and guidance in developing the Proposed Development.
			A National Grid representative will monitor the works to ensure they are compliant.	The Applicant is content that a National Grid representative will be required to monitor relevant works to ensure compliance.
National Grid Carbon Limited, part of National Grid Ventures (NGCL)[6]	Consultation	Consultation process	NGCL acknowledged the statutory consultation for Viking CCS pipeline and outlined the premise of the Project. NGCL confirmed the Viking CCS pipeline is separate to NGV's HLCP project.	Noted. However, it is now understood that NGCL is no longer involved in the HLCP project.
	General	General comments	NGCL outlined its role, including responsibility for developing and operating energy businesses in the United Kingdom and United States. It was noted NGV is part of the East Coast Cluster, one of the first Carbon Capture Usage and Storage (CCUS) clusters.	Noted. However, it is now understood that NGCL is no longer involved in the HLCP project.
	General environment	Carbon capture process	National Grid acknowledged the Project's assessment of how the delivery of onshore and offshore components of the project could provide transport infrastructure options to assist industrial emitters to decarbonise.	Noted. However, it is now understood that NGCL is no longer involved in the HLCP project.
	Other projects	Proposed projects	NGCL detailed the proposed Humber Low Carbon Pipelines (HLCP) Project, including the Project extent and storage site location in the North Sea. It was noted the Project would enable projects in the area to connect to the CO_2 transport and storage network to reduce emissions.	Noted. However, it is now understood that NGCL is no longer involved in the HLCP project.
			The routing and consultation process was outlined and National Grid Ventures outlined the dialogue with the Planning Inspectorate regarding its DCO application which will include the location of Mean Low Water Springs.	Noted. However, it is now understood that NGCL is no longer involved in the HLCP project.
			NGCL confirmed the Viking CCS pipeline is separate to NGCL's HLCP project. It also noted that the HLCP would include a 'multi-junction' near Killingholme to facilitate future carbon and hydrogen pipeline expansion to serve industrial emitters in Lincolnshire.	Noted. However, it is now understood that NGCL is no longer involved in the HLCP project.
Canal and River Trust	Consultation	Consultation process	It was noted that the Project was already corresponding with Louth Navigation Trust (LNT) and the Canal and River Trust advised that consideration is given to any response, particularly with regards to the impact of the Project on LNT's preservation and regeneration objectives.	The Applicant has engaged with the LNT and does not consider it will impact its objectives.
	Environmental impacts	Water environment	Noted that impact was not anticipated on land owned or operated by the Trust. It was noted the closest waterway	The Proposed Development will not impact the River Witham.

[6] National Grid Ventures is also a S44 landowner with a registered interest in land.

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			was the River Witham, around 30km south west of the proposed pipeline route. It was noted if the scheme was altered to impact the Trust's waterways, further consultation would be welcomed to advise of any impacts.	
			The Louth Canal, located southwest of Alvingham, is not owned by the Canal and River Trust, however it supports the preservation and protection of inland waterways for public benefit.	Noted, and no further action required.
North East Lindsey Drainage Board[7]	Consultation	Consultation process	The Board noted it is in contact with the Project to agree the principles for the watercourse crossing and consenting process for the proposed permanent and temporary works. An appropriate contact was provided for further consultations.	The Applicant has had ongoing engagement with the drainage board to understand its requirements and will continue to do so during detailed design and construction.
	Environmental impacts	Water environment	Part of the pipeline is located within the North East Lindsey Drainage Board boundary, and several Board maintained watercourses are impacted by the Viking CCS pipeline project.	The Board maintained watercourses have been considered and requirements have been addressed through the design development to date.
	Planning	Planning process	It was noted that under the Board's Byelaws, prior written consent is required for any works (both permanent and temporary) under, over or within the byelaw distance of 9 metres of the top of the watercourse bank maintained by the Board. Feedback confirmed this was also the case under the Land Drainage Act 1991, including for works or structures within any watercourse including infilling or diversions.	The Applicant has had ongoing engagement with the drainage board to understand its requirements and will continue to do so during detailed design and construction.
Peterborough City Council	General	General comments	The Council noted that due to the remote location of the Project, the Council did not wish to make any comments.	Noted, and no further action required.
Lincolnshire County Council[8]	Above ground infrastructure	Block valve stations	The Council noted that impacts from block valve stations will be transitionary during the construction period.	The Applicant will seek to manage any impacts during the construction period. The potential visual impacts of the Block Valve Stations are considered in the ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
		Vent stacks	Feedback noted that impacts from block valve stations are likely to be transitionary during the construction period. The Council noted that it was important to obtain viewpoints associated with these stations, in particular the viewpoint for Theddlethorpe due to the proposed vent stack.	The potential visual impacts of the Block Valve Stations and the Theddlethorpe Facilities are considered in the ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
	Consultation	Consultation process	The Council noted due to the nature of the matters raised, it was not practical to respond using the consultation form. It was noted several disciplines had reviewed the PEIR.	The feedback form was intended to give people a structured method for responding to the consultation, but was not mandatory. The Applicant's response was submitted via email (and attachments) and this has been fully considered by the Applicant.

[7] North East Lindsey Drainage Board is also a S44 landowner with a registered interest in land.
[8] Lincolnshire County Council is also a S44 landowner with a registered interest in land.

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Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			It was noted at this stage of the development, further information was required, it was noted that the Project's archaeological consultants contact the Council at the earliest opportunity.	A number of meetings have been held with the Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) archaeologist.
			The Council noted they would continue to engage with the Project.	Noted, and the Applicant has continued to engage with LCC since the close of the statutory consultation.
	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	The Project should be clear about the amount of agricultural land to be lost. Careful consideration should be given to the amount of time Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land will be unavailable for during the construction phase and appropriate mitigation should be put in place to ensure this is minimal.	In any one location the works are likely to be completed within one year, during which BMV land affected by the Proposed Development will be unavailable for use. Impacts on BMV are presented in ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.10], Chapter 10 Agriculture and Soils.
			The Council noted that land should be restored back to a condition where it will not suffer a loss in yield following construction.	Land will be restored back to a condition where it will not suffer any permanent loss of yield. Any evidenced temporary loss of yield will be compensated for.
		Environmental mitigations	Feedback noted with regards to archaeology, the EIA will require a combination of comprehensive desk-based research, non-intrusive surveys and intrusive field evaluation to determine the full extent of the proposed impact. This information should be used to minimise the impact on the historic environment. It was noted that a full understanding of the depth, extent and importance of surviving archaeology must be determined prior to approving a mitigation strategy. The Council noted the provision of sufficient baseline information was required by planning regulations.	The Council's comments are noted. A comprehensive cultural heritage desk-based assessment has been undertaken. Non-intrusive survey, in the form of a detailed archaeological geophysical survey, is underway. An intrusive field evaluation is proposed and a Written Scheme of Investigation for this work is currently in the process of being agreed with the Council and other heritage statutory consultees. The survey results will feed into a detailed archaeological mitigation strategy which will be agreed with the Council during the course of the Public Examination of the DCO.
		Geology and hydrogeology	The Council noted the impact on surface water flood risk would be low and limited to construction.	Noted, and the Applicant will seek to manage any impacts during the construction period through its Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP).
		Landscape and visual	The Council noted it would welcome early sight of viewpoints to ensure these can be agreed. It was noted viewpoints associated with block valve stations would be the most important and the proposed vent stack at the Theddlethorpe facility.	Viewpoint locations were included in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report available at statutory consultation. The potential visual impacts of the Block Valve Stations and the Theddlethorpe Facilities are considered in the ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
			The methodology for viewpoints was noted as acceptable, however the Council highlighted that it will be important to review the exact locations and photographs to enable an assessment of the impacts made.	Noted, these have now been prepared and can be found in ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
		Socioeconomic	The Council noted that from a growth perspective, what is proposed and mitigation measures appear to be reasonable.	Noted, no further action required.
	Historic environment	Archaeology	The Council noted concerns regarding the historic environment section of the PEIR and expressed	The Council's concerns were taken on board and a series of regular monthly meetings was set up to engage with the Council and respond to its concerns

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			disappointment that its comments on the scoping report hadn't been addressed. The Council noted this failed to meet national guidance, industry standards and stakeholder engagement policies and urged the archaeological consultants to contact the council.	alongside those of other heritage statutory consultees.
			Where proposed archaeological mitigation is by design or protection / preservation in situ, sufficient evaluation is essential to inform the process: the impact zone must be assessed sufficiently to inform the subsequent mitigation; a full understanding of the depth, extent and importance of the surviving archaeology must be determined prior to the approval of a mitigation strategy; and the impact of the proposed mitigation itself must be determined.	The Council's comments are noted. A comprehensive desk-based assessment has been undertaken, including cartographic analysis and a site walkover of the pipeline route. The desk-based assessment has been informed by a specialist review of aerial photographs and LiDAR coverage. Detailed geophysical (magnetometer) surveys have been undertaken and a staged programme of trial trenching is proposed. The survey results will feed into a detailed archaeological mitigation strategy which will be agreed with the Council during the course of the Public Examination of the DCO.
			Baseline information The Council reiterated the importance of providing sufficient baseline information through archaeological phased evaluation, to identify and assess impact on known or potential heritage assets. This is required by several planning regulations, including the Infrastructure Planning Regulations, 2017 and NPPF.	A comprehensive desk-based assessment has been undertaken, including cartographic analysis and a site walkover of the pipeline route. The desk-based assessment has been informed by a specialist review of aerial photographs and LiDAR coverage. Detailed geophysical (magnetometer) surveys have been undertaken and a staged programme of trial trenching is proposed. The survey results will feed into a detailed archaeological mitigation strategy which will be agreed with the Council during the course of the Public Examination of the DCO.
			A comprehensive desk-based assessment should be built on with aerial photos, a LiDAR assessment, and geophysical surveys. Additionally, data sources such as archaeological reports, relevant documents from the Record Office for each site should be provided.	A comprehensive desk-based assessment has been undertaken including a specialist Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis. Geophysical Surveys have been undertaken. Additional data sources have been consulted including previous archaeological reports, archive maps and cartographic sources.
			This information should be used to inform a trial trenching programme. It was noted trial trenching is required to identify known or unidentified archaeological remains.	An intrusive field evaluation (trial trenching) is proposed and a Written Scheme of Investigation for this work is currently in the process of being agreed with the Council and other heritage statutory consultees.
			Recommended study area The Council highlighted their previous recommendation that the landscape assessment should consist of a 2km radius from the site boundary, including all designated assets within a 5km radius. It was stated that this has not been used.	A study area comprising 2km from the Draft Order Limits has been defined to provide historical and archaeological context and to identify designated heritage assets with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. Considering the nature of the Proposed Development and its likely visibility level within the landscape, the 2km study area is considered to be sufficient for identifying designated assets that may experience temporary or permanent changes to their setting. Designated heritage assets outside of the 2km study area and up to 5km, have been considered where the settings of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (heritage value) (being scheduled monuments, Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings) may be impacted.
			The Council noted that 500m either side of the corridor (referencing section 6.3) was insufficient and does not align with what was requested in the scoping report.	Data was gathered from the Council's Historic Environment Record for a distance of 1km from the Draft Order Limits. Once gathered and reviewed, much of the data was found to be irrelevant to the pipeline corridor, relating to many of

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
				the villages which the pipeline route avoids. The study area for non-designated heritage assets has therefore been defined as 500m from the Draft Order Limits. The 500m study area has been defined in order to capture detail about known heritage assets and will allow proportionate and sufficient archaeological context to be gathered to understand the potential for previously unknown heritage assets to be present. Non-designated heritage assets outside of the 500m study area and up to 1km have been considered where these provide context and inform the potential for unknown archaeology within the Draft Order Limits. Inclusion of assets outside of the defined study areas is based on research and professional judgment. Such assets are only discussed where the wider landscape forms a key contributing factor in their heritage value. This is in accordance with Historic England guidance, and where this has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.
			The full red line boundary must be evaluated, including proposed mitigation measures such as landscaping and habitat creation, as well as site compounds.	The full extent of the Draft Order Limits has been considered in the Desk-based Assessment, aerial photograph assessment and LiDAR analysis, geophysical survey and the proposed staged programme of trial trenching.
			Surveys The Council noted that archaeological and geophysical surveys have not been planned in consultation with the County Council. It was noted only the written element of the Written Scheme of Investigation has been discussed and the Council noted the 50m corridor proposed is insufficient and has not been agreed.	See comment above - the full extent of the Draft Order Limits is now covered by the geophysical survey. Consultation is ongoing with the Council to agree a WSI for archaeological evaluation (trial trenching).
			A review of Historic England's National Mapping Programme against historical environmental records is an insufficient approach.	Following consultation with the Council a specialist Aerial Photographic Assessment and LiDAR Analysis of the full Draft Order Limits has been undertaken.
			Archaeological sites presented in Table 8.2 of the PEIR have not yet been assessed in terms of significance or settings impacts.	Noted. A full impact assessment, including the assessment of the significance (value) of identified heritage assets, and the contribution to that significance (value) made by setting, is included in the Historic Environment Chapter of the Environmental Statement and its accompanying appendices.
			Mitigation The lack of specific mitigation measures was raised as a concern. It was noted that the production of the Landscape Mitigation Plan post-consent was unacceptable and should be submitted as part of the EIA. It was reiterated that full archaeological evaluation and mitigation is required for proposed ground impacts of any kind, including habitat creation and landscaping. This would allow for appropriate mitigation. A full understanding of the depth, extent and importance of surviving archaeology must be determined prior to approving a mitigation strategy. Feedback from the Council noted that the list provided of	Non-intrusive survey, in the form of a detailed archaeological geophysical survey, is underway. An intrusive field evaluation is proposed and a Written Scheme of Investigation for this work is currently in the process of being agreed with the Council and other heritage statutory consultees. The survey results will feed into a detailed archaeological mitigation strategy which will be agreed through the course of the Public Examination with the Council. The Council's concerns are noted and have been addressed in the Historic Environment chapter of the Environmental Statement. Consultation with the Council's Archaeological Advisors is ongoing.

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Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			preliminary mitigation during the construction phase consists of evaluation techniques rather than mitigation measures and stated consultation with the County archaeologist has not been conducted.	
			It was noted that monitoring is not acceptable as a blanket mitigation response. Any areas that are not archaeologically investigated that will be impacted by the development and cannot be accommodated by the programme will require excavation. Full trenching is essential for risk management purposes and to inform programme scheduling.	The Council's concerns regarding archaeological mitigation proposals in the PEIR are noted and have been considered further in the Historic Environment chapter of the Environmental Statement.
			Earthwork sites that face impact should be identified as soon as possible, and for post construction restoration purposes, a pre-commencement topographical survey is required.	A comprehensive site walkover survey has been undertaken in order to identify areas with upstanding earthworks that might be impacted by the construction of the pipeline. Topographical surveys will be undertaken to record these upstanding earthworks prior to construction and in order to restore their profile in the post-pipe construction landscaping phase.
			A firm evidence base is required to prove that the proposed work, including decommissioning will have no impact on surviving archaeology through direct impact and environmental changes.	A comprehensive baseline assessment has been provided in the Historic Environment Chapter of the Environmental Statement and its Appendices. Decommissioning impacts are considered in the chapter.
	Land	Surveys on land	For complete archaeological assessment, the EIA will require a full suite of comprehensive desk-based research, non- intrusive surveys, and intrusive field evaluation for the full extent of proposed impact.	A comprehensive cultural heritage desk-based assessment has been undertaken. Non-intrusive survey, in the form of a detailed archaeological geophysical survey, is underway. An intrusive field evaluation is proposed and a Written Scheme of Investigation for this work is currently in the process of being agreed with the Council and other heritage statutory consultees.
	Planning	Planning policy	The Council noted they are the planning authority for minerals and waste planning matters within Lincolnshire as well as for its own development, including schools and highways. The Development Plan impacted by the Viking CCS pipeline includes: • Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan; • Central Lincolnshire Local Plan; and • East Lindsey Local Plan.	The Applicant has taken these Development Plan Documents and the relevant land use allocations and policies within into account when developing the design for the Proposed Scheme. An Assessment of Compliance with the policies in these Development Plan Documents is presented within the Planning Statement [EN070008/APP/7.1].
	Transport	Traffic management	Feedback noted the highways assessment identifies several locations where construction traffic raises concerns. It was advised these are considered in detail and mitigations proposed in the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP).	The assessment of impacts relating to construction traffic is provided in Environmental Statement Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.12].
Newark and Sherwood District Council	Consultation	Consultation process	The Council noted that a planning officer had attended the online webinar event and following a review of the supporting documents, the Council confirmed they had no comments on the proposal.	Noted, and no further action required.

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West Lindsey District Council	Above ground infrastructure	Block valve stations	Whilst there are no block valve stations within the district of West Lindsey, the first block valve station (southwest of Aylesby) is of interest to the council. In relation to archaeology, it was noted that it would be unlikely that the station would result in permanent change to the setting of heritage assets, as the ground will be restored following construction.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Feedback also noted that the approach suggested for assessing operational noise from the station is also considered to be appropriate.	Noted, and no further action required.
	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Feedback noted that the pipeline corridor within West Lindsey district area lies within Grade 3 and Grade 2 listed agricultural land, therefore soil surveys would be supported prior to ES production. The Council confirmed it was content with additional mitigation and enhancement measures included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).	Detailed soil and ALC survey will be undertaken post-consent, targeted to areas of soil disturbance. The temporary nature of the work, and the return of the pipeline route to its existing use post construction, means significant effects are not anticipated. Coupled with this, the Draft Order Limits describe a much bigger area than will be required for the final pipeline construction and the final alignment and working are will not be defined until detailed design. Therefore, undertaking soil and ALC survey prior to the final routeing of the working corridor being defined (which will occur post-consent) would result in the majority of data collected being for areas where no disturbance would occur., The survey will therefore be undertaken post consent and prior to construction on any agricultural land within the defined working corridor (i.e., agricultural land subject to direct disturbance) so that the survey information can be used to inform the detailed Soil Management Plan (SMP) and provide baseline land quality data for the reinstatement of land within the working area of the pipeline.
		Ecology and biodiversity	Feedback supported the inclusion of planting strips or bunds at the block valve stations. It was noted this would reduce the visual impact and contribute to biodiversity net gain.	This is acknowledged and planting strips have been included as part of the design development at each block valve stations.
		Landscape and visual	Feedback noted the Council are content that significant impacts on landscape character and amenity are not likely to arise from the operation and maintenance of the pipeline. It was noted the block valve located southwest of Aylesby is also not anticipated to be harmful on landscape character.	Noted, and no further action required.
			It was highlighted that further consideration should be given to nearby Area of Great Landscape Value designation.	Environmental Statement Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual [EN070008/APP/6.2.7] includes and assessment of potential impacts on the Area of Great Landscape Value.
		Noise and vibration	The proposed working hours are deemed as acceptable in the rural areas of the Project; however, they should be reviewed if the corridor passes nearby residential properties to avoid prolonged disturbance during construction phases.	The potential for noise impacts, and associated mitigation, is reported in Environmental Statement Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration [EN070008/APP/6.2.13].
			The assessment of noise and vibration levels at the chosen receptors is welcomed by the Council and the method taken	Noted, and no further action required.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			to make predictions is also acceptable. Feedback also noted that the approach suggested for assessing operational noise from the station is also considered to be appropriate.	
	General	General support	The Council noted its support for the decarbonisation process across the Humber and Lincolnshire and opportunities for inward investment into future low-carbon economies.	Noted, and no further action required.
	Historic environment	Heritage sites	It was noted that the proposed pipeline route would run close to the identified heritage assets within Riby. It was agreed that it would be unlikely that the station would result in permanent change to the setting of heritage assets, as the ground will be restored following construction. Likely operational impacts should be included in the EIA.	Environmental Statement Chapter 8 Historic Environment [EN070008/APP/6.2.8] considers permanent setting effects of above ground infrastructure including the Block Valve Stations.
	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Feedback noted that around 1.5km of the pipeline route corridor passes through the West Lindsey District, from Riby Gap to the north east of Riby.	Noted, and no further action required.
Ministry of Defence (MOD)	General	General comments	Feedback confirmed the MOD did not have any safeguarding objections to the proposals. It noted that any variation of the parameters set out in the PEIR may significantly alter how the development impacts the MOD safeguarding requirements. The MOD should be consulted if the design changes to ensure assessments can be carried out.	The MoD was contacted as part of the Design Refinements Consultation.
UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) and Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID)	Environmental impacts	Health and wellbeing	Feedback outlined the complex nature of public health and how developments will have effects on the determinants of health. The importance of assessing an application's significant effects was noted.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Emissions to air rising from pipeline venting It was noted emissions to air have been scoped out for further assessment. It was highlighted that once operational the pipeline will generate impurities, and periodic venting would be required for maintenance or emergencies. It was recommended that the Applicant considered an assessment of emissions to air from venting during its operation and provide a statement justifying why the emissions do not require assessment.	Venting of small quantities of CO2 will be required prior to periodic maintenance of the pipeline system (approximately every two years). Operational emissions were therefore scoped out with the agreement of the Planning Inspectorate.

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			Electric and magnetic fields (EMFs) It was noted the application does not consider risks or impacts arising from EMFs, which are associated with connections to the electricity network. It was requested that Harbour Energy assess the impact of EMFs on public health, associated with the electrical connections of the development.	The impact of EMFs has been considered negligible for this project. This is covered within Section 17.4 of the ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.17].
			Human health and wellbeing Feedback noted that the OHID expects the ES to assess the wider determinants of health and wellbeing to determine whether they produce significant effects. These include: • access; • traffic and transport; • socioeconomics; and • land use.	Access and traffic and transport impacts are reported in Environmental Statement Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport [EN070008/APP/6.2.12]. Socioeconomic effects are reported in ES Chapter 16 Socio-economics. The majority of the pipeline route will have no permanent effects on land use, as land affected is mostly agricultural and will be returned to agriculture.
			The PEIR notes there are no established or accepted frameworks for assessing significant health effects. Feedback stated that the lack of assessment of significance on health effects does not conform to the relevant planning regulations [9] and an assessment must form part of the ES. Feedback noted that guidance on the assessment for human health had been published by international recognised bodies, [10] at the time of the scoping and consultation.	In November 2022, IEMA released guidance for “Determining Significance for Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment” and “Effective Scoping of Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment”. This guidance provides a framework for assessing the significance of health effects. Utilising this guidance, consideration of significance has been incorporated into the assessment of health effects reported in ES Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing.
			Feedback noted the population and health assessment should draw up findings from other chapters of the ES, including air quality and noise. The methodology for the assessment should be agreed with OHID, UKHSA and the public health team.	The assessment of health effects reported in ES Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing utilises the findings of other chapters of the ES in its approach. Chapters used to inform the assessment include: • Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual; • Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport; • Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration; • Chapter 14: Air Quality; and • Chapter 16: Socio-economics.
North Lincolnshire Council[11]	Planning	Planning policy	Feedback stated that the lack of assessment of significance on health effects does not conform to the relevant planning regulations [12] and an assessment must form part of the ES.	In November 2022, IEMA released guidance for “Determining Significance for Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment” and “Effective Scoping of Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment”. This guidance provides a framework for assessing the significance of health effects. Utilising this guidance, consideration of significance has been incorporated into

[9] The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017 Regulations)
[10] International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) and the Institute for Environmental Assessment and Management (IEMA)
[11] North Lincolnshire Council is also a S44 landowner with a registered interest in land.
[12] The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017 Regulations)

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
				the assessment of health effects reported in ES Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing.
	Above ground infrastructure	Vent stacks	Feedback noted that any indirect operational impacts on heritage assets from the proposed 25m high vent stack should be assessed within the EIA.	Indirect effects on heritage assets are reported in ES Chapter 8 Historic Environment [EN070008/APP/6.2.8].
	Construction	Construction compounds	The Council raised concerns around the lack of clarity surrounding the location of the compounds at the start of the pipeline.	The Northern Compound at Habrough Road roundabout has been identified as preferred construction compound location.
			In terms of the location of the pipeline, it was highlighted that consideration should be given to the fact part of the Project, including the northern compounds (1a and 1b) and Immingham facility are located within North Lincolnshire. It was clarified this was a different Unitary authority to North East Lincolnshire, which is noted in the PEIR.	Noted. This has been corrected in the Environmental Statement.
		Pipeline installation methods	Feedback recognised that open-cut installation was proposed to cross several watercourses and that other features could be temporarily affected by the works. The mitigation measures were welcomed.	Impacts relating to open cut crossings of watercourses are reported in ES Chapter 11 Water Environment ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.11].
	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	The Council noted they do not have any objections to the approach outlined in the PEIR. It was acknowledged however that the Council does not have expertise in the methods outlined.	Noted, and no further action required.
		Air quality	Due to the nature of the project, air quality impacts are restricted to the construction phase. The Environmental Protection Team raised no objections to the approach taken in the PEIR regarding air quality and would provide further comments upon the submission of the ES.	Noted, and no further action required.
		Cumulative effects	The Council advised that consideration for other DCO and town planning applications should be included in the ES, including the Immingham Green Energy Terminal. The Humber Nature Partnership's database for the Humber Estuary was recognised as a useful tool for cumulative impact assessments and contact details were provided.	Other applications have been reviewed on a monthly basis and all relevant projects are considered in ES Chapter 20 Cumulative Effects.
		Ecology and biodiversity	It was noted that likely residual effects of the Project range from beneficial to significant adverse effects. An appropriate approach has been taken to the assessment of ecological, landscape and visual impact. This includes the survey of habitats and species. The baseline interest features and likely significant effects, mitigation and residual effects also appear to be reasonable.	Noted, and no further action required.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			Feedback welcomed the detailed consideration of alternatives prior to the selection of the proposed pipeline route.	
			BNG Feedback noted the proposals for biodiversity net gain are compatible with current guidance.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Habitat regulations The Planning Inspectorate will need to be provided with all the information required for a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA). Relevant international conservation sites were listed to include, including: • Humber Estuary Special Area for Conservation; • Humber Estuary Special Protection Area; and • Humber Estuary Ramsar site. The Council welcomed the approach to prepare the HRA in line with guidance from the Planning Inspectorate.[13]	The Habitat Regulations Assessment Report is provided as ES: [EN070008/APP/6.5].
			Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) The Humber Estuary and North Killingholme Haven Pits SSSIs were noted as those which could be impacted by the proposals. The approach to address potential impacts through the HRA was welcomed.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Local sites and priority habitats (Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and Local Geological Sites (LGS)) Four local sites were listed which could have impacts from the proposals. These included: • Rosper Road Pools LWS; • Mayflower Wood Meadow LWS; • Burkinshaw's Covert LWS; and • Eastfield Road Railway Embankment LWS.	Potential impacts on local wildlife sites are presented in Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.6]. This assessment confirms that none of the sites listed will be impacted by the Proposed Development.
			Concern was noted that other LWS had already been lost to other developments. Feedback highlighted that some LWS were previously known as Sites of Nature Conservation Interest and are protected by local policy. It was noted that appropriate impact avoidance, mitigation measures and enhancements are proposed for local sites and priority habitats.	The Applicant has considered Local Wildlife Sites and the Proposed Development includes avoidance and mitigation measures where necessary. As part of the further Biodiversity Net Gain work, the Applicant will consider opportunity for enhancement of Local Wildlife Sites.

[13] Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 10 (Ref 6-42)

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			Hedgerows Feedback raised the point that it was easy for hedgerows in North Lincolnshire to be categorised as 'important' due to reduced thresholds criteria.	All important hedgerows have been identified and assessed in Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.6].
			Protected and priority species Feedback noted the survey methods and efforts to be deployed are appropriate for the site and the various target species. With regards to Great Crested Newts (GCN), it acknowledged district level licensing is proposed. The Council advised the Applicant to consider whether the development meets the '3 tests' of European Protected Species licensing, including the 'no satisfactory' alternative test, and the 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' test.	It is confirmed that these tests can be met. An Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate (IACPC) has been provided by Natural England.
			Invasive non-native species Feedback noted appropriate measures were included in the PEIR to deal with invasive species of plant.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Biodiversity enhancement Feedback outlined relevant policies and decisions, relevant to the Project, including from the NPPF and Core Strategy Policy CS17.	Noted, and all relevant legislation has been considered in developing the Proposed Development.
			Ecology and legal protection Feedback provided an annex, outlining a list of legislation that protects ecology, including bats, nesting birds, otters, GCN, water voles, badgers and SSSIs.	Noted, and all relevant legislation has been considered in developing the Proposed Development.
		Environmental mitigations	Feedback noted a key aim of the mitigation strategy was to achieve an overall net gain in biodiversity.	Noted, and no further action required.
			It was noted that appropriate mitigation measures were proposed for local sites and priority habitats, and also invasive non-native species	Noted, and no further action required.
			Archaeological mitigation Post consent archaeological mitigation must be informed by results of a field evaluation.	Noted, the ongoing archaeological field evaluation will be used to inform post consent mitigation.
			Ground contamination mitigation Regarding ground contamination, feedback noted that additional mitigation and enhancement measures may be a required to undertake a ground investigation and risk assessment. This would allow the Project to determine the	Noted, ground investigation will be undertaken as part of detailed design.

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			nature, extent and size of a potential contamination event.	
		Geology and hydrogeology	Feedback stated the proposals would have potential impacts in relation to contaminated land. Despite Section 1 of the pipeline running through North Lincolnshire Council, information in the PEIR relating to source, pathways and receptors relate to North East Lincolnshire.	This has been corrected in the ES.
			Feedback noted that several elements within the CEMP relate to the mitigation of ground contamination (E1- E4). The Council supported the recommendations that an intrusive site investigation is required to prevent adverse impact on soils, geology and hydrogeology throughout the development and does not object to the approach outlined.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Relevant documentation was referred to, including North Lincolnshire Council's Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) and Flood Risk Guidance Document.	Noted, and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) are proposed in the provisional outline design for above ground infrastructure (see Appendix 11.3 Outline Drainage Strategy of the Environmental Statement (Application Document 6.4.11.3)).
		Health and wellbeing	Feedback noted there were no objections to the approach for health and wellbeing outlined in the PEIR.	Noted, and no further action required.
		Landscape and visual	The Project does not contain any International or National Designations; however, feedback noted the proposals will impact landscape and visual receptors within North Lincolnshire.	Visual Impacts are reported in Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
			The Council noted the proposed approach to landscape and visual impacts aligns closely with the relevant standard advice[14] and local policies contained within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan[15] and Core Strategy.	Noted, and no further action required.
			It was advised that careful consideration will need to be given to the location of the South Humber Bank Initiative area, and the Project should refer to saved policy LC20.	A review of saved policy LC20: South Humber Bank Landscape Initiative has been carried out and the requirements of this policy have been taken into consideration when developing the layout and design for the Proposed Development. The Planning Statement includes an assessment of conformity with relevant National and Local Policy including saved policy LC20.
		Materials and waste	Feedback that impacts were perceived to be limited and therefore the Council do not have any objections to the approach to materials and waste.	Noted, and no further action required.
		Noise and vibration	Upon consideration of the scope of the noise and vibration assessment, feedback concluded that the likely effects of noise and vibration would be limited and there are currently no objections to the approach for noise and vibration, based	Noted, and no further action required.

[14] Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (GLVIA3, 2013)
[15] Core Strategy Spatial Objective 10, policies CS5 and CS16 and Saved Local Plan Policies LC7, RD2, LC20

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			on the baseline and design information.	
			The Council have been in discussion regarding methodology for the noise and vibration assessments and will provide further comments upon the submission of the ES.	Noted, and no further action required.
			The Council agreed with the Planning Inspectorate's recommendations to scope out various elements of the noise and vibration assessment. This includes: • ambient vibration monitoring for construction; • assessment of noise impacts arising from road traffic movement associated with operation; and • assessment of operational noise from the new pipeline.	Noted, and no further action required.
			The Council had been contacted by the project regarding baseline noise monitoring, which has been agreed, provided all noise sensitive receptors have been identified. Feedback highlighted that the sensitive receptors considered are the nearest receptors to the Project.	Noted, and no further action required.
		Socio economic	Impacts range from beneficial to negative, with respect to loss of agricultural land and the risk of fire. No objections were noted regarding the approach.	Noted, and no further action required.
		Water environment	Likely impacts range from temporary adverse to permanent adverse. Feedback advised the Applicant to address whether there are any water resources including surface waters or underground waters on or around the project which could be impacted in terms of volume and risk. The local internal drainage board will need to be contacted regarding any route alterations into the watercourse network within their jurisdiction.	All impacts relating to flood risk, including interactions with drains within the local IDBs boundary are reported in ES Chapter 11 Water Environment ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.11].
			A Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy will need to include additional hard paved areas and buildings at compounds, and the Immingham facility.	The impact of additional areas of hardstanding are considered in the Flood Risk Assessment [EN070008/APP/6.4.11.5] for the Proposed Development.
			Feedback noted that several elements within the CEMP relate to the mitigation of ground contamination (E1- E4). This included a detailed hydrogeological assessment, where trenchless techniques are required in sensitive environments.	Noted, and no further action required.
	General	General comments	Feedback outlined there were no objections to the approach taken to likely significant effects.	Noted, and no further action required.
		General support	The Council does not wish to raise any objection to the principle of the Project.	Noted, and no further action required.

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Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			The Council is supportive of low carbon energy production principles, which will contribute towards delivering carbon reduction policies.	
	General environment	Climate change and climate change policy	The proposals will provide a positive impact with regards to climate change and do not have any objections to the approach outlined. It was noted the proposals would likely have a positive impact with regards to climate change.	Noted, and no further action required.
		Carbon capture process	The principle of carbon capture and storage, and low carbon electricity generation was supported as it would help deliver carbon reduction policies.	Noted, and no further action required.
	Historic environment	Archaeology	The approach taken to the historic environment preliminary assessment is generally supported by the Council, alongside the approach to mitigation and the CEMP. No direct impacts are anticipated to designated heritage assets across North Lincolnshire. Welcome the approach to include the archaeological mitigation strategies and final Written Scheme of Investigations in the CEMP.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Further pre-application surveys were advised to be completed, and indirect operational impacts on heritage assets from the 25m high stack at Immingham facility should be investigated. Furthermore, it was advised that the de-commissioning effects of the pipeline removal on in-situ archaeological remains should be assessed within the EIA.	ES Chapter 8 Historic Environment [EN070008/APP/6.2.8] has been supported by field surveys where possible. The chapter also considers any potential setting effects of the proposed vent stack at the Immingham Facility. Decommissioning effects are also considered in this chapter.
			It was noted that post-consent archaeological mitigation must be informed by the results of the complete field evaluation.	It is confirmed that post consent archaeological mitigation will be informed by the results of complete field evaluations.
			The Council support measures to enhance or interpret heritage assets on, or off site, as well as community participation through training, events or exhibitions.	Noted, and no further action required.
			The Council noted it had been contacted and agreed the Written Scheme of Investigation for the geophysical survey and it welcomed the results of other surveys and engagement on the pre-application archaeological evaluation.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Information on the HER database was provided.	Noted, all HER data has been considered as part of the Desk Based Assessment [EN070008/APP/6.2.8].
	Pipeline route	General	Feedback noted careful consideration should be given to the	A review of saved policy LC20: South Humber Bank Landscape Initiative has

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
		comments on the pipeline route	fact the pipeline runs through the South Humber Bank Landscape Initiative Area.	been carried out and the requirements of this policy have been taken into consideration when developing the layout and design for the Proposed Development. The Planning Statement includes an assessment of conformity with relevant National and Local Policy including saved policy LC20.
	Planning Process	DCO process	The Council highlighted that during the examination stage it will produce a Local Impact Report which may need to be agreed with members at Planning Committee. The Council reserve the right to raise concerns at a later stage.	Noted, and no further action required.
	Traffic	Congestion and traffic	Feedback highlighted that the PEIR implies that all works associated with the pipeline in Section 1 are located within North East Lincolnshire's highway network. There is potential for significant traffic movement in North Lincolnshire which has not been fully considered in the PEIR.	This has been corrected in the ES.
			The main impact was expected to be on the A160. Whilst this is National Highway's responsibility, there will also be impact on the Council's highway network during the construction period, which will need to be made clear in the Transport Assessment.	Impacts on the highway network in North Lincolnshire are reported in Environmental Statement Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport [EN070008/APP/6.2.12].
		Traffic management	There are concerns relating to the approach outlined in the PEIR. Careful consideration should be given to the impacts on North Lincolnshire's highway network and key transport corridors, due to a section of the pipeline, compound facility and Immingham facility being in North Lincolnshire.	Impacts on the highway network in North Lincolnshire are reported in Environmental Statement Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport [EN070008/APP/6.2.12].
Royal Mail	Construction	Construction impacts	Feedback outlined the potential increase in traffic flows on the road network during the construction period that will be used by construction vehicles to access compounds and the spread of work. Other areas were noted as having a potential significant effect, including temporary road closures and diversions, severance to communities caused by large increase in traffic and increased risk of road traffic accidents.	Impacts on the highway network are reported in Environmental Statement Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport [EN070008/APP/6.2.12].
			Royal Mail highlighted the Planning Inspectorate's advice to include further information used to establish that likely significant effects can be excluded and has been informed by engagement with stakeholders.	Impacts on the highway network to be used during construction are reported in Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport [EN070008/APP/6.2.12]. Engagement with stakeholders has included the local highways authorities and National Highways.
	Traffic	Congestion	Royal Mail outlined the strategic routes that will be used by	Impacts on the highway network to be used during construction are reported in

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
		and traffic	construction vehicles during the proposed work, including the A160, A180, A18, A46, A16, B1200, and A1031. Royal Mail noted its closest operational properties from the proposed works.	Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport of the ES (Document Refence 6.2) and no significant impacts on the local highways network have been identified.
	Traffic	Congestion and traffic	Feedback noted Royal Mail's operations rely heavily on road communications and is sensitive to changes in the capacity of the highway network. It was noted any potential disruption to the highway network and traffic delays could cause have direct impact on Royal Mail meeting its Universal Service Agreement.	Impacts on the highway network to be used during construction are reported in Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport of the ES (Document Refence 6.2) and no significant impacts on the local highways network have been identified.
		Traffic management	Requests to amend the Construction Transport Management Plan (CTMP) were made. This included: • notifying Royal Mail and contractors one month before proposed road closures or diversions; and • Including a mechanism to inform Royal Mail about the works affecting the local highways network.	Noted. If the application for development consent is granted, the Construction Traffic Management Plan will be updated by the appointed construction contractor prior to commencing works.
			Feedback requested Harbour Energy provide a named contact and a timetable for proposed works at least two months before works commence. Contact details for Royal Mail representatives were provided.	The Applicant has engaged with the local highways authorities regarding traffic routes and detailed construction schedules will be developed by the construction contractor, who will also be the appropriate point of contact.
	General	General comments	Feedback outlined the role of Royal Mail as the provider of the Universal Postal Service and their obligations under the Universal Service Obligation.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Royal Mail highlighted it does not wish to stop or delay the Viking CCS pipeline and its works from occurring, however it wants to ensure its future operational ability.	The construction contractor will develop detailed construction schedules and the Applicant does not anticipate impacts on Royal Mail's operational ability.
Humber Oil Terminal Trustees (HOTT) Limited	General	General opposition	HOTT noted it would object to the DCO, if the Project included affected land parcel within the Order Limits or provides powers to interrupt access to the land parcel. HOTT are willing to engage with the Applicant to negotiate an agreement to ensure the construction of the pipeline in a way that does not impede the operation of the CPS.	Feedback noted. The Applicant is engaging with HOTT regarding the Immingham facility.
	Land	Land access	Vehicular access to affected land parcel was noted, including for emergency vehicles. The importance of maintaining this access during construction and operation, 24 hours a day was highlighted	Feedback noted. The Applicant is engaging with HOTT regarding the Immingham facility.

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			to ensure the safe operation of the common pumping station.	
		General land comments	Feedback confirmed that HOTT lease the land from Phillips 66 Limited and own the common pumping station. The operator of the equipment is Associated Petroleum Terminals.	Feedback noted. The Applicant is engaging with HOTT regarding the Immingham facility.
			Feedback stated that the consultation documents are much more extensive than the Immingham facility or preferred pipeline route require. Uncertainty around the inclusion affected land parcel within the Order Limits was noted.	Feedback noted. The Applicant is engaging with HOTT regarding the Immingham facility.
			HOTT noted it would object to the DCO, if the Project included land parcel 3075 within the Order Limits or provides powers to interrupt access to the land parcel. HOTT are willing to engage with the Applicant to negotiate an agreement to ensure the construction of the pipeline in a way that does not impede the operation of the CPS.	Feedback noted. The Applicant is engaging with HOTT regarding the Immingham facility.
Historic England	Historic Environment	Archaeology	Feedback welcomed the PEIR's broad coverage of issues and physical avoidance of designated assets. It is highly likely that undesignated assets of national importance will be encountered due to the scale of the Project.	Noted, and no further action required.
			A risk-based approach in areas of great archaeological risk and engineering pressure should be utilised to maximise the scope for design solutions and mitigations.	Archaeological risk areas have been identified along the route based on understanding of the topography, sub-surface geology, geophysical survey results, aerial photographic analysis and LiDAR assessment. The risk model will be further refined by intrusive archaeological evaluations, where land access is possible, and through ongoing engagement with heritage consultees. This will feed into design solutions and a detailed archaeological mitigation strategy.
			Deposit modelling and preservation assessment was noted to be crucial to managing risk. Historic England publications[16] were provided.	Historic England's comments are noted and have been taken on board, including the references to the relevant publications.
			Historic England noted it is premature to assign a low significance of impact where evidence to confirm the importance of assets is awaiting field investigation.	Noted. Archaeological field evaluations are ongoing.
Lincolnshire Wolds Joint Advisory Committee	Above ground infrastructure	Block valves	The second block valve was noted as being the closest to the AONB. Visual assessments should be utilised to help inform and modify the site landscaping plans and minimise impacts on	Impacts on the setting of the AONB are reported in ES Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].

[16] https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/deposit-modelling-and-archaeology/
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/preserving-archaeological-remains/

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Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
(LWJAC)			the setting of the AONB. This includes easterly views overlooking Ashby cum Fenby.	
	Consultation	Consultation process	Feedback noted an assurance had been made by the Project that impacts to the natural beauty and qualities of the AONB would be minimised through ongoing consultation with all relevant parties, as part of the formal planning and consenting process.	We confirm this is an accurate summery of what was previously discussed and agreed.
			LWJAC welcome further consultation as the Project phases proceed, including regarding mitigation measures.	LWJAC was contacted at the launch of the Design Refinements Consultation and the Applicant will continue to engage as required.
	Construction	Construction compounds	The LWJAC noted the proposal for three temporary storage compounds and their design. A preference for compound Option 2a (located at the former Grimsby Airfield) was noted, as this is the furthest location from the AONB. It was noted the compound at this location would also avoid the vulnerable Welbeck Spring and public right of way.	Option 2b has been selected because Option 2a presented challenges relating to transportation of pipe to the working areas. The draft Order limits have been moved further away from the Welbeck spring, and the site will be reinstated to its previous arable use on completion of the works, which will likely last no longer than one year.
			LWJAC noted it understood there is potential for additional compounds next to the block valve site, however these would only be used for staff and welfare purposes during construction.	This is largely correct although the working areas may be used for temporary storage of construction materials.
		Construction impacts	Feedback stated that the construction phase would cause the most notable impacts on the AONB, including on its landscape character and high scenic quality. Feedback highlighted that the preliminary findings recognise there will be potential for immediate and long-term impacts on the AONB, including the loss of prominent landscape trees and hedgerows and surrounding habitats. It was noted further assessment was required.	Impacts on the AONB, and proposed mitigation measures, are reported in ES Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
		Crossing points	Acknowledgement was made to the working corridor, which will be temporarily fenced to a width of 30 metres, increasing to 50 metres at crossing points.	Noted, no further action needed.
		Construction programme	Feedback acknowledged that a series of parallel work packages would be sought to minimise disruption. Timings of construction were acknowledged by the LWJAC.	Noted, no further action needed.
			A prompt construction phase was welcomed, including all necessary safeguards to monitor and minimise disturbance to local wildlife and heritage features within the AONB.	The Applicant will seek to manage construction impacts as far as possible.
		Pipeline installation techniques	The importance of separating and managing the sublayer and topsoil material during pipeline installation was noted, to ensure future land reinstatement is not compromised.	Noted, and details are outlined in the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.2.10]. This will be updated and implemented by the construction contractor.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			It was noted there may be significant impacts on chalk stream water courses, including at Laceby and Freshney beck if an open ditch construction technique is utilised.	The crossing of this beck is now to be trenchless, although a temporary bridge will be required to take plant across the beck.
	Environmental impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	The aspiration to enhance the AONB and aid future recovery was noted, through the implementation of an integrated programme of species, wildlife, landscape and heritage restoration.	We will continue to work with LWJAC to post application, to progress enhancement opportunities.
		Lincolnshire Wolds AONB	The role of the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service was outlined, and it was stated the AONB was protected via the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) and NPPF (2021). Reference was made to the NPPF policy relevant to the application, including paragraphs 176 and 177.	Noted, and no further action required..
			Feedback noted that whilst sustainable development is important and provides positive opportunities, the AONB is particularly vulnerable to inappropriate development, due to its rural character and tranquillity.	Noted, and no further action required.
			LWJAC confirmed the location that the proposed pipeline route enters and exits the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB. Feedback noted an assurance had been made by the Project that impacts to the natural beauty and qualities of the AONB would be minimised through ongoing consultation with all relevant parties, as part of the formal planning and consenting process. It was noted this included further assessment, with detailed route analysis and appropriate mitigation discussed with stakeholders.	Noted, and no further action required. The Applicant confirms this is an accurate summary of what was previously discussed and agreed.
			Significant impacts are anticipated from construction, including the potential loss of prominent landscape trees, hedgerows, and surrounding habitats.	Potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures are reported in ES Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.6] and Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
			Visual assessments should be utilised to help inform and modify the site landscaping plans for block valve stations and minimise impacts on the setting of the AONB. This includes easterly views overlooking Ashby cum Fenby.	Potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures are reported in ES Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
		Water environment	There are requirements or permits and consents from the Environment Agency, LLFA and Canal and Rivers Trust regarding working near water and abstracting or discharging water.	The Applicant is aware of the required permits and consents and will continue to engage with the relevant bodies as needed.
			It was advised that the Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project should be engaged, due to the presence of chalk stream watercourses, including at Laceby and Freshney beck.	The crossing of this beck is now to be trenchless, although a temporary bridge will be required to take plant across the beck.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			It was noted significant impacts may be caused in these locations if an open ditch construction technique is utilised.	
	Planning	Planning policy	Reference was made to the NPPF policy relevant to the application, including paragraphs 176 and 177.	Noted, the NPPF (2023) has been considered as part of the development, including paragraphs 176 and 177.
	General	General support	Feedback supported the overarching aims of the Project and noted the wider benefits to capture and store captured carbon dioxide.	Noted, and no further action required.
		General comments	LWJAC is interested predominantly in section three of the pipeline route where it enters the AONB.	Noted, and no further action required.
	Pipeline route	Route selection	Feedback confirmed the LWJAC had been involved with initial discussion with the Applicant's representatives and it had highlighted concerns on the route corridor crossing through the AONB. It was noted the Applicant had informed LWJAC that there were no alternative viable onshore routes that could avoid the AONB entirely, however every effort would be made to minimise the length of the route travelling through the AONB.	The initial routing has been modified to minimise the encroachment into the AONB as far as practically possible, however other stakeholder requirements necessitate the portion currently within the AONB boundary.
The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)	Environmental impacts	Water environment	The MCA noted it has an interest in works that are associated with the marine environment, including impact on the safety of navigation, shipping, access to ports and search and rescue obligations.	Noted, and no further action required.
			It was acknowledged that the DCO application covers land-based components, down to Mean Low Water Springs, therefore marine components are outside the scope of the DCO.	Noted, and no further action required.
			MCA outlined that the watercourses which the pipeline will cross on land do not support shipping or navigation and it understood horizontal directional drilling would be utilised, with no actual construction works required within the watercourse.	All main rivers are to be crossed using trenchless techniques, with baily bridges being used to move plant and machinery across the rivers.
			Feedback outlined the expectation that any works in the marine environment would be subject to marine licensing and planning consent before conducting works. The MCA would need to be consulted in these scenarios.	The Applicant does not anticipate work being consented under the DCO to require any works in the UK Marine Area.
North East Lincolnshire Council (NELC)[17]	Consultation	Consultation process	The Council noted a collaborative approach was welcomed. A further meeting was suggested upon consultation closure.	Noted. Engagement has continued with NELC since the close of the statutory consultation.
	Construction	CEMP	The need for a Transport Assessment was outlined and an appropriate contact detail was provided.	It is proposed that an outline Transport Assessment will be developed as an appendix to ES Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport. Engagement is ongoing with

[17] North East Lincolnshire Council is also a S44 landowner with a registered interest in land.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
				the local highway authorities.
		Pipeline installation techniques	Feedback noted that trenchless crossing techniques for watercourses and roads would reduce the likelihood of damage to drainage infrastructure.	All main rivers and all except two public roads will be crossed using trenchless techniques.
	Environmental impact	Air quality	Feedback noted the need for an air quality assessment.	ES Chapter 14 Air Quality reports the assessment of potential air quality impacts.
		Ecology and biodiversity	The development should be considered in line with NELC's Local Plan, with reference to biodiversity net gain.	Regard has been given to the relevant policies in the NELC Local Plan when developing the scheme design and layout including NELCs policies in respect of Biodiversity Net Gain. An assessment of Biodiversity Net Gain is included in the application ES: [EN070008/APP/6.2.6] and an assessment of compliance with National and Local Planning Policy is included in the Planning Statement.
			Impacts along the route will need to be sufficiently mitigated and further discussions with the Council's ecologist would be advised.	ES Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity includes and assessment of impacts and proposed mitigation measures.
		Landscape and visual	Feedback acknowledged the Applicant is in direct consultation with the Council's Trees and Woodlands Officer, regarding landscape assessments required. Sensitive areas should be identified through this engagement, for instance the impact on Barnoldby le Beck Park.	An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is included with the application [EN070008/APP/6.4.6.10]. This document identifies trees to be retained, which include those in Barnoldby le Beck Park.
			Feedback noted that tree reports should be included alongside visual assessments and that consultation with relevant stakeholders regarding the AONB should continue.	An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is included with the application [EN070008/APP/6.4.6.10]. Potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures are reported in ES Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
			The Council highlighted that land quality is covered by the PEIR, and that it is content with the proposal.	Noted, and no further action required.
		Lincolnshire Wolds AONB	It was acknowledged that a small run of pipeline enters the AONB and it was advised that consultations continue with the relevant stakeholders.	Further engagement will be undertaken with relevant stakeholders as required through examination and the construction phase.
		Water environment	Feedback noted it would be beneficial to ensure all drainage works are identified in the Order Limits to avoid the need for separate applications for drainage works.	All drainage systems within the Draft Order Limits will be identified and pre- and post- drainage works agreed with landowners, based on the existing drainage systems.
			Existing land drainage must be maintained or enhanced.	Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.
			Feedback noted that trenchless crossings for watercourses and roads will reduce the damage to drainage infrastructure.	All main rivers and all except two public roads will be crossed using trenchless techniques.
			Noted that previous comment from the Drainage and	Noted, and no further action required.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			Coastal Defence Team Manager are still relevant.	
		Environmental health	Noted that previous comments from the Environmental Protection Officer are still applicable.	Noted, and no further action required.
		Noise and vibration	The Council noted the proposals are satisfactory regarding noise and vibration, in terms of operational and construction phases.	Noted, and no further action required.
	Historic environment	Archaeology	Feedback advised that ongoing engagement is maintained with the Council to ensure heritage and archaeological issues are addressed.	The Council's comments are noted. The Council has been engaged in a series of monthly meetings that has included all other heritage statutory consultees.
			The heritage assessment must provide sufficient evidence to understand the impact of proposals on heritage assets and their significance, to meet the requirements of the NPPF[18]. Any harm or loss of designated heritage assets requires clear and convincing justification. A full archaeological evaluation report should be included in the EIA, firstly including a non-intrusive evaluation. If this suggests further information is required, then intrusive evaluation should commence, including trial trenching. This evaluation should also inform a mitigation strategy against potential impacts.	Physical impacts on designated heritage assets along the route have been avoided through careful design of the route. A comprehensive evidence base has been provided in the Historic Environment chapter of the Environmental Statement and its accompanying Appendices. Archaeological evaluations are ongoing in full consultation with the Council's Archaeological Advisor. The results of the archaeological evaluations will feed into the development of a detailed archaeological mitigation strategy.
			The NELC's historic landscape characterisation should be consulted.	The NELC's historic landscape characterisation has been consulted as part of the preparation of the Historic Environment chapter of the Environmental Statement and its accompanying Appendices.
			Visual representations should be used to evidence potential impacts on settings and significance for designated and non-designated heritage assets. Viewpoints must be addressed properly to determine the contribution of the setting of the asset and potential impacts of the development.	A thorough setting assessment has been undertaken and is detailed in the comprehensive desk-based assessment that is an Appendix to the Historic Environment chapter of the Environmental Statement.
	Planning	Planning policy	Relevant requirements, relating to the NPPF were reiterated, with a particular focus on heritage assets and their significance.	Due regard has been given to the presence of heritage assets in the development of the scheme design.
	Safety	Pipeline safety regulations and legislation	Feedback acknowledged the pipeline is unlikely to be hazardous under the HSE's designation. Feedback noted it would be beneficial to confirm this, and the general safety case.	Noted. The Applicant is consulting with the Health and Safety Executive as part of its ongoing work, and the pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations.
	Traffic	Traffic management	There is a requirement for a Transport Assessment with Construction Management Plan and associated Travel Plan, with different sections to cover construction and operational phases.	An outline Transport Assessment is appended to ES Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport [EN070008/APP/6.2.12]. This only considers construction traffic as the project will be largely unmanned with the only operational traffic relating to maintenance and inspections.

[18] As outlined in paragraph 194 of the NPPF.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			An appropriate contact was provided to ensure the appropriate assessment and information is included.	
			Acknowledged that the Applicant is in dialogue with the Rights of Way officer and advised that this should continue to ensure that appropriate mitigation and restoration is implemented.	Public Rights of Way (PRoW) data have been provided by North East Lindsey Council, and discussions regarding management of PRoW during construction are ongoing.
Natural England[19]	Above ground infrastructure	Block valves	Natural England raised uncertainty around whether the block valve stations one and two may be within the setting of the AONB or be visible within the surface infrastructure viewpoints. It was requested the ES fully considers this.	Potential impacts on the setting of the AONB are reported in ES Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
	Construction	Construction impacts	Feedback noted that lessons learnt from other pipeline schemes shows that the construction phase is likely to be the most impactful part of the scheme.	Noted, the Applicant will aim to minimise impacts during construction.
			Natural England welcome the PEIR's recognition of significant construction phase landscape and visual impact effects on the AONB.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Feedback suggested that the successful reinstatement of the route will depend on the type of environment being trenched. More sensitive soils and hydrology will make reinstatement very challenging.	The Applicant is aware of the different impacts for different types of environment when undertaking construction. This has been assessed as required and will be considered further during construction planning. Further details are provided in Appendix 10.1 Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and Appendix 11.6 Outline Surface Water Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] of the Environmental Statement.
		CEMP	Natural England would encourage as many of the measures outlined in the CEMP to be implemented as across the whole Project as possible.	Noted, the measures in the CEMP [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1] will be implemented across the whole project as appropriate.
			It was noted further mitigation measures may be added to the CEMP, depending on the results from baseline surveys.	Noted. The CEMP [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1] has been updated as assessments have progressed, adding in additional mitigation measures as required.
	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Feedback confirmed the proposals are unlikely to lead to the loss of 20ha or more of Best and Most Valuable land. Natural England supports the measures considered in the PEIR and should be incorporated into the mitigation measures listed in the CEMP. Natural England noted that the guidance listed[20] should be followed, but it is currently being reviewed which should be taken into consideration.	Noted, and relevant measures have been incorporated in the draft Construction Environmental Management Plan as submitted, which is available as Appendix 3.1 of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. It does not appear that the guidance referred to has yet been updated at the time of writing.
			Re-instatement of land	Potential impacts on the AONB are reported in ES Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual [EN070008/APP/6.2.7]. The land within the draft Order limits within the

[19] Natural England is also a S44 landowner with a registered interest in land.
[20] DEFRA 2009 Guidance Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			Natural England noted that successful reinstatement of the pipeline route will depend on the environment that is being trenched. It was noted that land being intensely cultivated as well as pasture will be relatively straight forward to reinstate, however more complex soils and vulnerable hydrology will make reinstatement challenging. It was noted this could make the route of the pipeline visibly marked through changes to surface vegetation and disturbed soils. Natural England recommended the ES includes a clear assessment of the potential for and risks to full reinstatement of the route within the AONB and its setting. It was also recommended the ES includes details of monitoring arrangements and remedial works to be undertaken, if reinstatement is not achieved.	AONB is all classed as Grade 2, land immediately outside of the AONB is mostly Grade 3. Higher quality land, as noted, is less likely to be permanently scarred as a result of pipeline construction. Any monitoring considered necessary is reported in the ES.
		Air quality	Natural England supports the stated approach that should the number of traffic movements exceeds the screening criteria provided by DMRB of a change in AADT flows of 1,000 vehicles or 200 HDV, a detailed assessment of road traffic emissions and impact on designated sensitive habitat will be required to inform the ES. Natural England would be willing to engage with the Project on this assessment to determine impacts on designated sensitive habitats.	Chapter 14 Air Quality of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.14] assesses the effects of construction traffic emissions on air quality. Moreover, maximum construction traffic movements are a peak of 411 two-way movements, meaning that the Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) will not exceed the DMRB screening thresholds of 1000 AADT (AADT for heavy goods vehicles).
		Ecology and biodiversity	Natural England noted the PEIR's consideration of accidental, direct or indirect effects on designated sites, and the intention to provide evidence of the impact on designations, including impacts on foraging habitat, noise, water quality, air quality or other disturbance which may damage or destroy the interest features for which these sites have been notified, along with appropriate mitigation as required. Impacts were recognised as preliminary and further certainty would be gained as the EIA progresses, alongside further surveys which Natural England supports.	Surveys have been ongoing since the close of statutory consultation and have been considered in the development of Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.6].
			Designated sites Five internationally important statutory designated sites were identified within 10km of the Project site. This included: • The Humber Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA); • The Humber Estuary RAMSAR • Saltfleet-by-Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point Special Area of Conservation (SAC);	Noted, all five sites listed have been considered in Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.6]. The Applicant also notes Natural England's agreement that the Greater Wash SPA does not require further assessment.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			• Greater Wash Special SPA with marine components; and • The Humber Estuary SAC. Natural England agreed that the Greater Wash SPA with marine components can be screened out of further assessment due to the nature of qualifying features and distance from the Project.	
			Habitat Risk Assessment (HRA) Natural England noted that whilst the PEIR concludes that the project is unlikely to have significant effect on international or national sites, baseline surveys are still being undertaken to inform the HRA. Natural England supports the full level of surveys being undertaken to inform the HRA, however it will reserve comments on overall assessment of the proposals until all baseline surveys have been received. Feedback noted Natural England would be happy to provide additional advice on the results of surveys and how it impacts the HRA through its nominated contact.	Noted, and the Applicant has continued to engage with Natural England following the close of statutory consultation. Baseline survey results have been provided as part of the application in the Environmental Statement Appendix 6.7 Ornithology Baseline Report [EN070008/APP/6.4.6.7] and Appendix 6.8 Confidential Ornithology Baseline and Impact Assessment Report [EN070008/APP/6.4.6.8].
			SSSI The Humber Estuary and Gibraltar Point have been taken forward for consideration due to the potential direct and indirect impacts on habitats and qualifying features. Natural England supported the conclusion of other SSSI being taken forward, as well as being screened out for further consideration.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Local Wildlife Sites Feedback broadly welcomed the measures proposed to prevent impacts and enhance sites. Consultation was recommended with the relevant site managers, including the Wildlife Trusts.	No impacts are anticipated on any local wildlife sites, and it has not therefore been necessary to consult with site managers.
			Protected Species Natural England agrees that the proposals have the potential to impact protected species. Advice[21] was provided for how these should be protected in the planning system but it was noted this should not provide assurance that the development is unlikely to affect European Protected Species.	Potential impacts and mitigation relating to protected species are reported in ES Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity [EN070008/APP/6.2.6].
			BNG	Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity of the Environmental Statement

[21] Protected species and development: advice for local planning authorities - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) and Advice Note Eleven, Annex C – Natural England and the Planning Inspectorate | National Infrastructure Planning

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			Natural England welcome proposals to achieve BNG and inclusion within the ES. Feedback noted Natural England would be happy to advise on an action plan to achieve this. It was advised that the DEFRA BNG metric should not be used to assess impacts or calculate compensation for habitat damage.	[EN070008/APP/6.2.6] does not consider the DEFRA BNG metrics in either the assessment of impacts or the calculation of compensation for habitat damage. The DEFRA BNG metric is only used in Appendix 6.11 Initial Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.7].
			It was advised delivering a planting scheme could deliver positive net gain in terms of maintaining landscape character and improving habitat connectivity.	Planting is proposed at the Block Valve Stations, with species proposed to benefit biodiversity as well as achieving any necessary visual mitigation.
			AONB Natural England noted the sensitivity of the AONB includes Lincolnshire Chalk Streams (such as Laceby Beck and the Waithe Beck), archaeological heritage features, and ecology, including hedgerow networks, landmark trees and copses.	Noted, and all relevant receptors within the AONB have been considered.
		Environmental mitigation	Important mitigation measures for the AONB will be a short duration of construction, with reinstatement facilitated as soon as possible. It was suggested that a realistic timetable should be produced to determine where construction impacts the AONB.	It is intended that construction can be completed in one year. As the Front End Engineering Design progresses, more detailed scheduling of works will be undertaken, which will show the duration of works that could impact the AONB.
			Suitable mitigation measures should be applied in proportion to the areas of the AONB impacted by the Project. Mitigation should consider the increasing impact of ash die-back and vulnerability of hedgerow.	Potential impacts on the AONB are reported in ES Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
			Natural England noted the CEMP will incorporate appropriate mitigation measures as required for designated sites, and further site visits will be undertaken to determine requirements.	Potential impacts and mitigation relating to protected species are reported in ES Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity [EN070008/APP/6.2.6].
		Landscape and visual	Natural England outlined its role as the national landscape agency and designating authority for AONB and National Parks. Natural England noted its priority, and obligation as a statutory body, was to ensure the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB's statutory purpose was upheld.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Natural England welcomed the Project engaging with Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Partnership and Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Management Service and that the organisations' views should be given full consideration.	The Applicant has engaged with the organisations listed, with its responses outlined in this table.
			Setting of the AONB Natural England highlighted that national planning guidance notes that schemes with the setting of a designated	Potential impacts on the setting of the AONB are reported in ES Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			landscape can impact on the delivery of the statutory purpose. Natural England noted that some sections of the pipeline, as well as block valve stations may be situated within the setting of the AONB. Consideration of the impact, as well as proportionate mitigation measures should be undertaken.	
			Major development test Natural England noted designated landscapes are granted the highest level of protection under national planning policy, particular with regards to its scenic beauty and landscape. National planning policy notes that there should be no major development within nationally designated landscapes, unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated. Criteria of the major development test includes providing evidence that there is no alternative to locating the scheme elsewhere or delivering it via an alternative method. Natural England requested this is clearly set out in the ES.	ES Chapter 2 Design Evolution and Alternatives [EN070008/APP/6.2.2] provides information around the options considered, and why it was not possible to avoid the AONB completely through routeing or alternative technologies.
			Feedback stressed the need for clarity on whether, and how landscape features, including individual trees, hedgerows and woodlands can be replanted over the pipeline. The permanent removal of these features would produce permanent changes to landscape character and visual changes. Natural England supports the caution from the Planning Inspectorate regarding scoping out operation phase effects.	Whilst hedgerows can be planted over the pipeline, it would not be possible to plant trees or woodland directly over the pipeline. Offset distances are dependent on species but range from 1.5m to 10m. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared for the Proposed Development. This has confirmed that all veteran trees within the Order limits will be retained. Every attempt will be made to avoid felling other high value trees, and this will be a key consideration during detailed design.
			LVIA scope and methodology Natural England reported that the chapter in the PEIR does not provide a full description of the full approach to LVIA. Confirmation is required that the highest level of sensitivity and value is given to the AONB in assessing landscape and visual effects.	The methodology to be used is Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3 (GLVIA3) published by the Landscape Institute and IEMA. The AONB has been given the highest level of sensitivity and value in the LVIA.
			Natural England highlighted the PEIR anticipates effects on National Character Areas and Landscape Character Areas as not significant due to their size and scale compared to the pipeline. Natural England reiterated it is not just the size of the Project that determines scale of impact and factors such as nature and operation of development also applies.	Noted, the nature and operation of the Proposed Development has also been considered as part of the assessment of National Character Areas and Landscape Character Areas.
			National Character Areas (NCA)	NCAs, including the Lincolnshire Wolds NCA have been discounted as a result of the limited impact on landscape characteristics and temporary nature of the

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			Feedback noted the role of NCA's, including Lincolnshire Wolds NCA in strategic planning decisions. It was noted NCA are not helpful for understanding the effects of individual development schemes, except to provide descriptive context.	Proposed Development. An assessment of the local level landscape character types and landscape character areas has been undertaken and included in Environmental Statement Chapter 7 [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
		Lincolnshire Wolds AONB	**Setting of the AONB** Natural England highlighted that national planning guidance notes that schemes with the setting of a designated landscape can impact on the delivery of the statutory purpose. Natural England noted that some sections of the pipeline, as well as block valve stations may be situated within the setting of the AONB. Consideration of the impact, as well as proportionate mitigation measures should be undertaken.	All potential temporary and permanent impacts on the setting of the AONB have been considered in Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
			Natural England welcomes the PEIR's recognition of significant construction phase landscape and visual impacts on the AONB.	Noted, and no further action required.
			The AONB's special qualities Feedback noted the natural beauty of the AONB is recognised by its designation and granted the highest level of protection under planning policy. Natural England noted a project impacting significantly on a special quality is likely to result in a significant effect on the area's statutory purpose. It was advised the ES includes assessment of how the scheme impact's the AONB's special qualities, in addition to the LVIA.	An assessment of the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, including assessments from the AONB, is included in Environmental Statement Chapter 7 Section 7.8 Potential Impacts and Assessment of Effects [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
			Mitigation for the AONB Important mitigation measures for the AONB will be a short duration of construction, with reinstatement facilitated as soon as possible. It was suggested that a realistic timetable should be produced to determine where construction impacts the AONB.	It is intended that construction can be completed in one year. As the detailed design progresses, more detailed scheduling of works will be undertaken, which will show the duration of works that could impact the AONB.
		Cumulative effects	Natural England outlined the PEIR's approach to cumulative effects, including the zone of influence. Natural England noted it is happy to provide feedback on the assessment once reported in the ES.	Noted, and no further action required.
		Socio economic	**Green infrastructure** Natural England welcomed the inclusion of green	The Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN070008/APP/6.2.6] includes BNG calculations. The next stage of the BNG process will be applying Biodiversity

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	*Theme*	*Sub-theme*	*Summary of comments*	*Project response*
			infrastructure where applicable and is happy to provide detailed comment on receipt of the ES. Feedback recommended the use of Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping (BOM) to identify key areas of habitat creation, however it was encouraged to also provide enhancements outside these areas.	Opportunity Mapping, which will include consideration of enhancements, including green infrastructure opportunities, outside of directly affected areas.
		Water environment	Natural England were satisfied the PEIR has outlined all potential impacts to relevant designated sites and it would be happy to engage the Project to discuss mitigation measures as required.	Noted, and the Applicant has continued to engage with Natural England since the close of the statutory consultation.
	General	General comments	Natural England outlined its role as a non-departmental public body, as well as its statutory purpose to ensure the natural environment is conserved and enhanced for sustainable development.	Noted, and no further action required.
			Summary of likely significant effects Natural England is supportive of the approach taken to assess likely significant effects (Chapter 21 of the PEIR). Feedback noted that if survey results indicate significant effects on internationally or nationally designated sites, early engagement with Natural England is recommended.	There are no anticipated significant effects on internationally or nationally designated sites.
	Historic environment	Archaeology	Sensitivities of the AONB were listed, including the various archaeological and heritage features likely to be present. Natural England noted this was one of the primary reasons the AONB had its designation.	Potential effects on historic assets within the AONB are assessed in Chapter 8 Historic Environment of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.8].
	Planning	Planning policy	**Major development test** Natural England noted designated landscapes are granted the highest level of protection under national planning policy, particular with regards to its scenic beauty and landscape. National planning policy notes that there should be no major development within nationally designated landscapes, unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated. Criteria of the major development test includes providing evidence that there is no alternative to locating the scheme elsewhere or delivering it via an alternative method. Natural England requested this is clearly set out in the ES.	The National Planning Policy Framework includes in paragraph 176 that 'Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The route of the pipeline passes through part of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB. The route for the pipeline has been developed as part of an iterative process. Route corridors that avoided the AONB entirely were considered and to not be viable, due to other planned projects, planning allocations and the proximity of the route to either Laceby or Grimsby. Chapter 2 Design Evolution and Alternatives of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.2] describes the routeing process and why the proposed route for the pipeline was chosen.
	Pipeline route	Route selection	Regarding the major development test, Natural England advises the Applicant acknowledges this policy in the ES, including outlining why alternative routes, avoiding the AONB have been discounted.	The route for the pipeline has been developed as part of an iterative process. Route corridors that avoided the AONB entirely were considered and to not be viable, due to other planned projects, planning allocations and the proximity of the route to either Laceby or Grimsby. Chapter 2 Design Evolution and Alternatives of the Environmental Statement

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42(1)(a) and 42(1)(b) Prescribed Consultees				
Organisation	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
				[EN070008/APP/6.2.2] describes the routeing process and why the proposed route for the pipeline was chosen.

Appendix E2: Consultation responses from PILs under S42(d) and S44

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with Section 49 of the Planning Act 2008) – Part 3 – Section 42 (1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land

Email feedback

This table sets out the responses received from Persons with an Interest in Land under Section 42 of the Act.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
1	Above ground infrastructure	Block valves	Feedback suggested that more block valves should be installed to mitigate loss of containment events.	Engineering design work was undertaken to refine the specific locations for the Block Valve Stations along the preferred pipeline route as described in the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 2: Design Evolution and Alternatives. This work identified block valve locations at approximately 13 km, 24 km and 39 km along the pipeline route as shown on Figure 3-9 of the ES [EN070008/APP/6.2.2].
1	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	Feedback noted that 1.2m is a shallow cut, considering the weight of farming machinery and clay movement. It was urged that a deeper cut should be employed to mitigate the risk of pipeline failure.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
1	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	Queried the boundary at Pickhill Bridge and whether it indicated access for construction or permanent infrastructure.	The small spur is for temporary side accesses for Light Goods Vehicles only.
1	Environmental impacts	Major accidents	A respondent asked for additional details on aspects of the Applicant's approach to risk assessment and modelling, including hazard distances and ranges, potential blast damage and emergency response safe distances. Feedback questioned how the project would mitigate against fractures or leaks. The respondent questioned whether isolation valves or fracture arresters would be used and whether the frequency of mitigation would increase when the pipeline was closer to habitation.	This is being addressed as part of ongoing development work. The design of the pipeline, including details of the guidelines and regulations, is set out in Environmental Statement Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development [EN070008/APP/6.2.3]. Further information relating to the safety of the pipeline is reported in Chapter 19 Major Accidents and Disasters. The safety of local communities has been at the forefront of the design and will continue to be at the forefront of operation of the Viking CCS pipeline. The Applicant has consulted with the Health and Safety Executive as part of the development of the Proposed Development and will continue to do so, and the pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations. The pipeline will be designed in accordance with recognised good practice PD8010 Pipeline systems – Part 1: Steel pipelines on land – Code of practice.
1	Environmental impacts	Major accidents	Asked whether the project had been informed by research by US Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration following a pipeline incident in Satartia.	The Applicant has consulted with the Health and Safety Executive as part of the development of the Proposed Development and will continue to do so, and the pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations. Incidents relating to pipelines in the UK are rare, and with reference to previous examples of incidents, the most likely cause is due to an external event rather than an operational issue (for example in Mississippi in February 2020, the incident was caused by large-scale ground movement resulting from abnormally high rainfall on

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				a steep hillside slope). A wide range of factors have been taken into account in determining the preferred pipeline route, with safety being the key consideration. The Viking CCS pipeline will be constructed so it does not cross any areas that would experience a potential landslide, as identified from the British Geological Survey and the preferred route ensures that all current developments and known planned developments comply with the Health and Safety Executive's guidelines. There will be 24-hour monitoring of the Viking CCS pipeline operations and facilities will be provided to enable routine internal inspection of the pipeline.
1	General	General opposition	Feedback noted their main interests in the project were that they lived locally, environmental impacts, landowner along the preferred route and safety. The respondent noted they were fully opposed to aspects of the project.	The Applicant recognises that there are some localised concerns with regards to the Proposed Development and has engaged with the relevant parties to address these concerns. The Viking CCS pipeline project and partners in the Immingham Industrial Cluster plan to capture, transport and store 10 million tonnes of CO2 a year. This will contribute towards tackling climate change and safeguard industry by reducing the amount of CO2 released into the atmosphere from industry and enabling a longer-term sustainable energy transition.
1	Historic environment	Historic site	It was noted that Pickhill Lane had previously been bombed during WWII and there would be remaining fragments in the field, or unexploded ordnance. It was noted that care should be taken to survey the proposed route at this point.	A detailed Unexploded Ordinance desk assessment will take place at the Front End Engineering Design stage.
1	Land	Land access	The respondent expressed they were uncertain about what the marked area of road and lane represented. They questioned whether the through road would be temporarily blocked or whether there was a particular use during construction. They questioned whether the plans would also involve interrupting access from Marsh Lane.	Access is required along a section of Pick Hill Lane for construction purposes, however access along the road will remain available at all times. Where the pipeline crosses the road this will be achieved using a trenchless construction technique.
1	Other projects	Existing infrastructure	Asked whether the LOGGs pipeline is suitable for transportation of CO2.	The existing LOGGs pipeline will be used to transport CO2 from the Theddlethorpe facility to the offshore storage sites. Several assessments of the existing LOGGS pipeline have been carried out, and further inspection will be undertaken as the project progresses.
1	Other projects	Geological Disposal Facility (GDF)	Asked whether the operation of the pipeline was compatible with the proposed GDF at Theddlethorpe.	The Applicant's intention is to only use part of the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal site to connect into the existing LOGGS pipeline. The wider terminal site will not be part of the project and is not owned by Harbour Energy. The Viking CCS pipeline is a standalone project and the Applicant cannot comment on any other proposals underway in the area.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
1	Pipeline design	Condition of CO2	Asked whether the CO2 will be transported as a supercritical fluid or a liquid. Also asked what pressure the CO2 will be transported at.	The pipeline system is planned to operate in the following modes: • Gas Phase (up to 40 barg): Gas phase operation is envisaged to be short-term, potentially following systems commissioning for a period of a few months and is limited to a maximum of 40 barg; • Dense Phase (100 – 150 barg): For most of the operational life, the pipeline will operate in dense phase and pipeline pressure is a function of CO2 flowrate. The pipeline pressure is kept above 100 barg to avoid two-phase flow in the pipeline.
1	Pipeline design	General	Suggested that the UK does not have detailed experience of designing and operating CO2 pipelines and therefore the Draft Order Limits should be routed as far as is reasonably practicable from existing habitation.	A wide range of factors have been taken into account in determining the preferred pipeline route, with safety being the key consideration. The preferred route complies with the Health and Safety Executive's guidelines for all current developments and known planned developments.
1	Pipeline route	Route selection	Landowner asked for the reasoning behind the diversion of the pipeline from its original route, over 200 metres from the respondents' property, to the update route lying around 20 metres from their property.	The Applicant amended the route corridor following feedback from the non-statutory consultation and further technical work. Chapter 2 of the Consultation Report summarises the changes made as a result of non-statutory consultation.
1	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Noted that previous changes to the pipeline corridor - to move away from Grimoldby and South Cockerington - has resulted in the Draft Order Limits being closer to individual properties. It was felt this puts a disproportionate risk on these properties and the route should avoid such close proximity when reasonably practicable.	A wide range of factors have been taken into account in determining the preferred pipeline route, with safety being the key consideration. The preferred route complies with the Health and Safety Executive's guidelines for all current developments and known planned developments. The Applicant is following well established, recognised and proven design codes, whilst post construction operations will include the continued monitoring, maintenance and inspection of the pipeline during service.
1	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Feedback noted that high impact risk could be avoided by returning to the originally preferred route, following the corridor E-1B or following a E-1B+link route which would be no longer than the preferred route and be further from habitation in this section of the route. It was noted a reduction of long-term risk should take precedence over short-term challenges. The respondent urged the project to reconsider its preferred route with these considerations in mind.	This revision was considered as DCR058 (see Section 6.6 of the main report for full details). Using these alternative corridors was considered at an earlier stage in our options development and they were discounted for the reasons set out in ES Chapter 2 Design Evolution and Alternatives. However, the Applicant proposed to move the Draft Order Limits a short distance to the west so that it runs equidistant between properties. This change was included in the design revisions consultation (see Chapter 7).
1	Pipeline route	General comments on pipeline route	Noted that the Health and Safety Executive states the need to reduce associated risks from a project 'as low as reasonably possible'. Stated that this could be through design, but also by avoidance, that is, as far as is not grossly disproportionate, by maximising the distance of the pipeline from existing habitation at each point in its path, and ensuring that the pipeline does not pass unnecessarily close to any habitation, such as to impose on it a	A wide range of factors have been taken into account in determining the preferred pipeline route, with safety being the key consideration. The preferred route complies with the Health and Safety Executive's guidelines for all current developments and known planned developments. The Applicant is following well established, recognised and proven design codes, whilst post construction operations will include the continued monitoring, maintenance and inspection of the pipeline during service.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			disproportionate share of the residual risk, when this can similarly be avoided.	
2	Above ground infrastructure	Theddlethorpe facility	Raised questions on the vent stack, asking why it is required, its height, and impacts for those in its immediate vicinity.	A 25m vent stack is required for venting off small quantities of CO2 prior to periodic maintenance of the pipeline system (approximately every two years). There will be no flaring from the vent stack and CO2 is non-flammable. Consideration of operational air quality impacts and mitigation including legal compliance is set out in ES Chapter 14 Air Quality. As set out in the Applicant's Scoping Opinion, it was agreed that an assessment of air quality effects during operation and decommissioning can be scoped out. This approach has been reviewed as more information has become available, and remains valid. The potential visual impacts of the vent is considered in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.7].
2	Construction	Construction impacts	Asked what is being done to alleviate impacts on biodiversity during construction, including who would be responsible for overseeing this in the project team and whether it will be local to the pipeline.	The Proposed Development aims to deliver up to a 10% increase in biodiversity and the project will comply with Defra Metric 3.1 to develop its Biodiversity Net Gain targets (BNG). Delivering BNG is not yet a legal requirement; it is a voluntary procedure at this stage for this type of project. The Applicant therefore cannot take powers over land to deliver BNG, however, it will try to ensure local delivery, which may take the form of planting in existing gaps in hedgerows, and working with landowners to seek habitat improvement opportunities. During construction, the Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1], a copy of which is included in the ES. This ensures that The Applicant will carefully control activities that could cause dust, noise and vibration, and manage any impacts. Decisions about who will carry out the construction phase of the Proposed Development have not yet been made.
2	Construction	Construction programme	Questioned for how long construction works will take place adjacent to their property.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipeline to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
2	Land	Impact on property	Asked what support people whose property borders the proposed route would be offered.	The Applicant has worked when designing the Viking CCS pipeline to avoid and minimise any potential impacts on residential properties. This has meant there are no residential properties included within the Draft Order Limits. As a result of this, and the fact the pipeline will be buried, the Applicant does not expect that the project will have any significant impact on nearby properties. However, the Applicant will seek to minimise any disruption to local people from construction.
2	Traffic	Traffic modelling / assessments	Asked what investigation has been done to determine the impacts of construction on the local road network, as frequent outages of power and water have been attributed to heavyweight traffic on roads.	The Applicant has worked with local highways authorities to better understand the local road network, and which roads are better suited to heavy goods vehicles. Roads will be surveyed in advance of construction and will repair any damage, should it occur. Mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that any effects on residents are appropriately managed in line with best practice guidelines. Both the traffic and transport assessment and the subsequent traffic management plan will carefully consider any potential impacts of construction traffic. An Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) has been submitted as part of the application for development consent [EN070008/APP/6.4.12.5]. Impacts on the local highway network during construction are reported in Environmental Statement Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport [EN070008/APP/6.2.12].
3	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
3	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	They noted that the proposal does not consider modern farming techniques and considerable land severance could be avoided.	The Applicant does not anticipate any permanent land severance from the pipeline and any land severance occurring from above ground infrastructure will be managed through engagement with the relevant landowner. Where temporary severance may result during the construction of the pipeline, the Applicant will engage with the relevant landowner to minimise this. This will include compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
3	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the significant impact on field drainage within the red line boundary, due to topography of land and particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. Feedback noted that prior to construction, a budget must be established to appoint skilled and experienced agricultural and land drainage professionals to design and implement pre and post-construction remedial drainage schemes. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
3	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team, and a primary concern was that the proposed route crosses their property. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. Commented that the receipt of documents regarding the scheme was an ineffective method of consultation. The respondent noted that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included meetings with the land agents representing this estate and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
3	Land	Land access	Request from landowner for all access to property to be properly consulted with a minimum of seven days notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days notice.
3	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Feedback requested for the pipeline to be re-routed closer to the boundary of the field it was currently routed in.	This re-route did not affect any additional land interests and was not considered to bring any additional impacts and was therefore progressed. It is detailed as DCR056 in Section 6.6.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				This change was included in the design revisions consultation (see Chapter 7).
3	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
4	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
4	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the significant impact on field drainage within the red line boundary, due to topography of land and particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. Feedback noted that prior to construction, a budget must be established to appoint skilled and experienced agricultural and land drainage professionals to design and implement pre and post-construction remedial drainage schemes. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
4	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
4	Land	Land access	Request from landowner for all access to property, for both construction and surveys, to be properly consulted.	As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones.
4	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
5	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
5	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Respondent commented there had been no consultation on land drainage. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
5	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
5	Land	Access to land	Request from landowner for all access to property to be properly consulted with a minimum of seven days notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days notice.
5	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt 'real and meaningful' engagement was overdue. A number of safeguards need to be agreed to mitigate or avoid potential negative impacts.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
5	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
6	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
6	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the significant impact on field drainage within the red line boundary, due to topography of land and particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. Feedback noted that prior to construction, a budget must be established to appoint skilled and experienced agricultural and land drainage professionals to design and implement pre and post-construction remedial drainage schemes. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
6	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that consultation had been insufficient and requested face to face meetings.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
6	Land	Land access	Request from landowner for all access to property, for both construction and surveys, to be properly consulted.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days notice.
6	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, real and meaningful engagement was now seriously overdue. A number of safeguards need to be agreed to mitigate or avoid potential negative impacts.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
6	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
7	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
7	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
7	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
7	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
7	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Feedback noted there had been no consultation on land drainage. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
7	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented on a lack of consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
7	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days notice.
7	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
7	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
8	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
8	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
8	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
8	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included that there had not been any consultation on land drainage.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP)

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	[EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
8	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented on a lack of consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
8	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days notice.
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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
9	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
9	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
9	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
9	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented on a lack of consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
9	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
9	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days notice.
9	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
9	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
9	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
9	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented on a lack of consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
9	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
10	Construction	Construction impacts	Comment raised concerns over vibrational damage to property during construction.	An assessment of potential vibration impacts has been undertaken and is reported in Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.13]. No potentially significant effects relating to vibration have been identified.
10	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
10	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Feedback noted that topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction. The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will

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			from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
10	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team, and a primary concern was that the proposed route crosses their property. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
10	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
10	Land	Impact on property	Concerns were raised about the proximity of the pipeline to an existing residential property that had not initially been identified, which also highlighted ground conditions considered when constructing the property.	This request is included as DCR047 in Section 6.6 and resulted in a small amendment was made to the Draft Order Limits to move them away from the residential property. There may be additional flexibility within the width of the Draft Order limits for routeing the pipeline (dependent on ground conditions and other factors) during construction. This change was included in the design revisions consultation (see Chapter 7).
10	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
11	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
11	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
11	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the significant impact on field drainage within the red line boundary and requested further engagement for remedial drainage works. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
11	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Request for more effective and meaningful consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
11	Land	Land access	Request from landowner for all access to property, for both construction and surveys, to be properly consulted.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days notice.
11	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team, and a primary concern was that the proposed route crosses their property. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
11	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
12	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
12	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	
12	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. Prior to construction a budget must be established to appoint skilled and experienced agricultural land drainage consultants and contractors to design and implement pre- and post-construction remedial drainage schemes. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
12	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team, and a primary concern was that the proposed route crosses their property. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
12	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Landowner unable to comment on management and mitigation of construction due to ineffective consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
12	Land	Land access	Access to the farm via private farm tracks must be maintained at all times during the construction programme and no access will be available along the main farm drive.	When planning construction activities, the Applicant will engage with relevant landowners to minimise any disruption - this will include seeking to maintain access to properties and farm tracks.
12	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Concerns were raised about the proximity of the pipeline to an existing residential property that had not initially been identified, which also highlighted ground conditions considered when constructing the property.	This request is included as DCR047 in Section 6.6 and resulted in a small amendment was made to the Draft Order Limits to move them away from the residential property. There may be additional flexibility within the width of the Draft Order limits for routeing the pipeline (dependent on ground conditions and other factors) during construction. This change was included in the design revisions consultation (see Chapter 7).
12	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
13	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
13	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. Prior to construction a budget must be established to appoint skilled and experienced agricultural land drainage consultants and contractors to design and implement pre- and post-construction remedial drainage schemes.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation	construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
13	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team, and a primary concern was that the proposed route crosses their property. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
13	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Feedback noted information provided had been lacking, and listed further consultation was required relating to construction, land drainage, starting date and general project information.	The Applicant has provided updated information as the Proposed Development has progressed, and this has become more detailed as the route for the pipeline has been defined. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. Discussions with landowners have continued beyond the close of statutory consultation and the Applicant will continue these discussions with affected landowners as the construction phase is planned should consent be granted.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
13	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
13	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
14	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
14	Environmental impacts	Environmental mitigations	Landowner unable to comment on management and mitigation of construction due to ineffective consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction, the Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
14	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1].

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			severed. Prior to construction a budget must be established to appoint skilled and experienced agricultural land drainage consultants and contractors to design and implement pre- and post-construction remedial drainage schemes. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
14	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
14	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Landowner unable to comment on management and mitigation of construction due to ineffective consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction, the Applicant will maintain best

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
14	Land	Land access	Access to the farm via private farm tracks must be maintained at all times during the construction programme and no access will be available along the main farm drive.	When planning construction activities, the Applicant will engage with relevant landowners to minimise any disruption - this will include seeking to maintain access to properties and farm tracks.
14	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
14	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
15	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
15	Environmental impacts	Environmental mitigations	Landowner unable to comment on management and mitigation of construction due to ineffective consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction, the Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
15	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. Prior to construction a budget must be established to appoint skilled and experienced agricultural land drainage consultants and contractors to design and implement pre- and post-construction remedial drainage schemes. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
15	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5, Section 5.4).

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
15	Land	Land access	Access to the farm via private farm tracks must be maintained at all times during the construction programme and no access will be available along the main farm drive.	When planning construction activities, the Applicant will engage with relevant landowners to minimise any disruption - this will include seeking to maintain access to properties and farm tracks.
15	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt 'real and meaningful' engagement was overdue. A number of safeguards need to be agreed to mitigate or avoid potential negative impacts.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
15	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
16	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
16	Environmental impacts	Environmental mitigations	Landowner unable to comment on management and mitigation of construction due to ineffective consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction, the Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
16	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Feedback noted consultation will be required regarding drainage plans, prior to entry. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
16	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included a meeting at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
16	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Feedback that receipt of high volumes of paperwork is not suitable.	As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined.
16	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Landowner unable to comment on management and mitigation of construction due to ineffective consultation.	All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
16	Land	Land access	Request for landowner to be consulted fully regarding access to construct the pipeline route.	The Applicant has, and will, engage with relevant landowners to agree access requirements for survey work and any construction activities required.
16	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meeting with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
16	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Feedback noted the pipeline severs large blocks of arable land, which prevent it from being farmed commercially.	The Applicant does not anticipate that the Proposed Development will prevent commercial farming when installed and operational.
16	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
17	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
17	Environmental impacts	Environmental mitigations	Landowner unable to comment on management and mitigation of construction due to ineffective consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction, the Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
17	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Feedback noted considerable consultation was required on drainage plans, prior to entry to land. It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
17	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Feedback noted the proposed route severs large areas of arable land, which prevent it being farmed commercially.	The Applicant does not anticipate that the Proposed Development will prevent commercial farming when installed and operational.
17	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Feedback that receipt of large volumes of paperwork is not suitable.	The Applicant is required under the relevant legislation to provide those with an interest in land with specific information and in prescribed formats. At the same time, the Applicant has made project information available online. Direct contact information for Gately Hamer was included in all direct mail to landowners, as well as on the project website and the lands team have been available to discuss concerns and answer questions. This has been further supported through direct engagement with landowners.
17	Land	Land access	Request for landowner to be consulted fully regarding access to construct the pipeline route.	The Applicant has, and will, engage with relevant landowners to agree access requirements for survey work and any construction activities required.
17	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included a meeting at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
17	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meeting with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
17	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Feedback noted the proposed route severs large areas of arable land, which prevent it being farmed commercially.	The Applicant does not anticipate that the Proposed Development will prevent commercial farming when installed and operational.
17	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
18	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
18	Consultation	Consultation process	Feedback highlighted that the construction width had changed since the last meeting with their land agent.	The initial pipeline corridor has been refined to the current width of the Draft Order Limits. The Draft Order Limits around the pipeline are 100m wide, however the working width will only be 30m. A key reason for including this flexibility is to allow the pipeline to be routed around any archaeological features identified pre or post consent.
18	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Feedback noted the landowner had not received any consultation on the proposed land drainage. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
18	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Felt unable to put forward a pipeline re-route due to a lack of engagement at earlier stages.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. The Applicant continued to be open to suggested design revisions during the statutory consultation and has considered all specific revisions suggested in feedback (see Section 6.6).
18	Land	Land access	Request for landowner to be consulted fully regarding access to the pipeline route.	The Applicant has, and will, engage with relevant landowners to agree access requirements for survey work and any construction activities required.
18	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
18	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including two in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
18	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Feedback requested a pipeline route alteration to follow the A18.	This was considered as DCR155 and is detailed in section 6.6. This revision was not progressed for the reasons outlined in 6.6.
18	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
19	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	
19	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and Soils	Feedback noted considerable consultation was required on drainage plans, prior to entry to land. It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
19	Environmental impacts	General comments on the pipeline route	Feedback noted the proposed route severs large areas of arable land, which prevent it being farmed commercially.	The Applicant does not anticipate that the Proposed Development will prevent commercial farming when installed and operational.
19	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Feedback that receipt of large volumes of paperwork is not suitable.	The Applicant is required under the relevant legislation to provide those with an interest in land with specific information and in prescribed formats. At the same time, the Applicant has made project information available online. Direct contact information for Gately Hamer was included in all direct mail to landowners, as well as on the project website and the lands team have been available to discuss concerns and answer questions. This has been further supported through direct engagement with landowners.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
19	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Landowner unable to comment on management and mitigation of construction due to ineffective consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction, the Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
19	Land	Land access	Request for landowner to be consulted fully regarding access to construct the pipeline route.	The Applicant has, and will, engage with relevant landowners to agree access requirements for survey work and any construction activities required.
19	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included a meeting at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
19	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meeting with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
19	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
20	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
20	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Feedback noted the respondent had not received consultation on land drainage. It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
20	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Feedback highlighted that the construction width had changed since the last meeting with their land agent, and highlighted irregularity of engagement from Gately Hamer.	The Proposed Development has evolved as further technical work and consultation has taken place. The Draft Order Limits are 100m wide to allow for flexibility when routeing the pipeline, however the working width will only be 30m.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
20	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Felt unable to put forward a pipeline re-route due to a lack of engagement at earlier stages.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. The Applicant continued to be open to suggested design revisions during the statutory consultation and has considered all specific revisions suggested in feedback (see Section 6.6).
20	Land	Land access	Request for landowner to be consulted fully regarding access to the pipeline route.	The Applicant has, and will, engage with relevant landowners to agree access requirements for survey work and any construction activities required.
20	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had received only one in-person meeting with the project team. Feedback noted they were pleased to see the landowner's preferred route was now shown as part of the Preferred Pipeline Route, however they still had concerns about the final route identified on the plans received. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
20	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt 'real and meaningful' engagement was overdue. A number of safeguards need to be agreed to mitigate or avoid potential negative impacts.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including two in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
20	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Requested a route alteration which follows the A18.	This was considered as DCR155 and is detailed in section 6.6. This revision was not progressed for the reasons outlined in 6.6.
20	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
21	Construction	Construction compounds	Careful consideration should be given to the volume of HGV traffic from the areas close to the landowner's property, to the proposed compounds.	The Applicant has worked with local highways authorities to better understand the local road network, and which roads are better suited to heavy goods vehicles. Roads will be surveyed in advance of construction and will repair any damage, should it occur. Mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that any effects on residents are appropriately managed in line with best practice guidelines. Both the traffic and transport assessment and the subsequent traffic management plan will carefully consider any potential impacts of construction traffic.
21	Construction	Construction compounds	The respondent noted that the proposed temporary compound can be made available for use, subject to the project agreeing appropriate terms.	Noted, the Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners regarding the temporary construction compounds.
21	Construction	Construction compounds	Feedback outlined the compound area will need to be under-drained following project completion.	'Chapter 11 Water Environment' of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.11] includes the results of the Flood Risk Assessment undertaken. This included consideration of the above ground elements of the project.
21	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included full consideration for how the drainage would be impacted by the compound enclosure, and a request for further engagement on drainage remediation schemes It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
21	Land	Land access	Comment that of only part of the field identified in the consultation plans is required for the compound area, further consideration will be required to provide access to the severed land parcel.	The Applicant does not anticipate any permanent land severance from the pipeline and any land severance occurring from above ground infrastructure will be managed through engagement with the relevant landowner. Where temporary severance may result during the construction of the pipeline, the Applicant will engage with the relevant landowner to minimise this. This will include compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
21	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
21	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
21	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
22	Construction	Construction programme	Feedback noted information on the project's timescales had not been shared.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
22	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
22	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
22	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Feedback noted no information had been received on land drainage.	Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible.
22	Land	Land access	Comment that access to severed land is to be agreed.	The Applicant does not anticipate any permanent land severance from the pipeline and any land severance occurring from above ground infrastructure will be managed through engagement with the relevant landowner. Where temporary severance may result during the construction of the pipeline, the Applicant will engage with the relevant landowner to minimise this. This will include compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
22	Land	Land access	Request for full engagement regarding all access points required for surveys and to construct the pipeline.	The Applicant has, and will, engage with relevant landowners to agree access requirements for survey work and any construction activities required.
22	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had received only one in-person meetings with the project team, and a primary concern was that the proposed route crosses land that has an AHA agreement. The respondent noted they were pleased to see the landowner's preferred route is now shown as part of the project's preferred	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5).

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			route, however expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
22	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
22	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
23	Construction	Construction impacts	Feedback noted due to the lack of consultation, the respondent was unsure how the project would impact their daily lives and aims to mitigate the impacts of construction.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction, the Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3]

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
23	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
23	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
23	Environmental impacts	Ecology and Biodiversity	Feedback noted many trees have Tree Preservation Orders imposed on them.	Tree Preservation Order (TPO) information has been sought from Local Authorities and no trees covered by TPO's are proposed to be felled.
23	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
23	Land	Land access	Concerns raised over the impact of the pipeline route affecting the main access drive to their property where livestock are present.	When planning construction activities, the Applicant will engage with relevant landowners to minimise any disruption - this will include seeking to maintain access to properties and farm tracks.
23	Land	General land comments	Feedback noted the impact on their private residence.	The Applicant has designed the Viking CCS pipeline to avoid and minimise any potential impacts on residential properties. This has meant there are no residential properties included within the Draft Order Limits. When planning construction activities, the Applicant will seek to keep disruption as low as possible.
23	Land	Impact on property	Feedback noted the project impacts the main access to their residence where livestock is present.	When planning construction activities, the Applicant will engage with relevant landowners to minimise any disruption - this will include seeking to maintain access to properties and farm tracks.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
23	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	The respondent noted that the landowner had not received any in-person meetings with the project team. Feedback expressed the view that level of meaningful consultation has been inadequate for landowners impacted by the scheme and considered it appropriate to be involved in the final pipeline alignment decision making. The respondent noted reiterated that the proposals will have a significant and direct effect on both the businesses and the living environment of all affected landowners and occupiers and noted limited engagement was being conducted to satisfy the statutory process.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings with the landowner and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
23	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including two meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
23	Pipeline route	General comments on pipeline route	Request for immediate consultation due to the pipeline route intersecting private parkland. This re-route of the pipeline would follow the A18 main road.	The Applicant has carried out further engagement with the relevant landowner. This has resulted in DCR054 described in Section 6.6.
23	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
24	Construction	Construction programme	It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
24	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
24	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
24	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate, suggesting information had only been available online. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
24	Land	Land access	Request for named tenant to be consulted fully regarding access to the pipeline route.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including two in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
24	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including two in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
24	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Feedback requested a pipeline route re-alignment to avoid interfacing with a solar scheme that has received planning application. The respondent requested consultation on the change of route for the pipeline	This was considered as DCR48 and is detailed in section 6.6. This revision was not progressed for the reasons outlined in 6.6. Engagement with this landowner has continued to understand the potential renewable energy scheme
24	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
25	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
25	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
25	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate, with just one face-to-face meeting having taken place so far. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
25	Land	Land access	Request for named tenant to be consulted fully regarding access to the pipeline route.	Where details have been provided for tenants on land affected by the project, these have been included in relevant consultations. The Applicant also intends to contact any relevant parties ahead of any construction activities beginning.
25	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including two in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
25	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	A landowner requested that the Applicant find an alternative to the Draft Order Limits due to a potential future renewable energy development south west of Stallingborough. No specific alternative route was submitted.	This was considered as DCR48 and is detailed in section 6.6. This revision was not progressed for the reasons outlined in 6.6. Engagement with this landowner has continued to understand the potential renewable energy scheme
25	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
26	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1].

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			severed. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
26	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
26	Land	Land access	Request for named tenant to be consulted fully regarding access to the pipeline route.	Where details have been provided for tenants on land affected by the project, these have been included in relevant consultations.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				The Applicant also intends to contact any relevant parties ahead of any construction activities beginning.
26	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including two in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
26	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	A landowner requested that the Applicant find an alternative to the Draft Order Limits due to a potential future renewable energy development south west of Stallingborough. No specific alternative route was submitted.	This was considered as DCR48 and is detailed in section 6.6. This revision was not progressed for the reasons outlined in 6.6. Engagement with this landowner has continued to understand the potential renewable energy scheme
26	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
27	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
27	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
27	Land	Land access	Request for named tenant to be consulted fully regarding access to the pipeline route.	Where details have been provided for tenants on land affected by the project, these have been included in relevant consultations. The Applicant also intends to contact any relevant parties ahead of any construction activities beginning.
27	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including two in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
27	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	A landowner requested that the Applicant find an alternative to the Draft Order Limits due to a potential future renewable energy development south west of Stallingborough. No specific alternative route was submitted.	This was considered as DCR48 and is detailed in section 6.6. This revision was not progressed for the reasons outlined in 6.6. Engagement with this landowner has continued to understand the potential renewable energy scheme
27	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
28	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
28	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
28	Land	Land access	Request for named tenant to be consulted fully regarding access to the pipeline route.	Where details have been provided for tenants on land affected by the project, these have been included in relevant consultations. The Applicant also intends to contact any relevant parties ahead of any construction activities beginning.
28	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including two in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
28	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Feedback requested a pipeline route re-alignment to avoid interfacing with a solar scheme that has received planning application. The respondent requested consultation on the change of route for the pipeline.	This was considered as DCR48 and is detailed in section 6.6. This revision was not progressed for the reasons outlined in 6.6. Engagement with this landowner has continued to understand the potential renewable energy scheme.
28	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
29	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
29	Construction	Construction programme	It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
29	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. It was noted the project must consider adverse weather in the construction programme and factor in down-time to	Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			protect landowner assets. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
29	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
29	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a ‘hands-off’ manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
29	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days’ notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
29	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
29	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
30	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
30	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
30	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate, with just one face-to-face meeting having taken place so far. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
30	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Felt that paperwork supplied was confusing and no contact has been made in-person.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development. The Applicant is required under the relevant legislation to provide those with an interest in land with specific information and in prescribed formats. At the same time, the Applicant has made project information available online. Direct contact information for Gately Hamer was included in all direct mail to landowners, as well as on the project website and the lands team have been available to discuss concerns and answer questions. This has been further supported through direct engagement with landowners.
30	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
30	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
30	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
31	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
31	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
31	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
31	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days notice.
31	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
31	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
32	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
32	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
32	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5).

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
32	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days notice.
32	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
32	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
33	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
33	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3]

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation	but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
33	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
33	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
33	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
33	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
34	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
34	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
34	Construction	Construction programme	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
34	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
34	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
34	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
34	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
34	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
35	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
35	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided a range of comments about how land should be managed during construction. This included comments about the impact on field under-drainage schemes within the red line boundary will be significant, particularly where the schemes are running west to east at right angles to the pipeline. This risks drainage pipes being severed. It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions during the project stripping, construction and reinstatement phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets. With regards to soil management, topsoil must be retained on-site and kept separated at all times, with routine spraying off of weed growth on the bunds. Reinstatement must only be completed when ground conditions are appropriate and to the landowners' reasonable satisfaction. It was noted that a cover depth from the pipeline of 1.2m should be maintained throughout operation	The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction. The Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. 1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
35	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5).

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
35	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
35	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
35	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
36	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation.	If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
36	Construction	Construction programme	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
36	Consultation	Consultation process	Feedback felt that the consultation had been lacking, and the respondent still had unanswered questions.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
36	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	A comment suggested that no consultation had taken place regarding drainage solutions or soil management.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.
36	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Feedback suggested a re-route of the pipeline due to a proposed residential scheme.	This was considered as DCR045 and is detailed in section 6.6. This revision was not progressed for the reasons outlined in 6.6.
36	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a ‘hands-off’ manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
36	Land	Access to land	Concerns were raised relating to access rights.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days’ notice.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
36	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Landowner unable to comment on management of environmental impacts due to ineffective consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction, the Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
36	Land	Land access	Request for landowner to be consulted fully regarding access to construct the pipeline route.	The Applicant has, and will, engage with relevant landowners to agree access requirements for survey work and any construction activities required.
36	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
36	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
37	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation.	If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
37	Construction	Construction programme	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
37	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	A comment suggested that no consultation had taken place regarding drainage solutions or soil management.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.
37	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Feedback suggested a re-route of the pipeline due to a proposed residential scheme.	This was considered as DCR045 and is detailed in section 6.6. This revision was not progressed for the reasons outlined in 6.6.
37	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a ‘hands-off’ manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
37	Land	Access to land	Concerns were raised relating to access rights.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
37	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Landowner unable to comment on management of environmental impacts due to ineffective consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction, the Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
37	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
37	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
38	Community	Compensation	Feedback highlighted the disturbance caused by the project and questioned whether landowners would be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
38	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
38	Construction	Construction programme	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
38	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
38	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a ‘hands-off’ manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included a meeting at the landowner’s property, and ongoing engagement with the appointed land agents, and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
38	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
38	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meeting with the landowner and ongoing engagement with the appointed land agents, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
38	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
39	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation.	If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
39	Construction	Construction programme	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
39	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	A comment suggested that no consultation had taken place regarding drainage solutions or soil management.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.
39	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided as part of the application (Application Document Reference: 6.2) but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
39	Land	Access to land	Concerns were raised relating to access rights.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
39	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Landowner unable to comment on management of environmental impacts due to ineffective consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction, the Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3]

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
39	Land	Land access	Request for full engagement regarding all access points required to construct the pipeline.	The Applicant has, and will, engage with relevant landowners to agree access requirements for survey work and any construction activities required.
39	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
39	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Feedback suggested a re-route of the pipeline due to a proposed residential scheme.	This was considered as DCR045 and is detailed in section 6.6. This revision was not progressed for the reasons outlined in 6.6.
39	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
40	Construction	Construction programme	It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
40	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
40	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. Harbour Energy will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
40	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included a meeting at the landowner's property, and ongoing engagement with the appointed land agents, and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
40	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
40	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meeting with the landowner and ongoing engagement with the appointed land agents, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
40	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
41	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation, including for general disturbance and that this should be at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
41	Construction	Construction programme	It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
41	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
41	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
41	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a ‘hands-off’ manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included a meeting at the landowner’s property, and ongoing engagement with the appointed land agents, and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5).

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
41	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
41	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt 'real and meaningful' engagement was overdue. A number of safeguards need to be agreed to mitigate or avoid potential negative impacts.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meeting with the landowner and ongoing engagement with the appointed land agents, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
41	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
42	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation, including for general disturbance and that this should be at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
42	Construction	Construction impacts	Feedback highlighted direct implications of the pipeline route included the interface with a solar farm project which has been granted planning permission. A pipeline re-route was requested as a result.	The Applicant is aware that planning permission reference DM/0899/21/FUL was granted by North East Lincolnshire Council in November 2022 for a Solar Farm scheme. Subsequently, meetings have taken place with the land owner to discuss a change to the alignment of the pipeline, within the same ownership, to reduce the loss of land proposed for a second solar farm development. This proposed change was progressed and is detailed as DCR046 in Section 6.6.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
42	Construction	Construction programme	It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
42	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
42	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
42	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a ‘hands-off’ manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner’s property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
42	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
42	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
42	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
43	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation, including for general disturbance and that this should be at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
43	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
43	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
43	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
43	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a ‘hands-off’ manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
43	Land	General land comments	Feedback noted the land referencing was incorrect due to lack of consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. This has included diligent enquiries to identify accurate land referencing information and this work has continued beyond the statutory consultation.
43	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days’ notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
43	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
43	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
44	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation, including for general disturbance and that this should be at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
44	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
44	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
44	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
44	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
44	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
44	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
44	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
45	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation, including for general disturbance and that this should be at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
45	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
45	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
45	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
45	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
45	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
45	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
45	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
46	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation, including for general disturbance and that this should be at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
46	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
46	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
46	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a ‘hands-off’ manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner’s property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
46	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
46	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
47	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation, including for general disturbance and that this should be at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
47	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
47	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
47	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
47	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
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48	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation, including for general disturbance and that this should be at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there

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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
48	Construction	Construction compounds	Feedback noted that it would make land available for the compound area, subject to commercial agreements.	Noted, the Applicant has continued to engagement with relevant landowners regarding the temporary compounds.
48	Construction	Construction programme	It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
48	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
48	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
48	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a ‘hands-off’ manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included a meeting at the landowner’s property, and ongoing engagement with the appointed land agents, and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The

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				Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
48	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Feedback requested better in-person meetings to include their agents, the tenant farmers and farm manager.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included a meeting at the landowner's property, and ongoing engagement with the appointed land agents, and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
48	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of fourteen days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
48	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
49	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation, including for general disturbance and that this should be at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
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Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
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49	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
49	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included a meeting at the landowner's property, and ongoing engagement with the appointed land agents, and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.

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49	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
50	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation, including for general disturbance and that this should be at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
50	Construction	Construction programme	It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
50	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
50	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Proposed Development. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
50	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a ‘hands-off’ manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included a meeting at the landowner’s property, and ongoing engagement with the appointed land agents, and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
50	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days’ notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days’ notice.
50	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meeting with the landowner and ongoing engagement with the appointed land agents, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
50	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
51	Above ground infrastructure	Block valves	Feedback noted that a block valve station is proposed on the south west side of the A18 public highway, down Washingdales Lane, on the landowner's property and that this had not previously been part of the project proposals. It was noted the location of this station was inappropriate due to the single, minor track road condition.	It was not possible to confirm the potential location of Block Valve Stations until a preferred route was further developed. Block Valve Stations were included at the earliest opportunity – statutory consultation – and information provided included location as well as an overview of the equipment required. A request was received to move this Block Valve Station location to the other side of Washingdales Lane. This request was progressed and form part of the Applicant's design revisions consultation in April-May 2023 (see DCR046 in Section 6.6).
51	Community	Impact on local community	It was noted the A18 is used by a large volume of vehicles and questioned whether the highway would be shut to accommodate the project. It was noted this would have significant impact on local businesses and communities, as well as the emergency services.	The Applicant does not intend to close the A18 as part of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has worked with local highways authorities to better understand the local road network. Roads will be surveyed in advance of construction and will repair any damage, should it occur. Mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that any effects on residents are appropriately managed in line with best practice guidelines. Both the traffic and transport assessment and the subsequent traffic management plan will carefully consider any potential impacts of construction traffic.
51	Community	Compensation	The pipeline route will sever the respondent's main access track to their farm. The respondent noted the project must allow them to maintain business operations or they would seek reasonable compensation.	When planning construction activities, the Applicant will engage with relevant landowners to minimise any disruption - this will include seeking to maintain access to properties and farm tracks.
51	Community	Impacts on local community	The project would cause significant threat to the respondent's farming activities and future business planning. It was noted the project had already delayed the second phase of the solar project being signed, as the pipeline will run through the centre of the option area. The respondent questioned why this was. The respondent noted they were also trying to run a shooting estate, diversification enterprise and run holiday cottages. It was noted the project would have significant impact on them if it proceeds and if it is not moved away from their land, particularly on the north site of the A18.	The Applicant is aware that planning permission reference DM/0899/21/FUL was granted by North East Lincolnshire Council in November 2022 for a Solar Farm scheme. Subsequently, meetings have taken place with the land owner to discuss a change to the alignment of the pipeline, within the same ownership, to reduce the loss of land proposed for a second solar farm development. This proposed change was progressed and is detailed as DCR046 in Section 6.6. With regards to impacts on other business interests, the Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
51	Community	Compensation	The respondent noted they had a series of land drains and irrigation mains through their land interest and the project would be required to record their exact positioning, minimise damage and ensure they are repaired. It was noted the respondent would reserve the right to claim compensation.	Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.
51	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted further information was required on compensation, including for general disturbance and that this should be at a commercial rate of pay.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
51	Construction	Construction programme	It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
51	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
51	Consultation	Consultation events	Feedback noted the respondent's land agents attended a consultation event but did not believe the event had been informative. The respondent requested it was done again through second round of consultation events.	The Applicant considers the consultation it has undertaken, including consultation events, to have allowed people to engage successfully with the Proposed Development. Consultation events were managed in line with industry best practice, and provided a range of materials to allow people to engage with the Proposed Development at a level of detail suitable to them. Additionally, members of the project team from a range of disciplines were available to answer questions and discuss the proposals.
51	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
51	Environmental impact	Ecology and biodiversity	The respondent highlighted the project would have a significant environmental impact on the land south of the A18, which has rich biodiversity and challenging topography. The respondent listed a range of species which were listed within the habitat regulations, including buzzards, lapwings, red kites and are covered within a countryside stewardship scheme. It was noted a further challenge was the natural springs present in open countryside on the southside of the A18, called Badger Hills. The presence of badger setts was noted.	Potential impacts on local wildlife sites are presented in ES Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity [EN070008/APP/6.2.6].
51	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Highlighted that their land includes some of the heaviest clay in the area and explained that it can be unforgiving if it becomes compacted and or saturated. Included reference to a digger being lost during previous construction work.	Any construction impacts, including managing ground conditions, will be carefully managed and the Applicant will look to manage construction impacts. For more information, see the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1].
51	General	General opposition	The respondent suggested the Applicant was only proceeding with the project due to an ambition to extract further oil and gas in the future.	The Viking CCS project aims to capture and transport 10 million tonnes of carbon dioxide. Preventing the release of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere from industry will help the UK Government meet their target of achieving net zero carbon by 2050.
51	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a ‘hands-off’ manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner’s property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
51	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Concern raised that the Applicant has not met the criteria under S.52 of the Planning Act 2008 to carry out diligent inquiries. A request was made to work together to find an alternative route in section 2.	The Applicant considers it has met all of its statutory requirements as set out in this report and other application documents. The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. The Applicant has subsequently met with the relevant landowner to discuss the impacts of the project further and this has been considered as the route has been developed. These conversations have led to the design remission detailed as DCR046 in Section 6.6.
51	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Felt that paperwork was confusing and no contact has been made in-person.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development. The Applicant is required under the relevant legislation to provide those with an interest in land with specific information and in prescribed formats. At the same time, the Applicant has made project information available online. Direct contact information for Gately Hamer was included in all direct mail to landowners, as well as on the project website and the lands team have been available to discuss concerns and answer questions. This has been further supported through direct engagement with landowners.
51	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice. Feedback noted the current preferred route severs the main access track to their farm and noted they must be able to maintain business operations otherwise they would seek compensation.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
51	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
51	Land	Land access	Feedback noted the pipeline crosses the layby on the A18 approach to Aylesby. It was noted that if the layby was shut this would impact the local community and road users who use the layby as a safety measure. Feedback referenced the Public Right of Way which commences at the layby, and noted members of the public have the right to enjoy the open countryside.	The Applicant is continuing to engage with the relevant Local Highways Authority regarding use of this layby. The Applicant will provide diversions for Public Rights of Way and therefore access to the countryside will not be restricted at this location.
51	Other projects	Existing infrastructure	Highlighted an existing Anglian Water pipeline that runs beneath the A18 and suggested this had caused a dip in the A18.	Ground conditions will be further assessed as part of the detailed design and mitigations undertaken to protect major highways, including the A18. The Applicant has engaged with, and is continuing to engage with, statutory undertakers and utility companies including Anglian Water.
51	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
54	Land	Impact on property	Feedback noted concerns that the pipeline would impact the respondent's building structure and value. The respondent requested to discuss this further.	The Applicant does not anticipate any impacts on nearby properties or buildings as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development. The potential for vibration impacts, and associated mitigation, is reported in Environmental Statement Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration [EN070008/APP/6.2.13]. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
59	Other projects	Proposed projects	Noted that there was a planning consent that would potentially be affected by the Proposed Development and that compensation would be sought if this was impacted by the application.	The Applicant is aware that planning permission reference DM/0899/21/FUL was granted by North East Lincolnshire Council in November 2022 for a Solar Farm scheme. Subsequently, meetings have taken place with the land owner to discuss a change to the alignment of the pipeline, within the same ownership, to reduce the loss of land proposed for a second solar farm development. This proposed change was progressed and is detailed as DCR046 in Section 6.6.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
66	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	It was suggested that a more direct route for the pipeline should be taken between Brigsley and Barnoldby le Beck, to save money and prevent damage to the newly established crops.	This proposed reroute was not considered to provide any substantial improvement over the proposed route and would still affect the newly established crop. The existing Draft Order Limits were reviewed and it was confirmed that impacts on the crop can most likely be avoided. Any crop loss would be mitigated through compensation.
67	Above ground infrastructure	Block valves	Feedback noted that a block valve station is proposed on the minor public highway known as 'Thoroughfare' near the village of Ashby-cum-Fenby. It was noted this had not been presented previously. It was suggested that the location of this station was inappropriate due to the road being a small single track located on a blind bend. The presence of a public footpath adjacent to the current proposed site was noted. It was suggested that the public highway known as White Road would be more suitable.	It was not possible to confirm the potential location of Block Valve Stations until a preferred route was further developed. Block Valve Stations were included at the earliest opportunity – statutory consultation – and information provided included location as well as an overview of the equipment required Assessments by the Applicant have shown Thoroughfare to be suitable for construction vehicle access for the Block Valve Station, and operational traffic will be very limited. This suggestion is included as DCR050 in Section 6.6 and was not progressed.
67	Construction	Construction compounds	Careful consideration should be given to the volume of HGV traffic from the areas close to the landowner's property, to the proposed compounds. Feedback noted consideration be made to avoid the use of a single track weight restricted road through Grainsby village or the Thoroughfare.	The section of Grainsby Lane that runs through Grainsby will not be used by any construction traffic and/or construction personnel. However, a small section of Grainsby Lane from the A18 only and restricted to LGVs, will be used for access to the construction area. It is proposed to restrict use of Thoroughfare/Waithe Lane from the A16 only, and only for vehicles associated with the construction of the Block Valve Station.
67	Construction	Construction programme	It was requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
67	Construction	Construction impacts	Feedback noted the pipeline was located close to a number of residential properties and requested that a solid barrier was erected between soil bunds and residential property to mitigate the impacts of soil being blown over to the property.	Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
67	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
67	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
67	Environmental impacts	Water environment	Feedback highlighted the presence of a significant 18th century underground culvert that provides drainage for Grainsby village. The respondent noted any damage to this culvert through excess vehicular movements would provide significant challenge to repair and cause localised flooding.	This road will not be used for any construction vehicles relating to the Proposed Development and the culvert will therefore be unaffected.
67	Environmental impacts	Environmental mitigations	Landowner unable to comment on management and mitigation of construction due to ineffective consultation.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included four stages of consultation (one targeted). Direct engagement with landowners has continued outside of these periods and has increased as the route has been further defined and impacts better understood. Preliminary mitigation commitments were set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), published as part of the statutory consultation and available on the project website. The Applicant will continue to engage with affected landowners before construction activities take place and during construction, the Applicant will maintain best practice on site and through overall management of the project in accordance with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) [EN070008/APP/6.4.3.1]. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
67	Environmental impacts	Socio-economic	Request for farmers and landowners to be reimbursed at a commercial rate of pay.	If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
67	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate, suggesting information had only been available online. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included two meetings at the landowner's property and three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
67	Land	Land access	Request for no access by any construction vehicles through the village of Grainsby due to an existing 7.5 tonnes weight limit through the village and unsuitability of the road for construction traffic.	The section of Grainsby Lane that runs through Grainsby will not be used by any construction traffic and/or construction personnel. However, a small section of Grainsby Lane from the A18 only and restricted to LGV's, will be used for access to the construction area.
67	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners outside of the formal consultation periods, including an in-person meetings with the landowner, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
67	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Noted previous feedback had been taken on board.	Noted, no further action required.
67	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.
70	Above ground infrastructure	Immingham facility	Feedback commented on the land proposed to be used for the Immingham facility. It was noted that whilst the land referred to (which is held freehold by Phillips 66) is currently unused, it is potentially required for other significant proposed projects. Feedback noted it was essential that the location of the	The Applicant has continued to engage with the relevant landowner to reduce potential impacts from the Draft Order Limits.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			Immingham facility is compatible with the future development and use of the currently unused land and does not prevent other proposed projects from being brought forward. Feedback expressed that the Draft Order Limits should not include more land than is required. The respondent noted it had been negotiating for a lease to construct and operate the facility and this would continue, however Philipps 66 will oppose the inclusion of any land that will prejudice the construction/operation of other proposed.	
70	Consultation	Consultation documents	Feedback noted the plans were of insufficient quality to identify exactly what land is proposed to be included within the Draft Order Limits and trusted better quality plans would be provided prior to the application being made. Feedback noted it was clear that the Draft Order Limits are more extensive than the Immingham facility or preferred pipeline route. The respondent expected the Applicant to reduce the Draft Order Limits accordingly.	Direct engagement has continued with this landowner to discuss the impacts of the Proposed Development on the Phillips 66 Humber Refinery. This has included a reduction in the Draft Order Limits following statutory consultation.
70	Environmental impacts	Cumulative effects	Requested that the cumulative impacts on the operation of the Philipps 66 Humber Refinery to be considered.	The Applicant has continued to engage with Phillips 66 on the potential impact on the refinery and will continue to do so as construction plans are developed.
70	Environmental impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	Phillips 66 stated that any biodiversity replacement required as a result of the Proposed Development should be the Applicant's responsibility, and should not take place on Phillips 66 land.	There are no plans to use any land owned by Phillips 66 to deliver biodiversity net gain. The Applicant aims to deliver up to 10% biodiversity net gain, and this will include net gain for any habitat lost on Phillips 66 land.
70	General	General support	Supports the project in principle.	Noted, no further action required.
70	General environment	Carbon capture process	Highlighted the Humber's position as the highest emitting region in the UK and its industrial nature. Noted that as well as the Proposed Development, another carbon capture, transportation and storage project was in development and suggested both would be required.	Noted, no further action required.
70	Land	Compulsory purchase order	The respondent noted it would object to the inclusion of any powers of compulsory acquisition, including creation and acquisition of easements. Feedback noted the alternative route for the pipeline should only be constructed, in accordance with an agreement between Phillips 66.	The Applicant has continued to engage with Phillips 66 on the potential impact on the refinery and will continue to do so as construction plans are developed.
70	Pipeline route	General comments on	Highlighted the level of feasibility and safety assessments that will be required should the pipeline affect the Phillips 66 Humber	The Applicant has continued to engage with the relevant landowner.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
		the pipeline route	Refinery and questioned whether this would be possible before a DCO application submission in 2023.	
70	Safety	Risk assessments	Highlighted that the Phillips 66 Humber Refinery is an Upper Tier COMAH facility and that this will require detailed review and assessment for the use of Refinery land as part of the Proposed Development. This could include an update of the Refinery's COMAH report for review by the COMAH Competent Authority. Unacceptable impacts on risk would prevent the Proposed Development from proceeding as specified. It was requested that the DCO application takes this into account.	Feedback is noted and the Applicant will continue to engage with Phillips 66 and participate in any such reviews as required.
71	Construction	Construction programme	It was also requested that the programme must allow for unsuitable weather conditions throughout the project's construction phases. 'Down-time' must be factored in order to ensure land is appropriately handled and there is proper protection of the landowners' assets.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years. An interim construction schedule is provided in Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.3] but the full construction timetable will be confirmed as the detailed design is developed further.
71	Construction	Pipeline installation methods	The respondent noted the minimum cover above the pipeline throughout its operation is to be maintained at no less than 1.2m from the field surface, in order to enable all agricultural operations to safely continue.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
71	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Concerns were raised regarding land drainage before and after construction. The importance of topsoil management throughout construction was noted.	The Applicant will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Proposed Development. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status.
71	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate. It was also claimed that consultation had been limited to an online presence only. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
71	Land	Land access	Request for all access to their property to be properly consulted on with a minimum of seven days' notice.	Where access has been required for surveys to inform the pre-application phase of the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to accommodate the requests of landowners as far as possible and to give sufficient prior notice that access may be needed. During construction, it is anticipated that relevant landowners would be provided with a Notice of Occupation ahead of any work taking place, which would give not less than 28 days' notice.
71	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	While their clients wished to work cooperatively with the project team, they felt real and meaningful engagement was overdue, and an in-person meeting was requested.	The Applicant has continued to engage with relevant landowners and their appointed land agents outside of the formal consultation periods, and this engagement will continue as construction activities are planned.
71	Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	It was suggested that a more direct route for the pipeline should be taken between Brigsley and Barnoldby le Beck, to save money and prevent damage to the newly established crops.	This proposed reroute was not considered to provide any substantial improvement over the proposed route and would still affect the newly established crop. The existing Draft Order Limits were reviewed and it was confirmed that impacts on the crop can most likely be avoided. Any crop loss would be mitigated through compensation.
71	Safety	Security	Feedback stated that the construction area must be secured at all times, with rural crime a serious consideration. It was noted that a linear construction project of this nature would create potentially unprecedented access to great areas of property, that would otherwise be totally inaccessible.	The working width will be fenced off for construction activities. Access to the working width will only be possible from a limited number of locations and entry points will be appropriately secured. Construction and pipe compounds will have 24-hour security arrangements in place. An emergency response team will be on call to liaise with local police and emergency services if required.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
72	Land	Landowner communication and engagement	Commented that the level of face-to-face engagement with their client has been inadequate, with just one face-to-face meeting having taken place so far. Landowner engagement had been carried out in a 'hands-off' manner and the landowner requested being involved in the detailed final pipeline alignment decision making. Landowners directly and materially affected were not consulted appropriately.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included several project meetings with the appointed land agent and offers of meetings with the relevant landowner, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5 of this Report). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
74	Land	Land access	Feedback noted access to and from the Calor site must be maintained at all times as it operates 24 hours a day, all year.	When planning construction activities, the Applicant will engage with relevant landowners to minimise any disruption - this will include seeking to maintain access to the Calor site.
75	Community	Compensation	Feedback noted that the integrity of a nearby building would be damaged as a result of the works and therefore compulsory purchase or compensation would be necessary.	The Applicant does not anticipate any impacts on nearby properties or buildings as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development. The potential for vibration impacts, and associated mitigation, is reported in Environmental StatementES Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration [EN070008/APP/6.2.13]. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
75	Land	Impact on property	Respondent didn't oppose as long as the issues relating to their building were resolved.	The Applicant does not anticipate any impacts on nearby properties or buildings as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development.
76	Community	Social value	Feedback requested that if the project has a neighbourhood or community fund, the project should consider donating to local community facilities such as Grimoldby and Manby Village Hall, South Cockerington church, Alvingham Village Hall & Social Club and local charities such as the Lincolnshire Wolds Railway and Mimi's Mission. This would be in recognition of the general disturbance caused by the project.	As the Proposed Development is currently in its pre-financial investment decision phase, the Applicant cannot yet commit to specific projects.
76	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	Feedback noted a minimum depth of 1.2m was satisfactory and will reduce impacts on the use of the land.	Noted, the minimum cover from the top of the pipe to ground level will be 1.2m.
76	Construction	Construction impacts	Feedback noted a commitment had been made by the project to high quality construction, aiming to minimise legacy impacts on affected landowners.	Noted, the Applicant will continue to engage with relevant landowners as construction is planned.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
76	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Feedback requested that if HDD/ thrust boring was used, no above ground infrastructure (such as bleed man holes) should be left that impacts the farm's future use and productivity.	Other than the facilities at Immingham and Theddlethorpe, and the three Block Valve Stations, there will be no above ground infrastructure required other than cathodic protection test posts and pipeline marker posts at crossings, which will not be located within fields.
76	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	It was requested that plastic tree guards and ground matting collars were not used for hedgerow reestablishment works due to their contribution to plastic pollution. It was advised that natural solutions should be used. It was noted the planned depth of 1.2m was satisfactory and will help reduce ongoing impacts on the use of the land. Feedback recommended using concrete marker signs adjacent to the taller white plastic market posts, otherwise the concrete ones get hidden. It was noted if any horizontal directional drilling is used, no above ground infrastructure (such as bleed man holes) should be left that impacts the farm's future use and productivity.	The Applicant will explore alternatives to these materials for tree guards and ground matting collars. The use of marker posts will follow industry best practice. There will be no above ground infrastructure (other than the Theddlethorpe and Immingham facilities and the three Block Valves) required other than cathodic protection test posts and pipeline marker posts at crossings, which will not be located within fields. Soil excavation, storage and re-instatement will be undertaken following best practice, including DEFRA soil handling guidelines. Land drainage will also be reinstated to its original standard and topsoil will be restored. The minimum cover from the top of the pipe to ground level will be 1.2m. The Applicant will work closely with landowners as the design of the project develops with the aim of minimise effects on farmland and associated practices. A local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.
76	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Feedback urged the project to consider the alignment of field drainage systems when selecting the pipeline route in the corridor and avoiding diagonally crossing the fields. Where disturbance of field drainage systems is unavoidable, high quality reinstatement should be prioritised and use experienced agricultural land drainage consultants. The existing drainage network spacing and backfill should be matched, with the landowner noting that theirs is 13m spacing, with porous backfilled to 30cm of soil surface. Elements should not be left that cannot be jetted.	The Applicant will work closely with landowners as the design of the project develops with the aim of minimise effects on farmland and associated practices. A local drainage specialist will also be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an optimum solution is identified for all parties, both for construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.
76	Environmental impacts	Materials and waste	Requested that plastic tree guards or plastic ground matting/collars for hedgerow reestablishment works were not used.	The Applicant will explore alternatives to these materials.
76	General environment	Climate change and climate change policy	Noted that the project will make a significant contribution to national net zero goals.	Noted, no further action required.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
76	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Feedback supported the updates to the pipeline route made in autumn 2022, which moved it further away from local communities such as South Cockerington and Grimoldby. Feedback noted this would reduce disturbance experienced by residents and would align with existing boundaries, including fields along Pickhill Lane. The respondent noted that as landowners they would be affected by the Rushmoor Country Park to Pickhill Lane section and are supportive of the preferred route.	Noted, no further action required.
77	Community	Social value	Feedback requested that if the project has a neighbourhood or community fund, the project should consider donating to local community facilities such as Grimoldby and Manby Village Hall, South Cockerington church, Alvingham Village Hall & Social Club and local charities such as the Lincolnshire Wolds Railway and Mimi's Mission. This would be in recognition of the general disturbance caused by the project.	As the Proposed Development is currently in its pre-financial investment decision phase, the Applicant cannot yet commit to specific projects.
77	Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	Feedback noted a minimum depth of 1.2m was satisfactory and will reduce impacts on the use of the land.	Noted, the minimum cover from the top of the pipe to ground level will be 1.2m.
77	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Feedback noted the project will safeguard topsoil appropriately by separating and storing topsoil properly and removing any compaction caused by plant as required during reinstatement. It was requested that plastic tree guards and ground matting collars were not used for hedgerow reestablishment works due to their contribution to plastic pollution. It was advised that natural solutions should be used. It was noted the planned depth of 1.2m was satisfactory and will help reduce ongoing impacts on the use of the land. Feedback recommended using concrete marker signs adjacent to the taller white plastic marker posts, otherwise the concrete ones get hidden. It was noted if any horizontal directional drilling is used, no above ground infrastructure (such as bleed man holes) should be left that impacts the farm's future use and productivity.	Soil excavation, storage and re-instatement will be undertaken following best practice, including DEFRA soil handling guidelines. Land drainage will also be reinstated to its original standard and topsoil will be restored. The minimum cover from the top of the pipe to ground level will be 1.2m. The Applicant will work closely with landowners as the design of the project develops with the aim of minimise effects on farmland and associated practices. The use of marker posts will follow industry best practice. There will be no above ground infrastructure (other than the Theddlethorpe and Immingham facilities and the three Block Valves) required other than cathodic protection test posts and pipeline marker posts at crossings, which will not be located within fields
77	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Feedback urged the project to consider the alignment of field drainage systems when selecting the pipeline route in the corridor and avoiding diagonally crossing the fields. Where disturbance of field drainage systems is unavoidable, high quality reinstatement should be prioritised and use experienced	The Applicant will work closely with landowners as the design of the project develops with the aim of minimise effects on farmland and associated practices. A local drainage specialist will also be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an optimum solution is identified for all parties, both for construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
			agricultural land drainage consultants. The existing drainage network spacing and backfill should be matched, with the landowner noting there is 13m spacing, with porous backfilled to 30cm of soil surface. Elements should not be left that cannot be jetted.	
77	Environmental impacts	Materials and waste	Requested that plastic tree guards or plastic ground matting/collars for hedgerow reestablishment works were not used.	The Applicant will explore alternatives to these materials.
77	Environmental impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	A donation should be considered to the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust for environmental enhancement rather than enforcing enhancement measures on farmers within the route corridor.	Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity [EN070008/APP/6.2.6] describes a number of committed and well tested measures that are designed to mitigate construction impacts on biodiversity.
77	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Stated that as long as the plans for topsoil storage and careful reinstatement are followed then this resource will be safeguarded appropriately by separating and storing topsoil properly and removing any compaction caused by plant as required during reinstatement.	Soil excavation, storage and re-instatement will be undertaken following best practice, including DEFRA soil handling guidelines. The Applicant will work closely with landowners as the design of the project develops with the aim of minimise effects on farmland and associated practices..
77	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Feedback supported the updates to the pipeline route made in autumn 2022, which moved it further away from local communities such as South Cockerington and Grimoldby. Feedback noted this would reduce disturbance experienced by residents and would align with existing boundaries, including fields along Pickhill Lane. The respondent noted that as landowners they would be affected by the Rushmoor Country Park to Pickhill Lane section and are supportive of the preferred route.	Noted, no further action required.
78	Community	Social value	Feedback requested that if the project has a neighbourhood or community fund, the project should consider donating to local community facilities such as Grimoldby and Manby Village Hall, South Cockerington church. This would be in recognition of the general disturbance caused by the project.	As the Proposed Development is currently in its pre-financial investment decision phase, the Applicant cannot yet commit to specific projects.
78	Construction	Construction impacts	Request for agricultural land to be returned to high standard and drainage systems be restored by specialist contractors, to prevent leaving a negative legacy on local business and landowners. Requested that disturbance and temporary land take be kept to a minimum and requested no above ground infrastructure should be left.	The Applicant will work closely with landowners as the design of the project develops with the aim of minimising effects on farmland and farming practices. A local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
78	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Asked that the agricultural land affected is reinstated to a high standard and farmers' drainage systems are restored properly by specialist contractors, so that the project does not have a negative legacy on local businesses and landowners. Requested that disturbance and temporary land take is kept to a minimum and that there is not any above ground infrastructure that affects farmers' use of their land and productivity.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum. Soil handling operations will be undertaken in line with the Soil Management Plan [EN070008/APP/6.4.10.1] and appropriately supervised to ensure that they are suitable for re-use within the Project. Stockpiles will be placed away from watercourse to avoid runoff. The appropriate management of soil resources will maintain soil volumes and quality to prevent loss/lowering of ALC grade between pre- and post-construction and thus potential loss of BMV status. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement. Where the Proposed Development requires above ground infrastructure, these sites have been informed by ongoing engagement with the relevant landowner.
78	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Feedback supported the updates to the pipeline route made in autumn 2022, which moved it further away from local communities such as South Cockerington and Grimoldby. Feedback noted this would reduce disturbance experienced by residents and would align with existing boundaries, including fields along Pickhill Lane. The respondent noted that as landowners they would be affected by the Rushmoor Country Park to Pickhill Lane section and are supportive of the preferred route.	Noted, no further action required.
81	Land	Compulsory purchase order (CPO)	The respondent noted they hoped to be compensated greatly if the project compulsory purchases their property.	The Applicant does not intend to compulsorily purchase any properties as part of the Proposed Development.
82	Above ground infrastructure	Block valve	The block valve station should be positioned near the sewage works.	This was considered as DCR154 and is detailed in section 6.6. This revision was not progressed for the reasons outlined in 6.6.
82	Construction	Construction impacts	The respondent requested the use of the existing pipeline to avoid the creation of additional carbon dioxide production from construction.	During the routeing assessment stage, the Applicant investigated the use of existing pipeline infrastructure within the area; however, they were deemed as not being suitable to transport CO2, nor of sufficient capacity. This review included the condensate line from Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal to the Humber Refinery.
82	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Suggested that construction would cause damage to land drainage systems and they will never be as good again.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance during the construction phase to a minimum.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.
82	General environment	Carbon capture process	Suggested that any reduction in carbon dioxide from the project will be insignificant	The Proposed Development aims to capture and transport 10 million tonnes of carbon dioxide. Preventing the release of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere from industry will help the UK Government meet their target of achieving net zero carbon by 2050 and contribute to the worldwide efforts to keep global climate temperature rise to below 1.5 degrees.
82	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Feedback noted the pipeline cuts through the landowner's land and drainage systems.	Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.
83	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Feedback noted the pipeline passes under the tracks of the railway operated by Great Northern and East Lincolnshire Railway LTD. Feedback noted precautions must be taken to ensure that the stability of the track formation is not compromised.	The Draft Order Limits do not cross the operational railway, only a section of dismantled railway. The Applicant would engage with the operator should future plans involve the re-opening of the dismantled railway line.
84	Land	General land comments	Landowner requested contact.	This respondent has been engaged with further.
85	Environmental impacts	Health and wellbeing	Suggested the project should be providing mental health support for those affected by the project.	The Applicant recognises that individuals who live close to an infrastructure project will have concerns about the impact that it might have on them. In the pre-application phase, the Applicant has undertaken considerable consultation with local communities. This included a statutory stage undertaken in accordance with its Statement of Community Consultation that was agreed with relevant local authorities (see Chapter 3). Through this consultation process the Applicant has communicated the potential impacts from the Proposed Development to potentially affected people through consultation materials and supporting technical documents. The Applicant has also taken account of their comments and feedback in designing the project. The Applicant has undertaken a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment to identify the likely effects that the project will have on affected parties. In designing the project, the Applicant has sought to avoid and mitigate impacts wherever possible. The ES [EN070008/APP/6.2.17] includes an assessment of the likely significant health impacts that could arise from the project and how any potential

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				impacts would be mitigated. The Applicant recognises the importance during the construction phase of keeping the local community informed. Once consent is granted, the Applicant will put in place a Construction Environmental Management Plan, which will be agreed with the local planning authority. That plan will include, amongst other things, a stakeholder communications plan setting out how the developer will carry out community engagement before and during the construction phase.
85	Land	Land access	Respondent noted the presence of Louth Sewage works and highlighted the private lane to the sewage works that they owned. This was only a single carriageway and provided access to seven houses, also being used daily by Anglian Water and agricultural machinery.	This access road is no longer included within the Draft Order Limits.
85	Pipeline	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Suggested that a previous corridor was used, which is nearer to Lock Road, Alvingham and supported by a main road and would avoid Louth Sewage works, the private lane and prevent disruption to the community at Keddington Corner.	This specific request was considered as DCR038 following statutory consultation and was not progressed (further details are included in Section 6.6).
86	Cost	Value for money	The respondent expressed that the scheme was a waste of money.	Decarbonising industries in the Humber area is needed not only to meet the UK Government's net zero goals, but also to preserve industry and the associated skilled jobs in the Humber and Lincolnshire region. The Humber region is the single largest emitter of CO2 in the whole UK, emitting more than 12 million tonnes of CO2 per year (WEF, 2022). Several of the largest emitters within the region are located within the Immingham area and there are high-quality storage sites located offshore in the North Sea, therefore the region is well placed to become a hub for carbon capture and storage technology.
86	Environmental impacts	Carbon offsetting	Suggested it would not be possible to mitigate the carbon required to construct the project.	The Proposed Development aims to capture and transport 10 million tonnes of CO2 per year by 2030 and 15 million tonnes of CO2 per year by 2035. Whilst some emissions to air are inevitable during the construction phase, these will be far outweighed by a significant order of magnitude once the Proposed Development is operational and capturing CO2. Preventing the release of CO2 to the atmosphere will help the UK Government meet its target of achieving net zero carbon by 2050 and contribute to the worldwide efforts to keep global climate temperature rise to below 1.5 degrees.
86	Environmental impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	Suggested that the investment in the project should be used for replacing hedges and trees to reduce carbon emissions.	Carbon capture, transportation and storage is seen as a transitional technology that will help protect skilled jobs within the region. It is one component of a set of solutions needed to meet the UK government's net zero targets, with renewable energy, electric vehicles and hydrogen also playing key roles. Additionally, the Proposed Development aims to deliver up to a 10% increase in biodiversity and the project will comply with Defra Metric 3.1 to develop its

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
				Biodiversity Net Gain targets (BNG). Delivering BNG is not yet a legal requirement; it is a voluntary procedure at this stage for this type of project. The Applicant therefore cannot take powers over land to deliver BNG, however, it will try to ensure local delivery, which may take the form of planting in existing gaps in hedgerows, and working with landowners to seek habitat improvement opportunities.
86	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Respondent noted they assumed the pipeline would route through fields rather than people's houses and gardens.	The Applicant has sought to route the pipeline primarily through fields and open land. In the rare cases where gardens may be affected, the Applicant has worked with the landowner to minimise any impacts. No properties are within the Proposed Development's Draft Order Limits.
87	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Feedback questioned how drainage would be replaced.	The Applicant will work closely with landowners as the design of the project develops with the aim of minimise effects on farmland and associated practices. A local drainage specialist will also be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an optimum solution is identified for all parties, both for construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.
88	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Respondent noted the current route across their farm was far from the original route suggested and did not appear to be straight.	The Proposed Development has evolved as the project has progressed, following consultation and further technical work. These changes are explained in Chapter 2 and Section 6.6 on the non-statutory consultations.
89	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Provided information to be considered when managing field drainage and soil removal.	The Applicant will aim to keep disturbance to a minimum during the construction phase. Existing field drainage systems will be re-instated to ensure that land capability is maintained and drainage related to flooding issues will not be worsened. The Applicant will work closely with landowners and a local drainage specialist will be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for pre and post construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.
89	Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	Preference for pipeline to use field boundaries where possible and access to fields at crossing points.	The Applicant has considered feedback from landowners as it has developed the design for the pipeline route, and has sought to minimise disruption to land. However, it is recognised that – due to the nature of the route – it has not always been possible to follow field boundaries and existing crossing points.
89	Environmental impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	Provided details of a potential badger sett.	These details have been passed on to the relevant technical discipline and considered as part of the environmental assessments.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 3 – Section 42(1)(d) Persons with an Interest in Land				
Landowner reference	***Theme***	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Applicant response***
89	Land	Landowner engagement and communications	Respondent expressed a visit should have been made by the project team to those impacted to clarify the route, the hazards, rather than a letter.	The Applicant has engaged with landowners throughout the pre-application period. This has included offers of meetings with the relevant landowners, as well as three stages of consultation. This has included carrying out all statutory requirements with those with an interest in land (see Chapter 5). As well as being available online, consultation information was available in hard copy and affected landowners were sent direct mail at key project milestones. The Applicant has also sought to provide more detailed information as the Draft Order Limits and other aspects of the project have been refined. All of this engagement, and the comments provided by those with an interest in land, have helped inform the design of the Proposed Development.
89	Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Respondent requested more information on the roadways to the main pipeline from other fields.	An Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) has been submitted as part of the application for development consent.
90	Community	Impacts on local community	Feedback highlighted that surveying, planning and construction of the project would have impacts on farmers, landowner and residents. It was noted farmers particularly would require timely information about activities to monitor their land and agricultural activities. A 'light touch' approach would produce unfavourable results and license agreements need to be ensure engagement with landowners and tenants is timely and comprehensive.	The Applicant recognises the potential disruption that could be caused during the construction phase and will work with relevant landowners when planning construction to take account of farming activities and minimise any disruption as far as possible.
90	General	General support	Respondent noted the project was good for the environment and had potential to run alongside agriculture with minimal interface if managed appropriately.	Noted, no further action required.

Appendix E3: Consultation responses from the local community under S47

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received under Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act

Email feedback

This table sets out the responses received from local communities responding under Section 47 of the Act by free text email. Responses using the feedback form are summarised in the table starting on page 12 of this Appendix.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received by email (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Above ground infrastructure	Block valves	Sought justification for the choice of three block valves and requested there to be around 13.75km between each valve and whether this was sufficient for public safety.	Engineering design work was undertaken to refine the specific locations for the Block Valve Stations along the preferred pipeline route as described in Chapter 2 Design Evolution and Alternatives of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.2]. This work identified block valve locations at approximately 13 km, 24 km and 39 km along the pipeline route as shown on Figure 3-9 of the Environmental Statement.
		The approach taken to block valves should be informed by the research commissioned by the US PHMSA following the Satartia incident. It was noted the importance of providing mitigation of low probability, high impact risks are of high importance.	The Applicant has consulted with the Health and Safety Executive as part of the development of the Proposed Development will continue to do so, and the pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations. Incidents relating to pipelines in the UK are rare, and with reference to previous examples of incidents, the most likely cause is due to an external event rather than an operational issue (for example in Mississippi in February 2020, the incident was caused by large-scale ground movement resulting from abnormally high rainfall on a steep hillside slope). A wide range of factors have been taken into account in determining the preferred pipeline route, with safety being the key consideration. The Viking CCS pipeline will be constructed so it does not cross any areas that would experience a potential landslide, as identified from the British Geological Survey and the preferred route ensures that all current developments and known planned developments comply with the Health and Safety Executive's guidelines. There will be 24-hour monitoring of the Viking CCS pipeline operations and facilities will be provided to enable routine internal inspection of the pipeline.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received by email (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
	Theddlethorpe facility	Asked whether the 25m height of the vent pipe at Theddlethorpe was necessary.	It is anticipated that a 25m high vent will be required at the Theddlethorpe facility. The vent is required for venting off small quantities of CO_2 prior to periodic maintenance of the pipeline system. See Chapter 3 of the Environmental Statement for more information [EN070008/APP/6.2.3].
Community	Impact on local communities	Compared the proposals to fracking, which has caused controversy and affected local house prices. Added that having asked the Project team whether they would be comfortable living in the vicinity of the pipeline, they were not satisfied with the responses they received. Finally, the respondent added that if Lincolnshire residents were truly aware of the use of an untested technology, there would be significant pushback on the plans for the pipeline.	The Applicant has designed the Viking CCS pipeline to avoid and minimise any potential impacts on residential properties. This has meant there are no residential properties included within the Draft Order Limits - the total area of land that may be needed to construct the project. As a result of this, and the fact the pipeline will be buried, the Applicant does not expect that the project will have any impact on residential property values. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code. The Applicant is consulting with the Health and Safety Executive as part of our ongoing work, and the pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations. The project is adopting a conservative design principle and the 24” outer diameter pipeline will have a thick wall specification throughout its entire length, designed in accordance with recognised good practice PD8010 Pipeline systems – Part 1: Steel pipelines on land – Code of practice.
	Social value	Local geography teacher asked whether it would be possible to have more information on the Project, or even a site visit arranged.	Both Local Enterprise Partnerships in the Humber have Careers Hubs funded by the Department for Education through the Careers and Enterprise Company. Viking CCS has co-funded one full-time Enterprise Coordinator role to work across both Careers Hubs and engage over 90 schools and colleges within Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. This will ensure that industry skills and knowledge are better embedded in careers programmes.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received by email (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
	Compensation	Feedback questioned the level of compensation for the project due to its disturbance to local communities. Multiple respondents noted compensation should be at a commercial rate of pay. One respondent noted a suitable compensation scheme for housing value loss should be created and adequate information should be provided to reassure potential buyers of property in the area.	The Applicant has designed the Viking CCS pipeline to avoid and minimise any potential impacts on residential properties. This has meant there are no residential properties included within the Draft Order Limits - the total area of land that may be needed to construct the project. As a result of this, and the fact the pipeline will be buried, the Applicant does not expect that the project will have any impact on residential property values. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
Consultation	Consultation events	Feedback included questions as to why Laceby was missed out as a location for an exhibition venue, with the library and village hall previously having been used for other projects. Feedback stated that the consultation events were of no help, and that the general public should be told about the dangers associated with the Project more clearly. Another response said they were increasingly concerned about how information, including that shared in consultation events, was promoted to the general public. The response said that despite having technical questions which they wanted to ask at consultation events, no one was able to answer their questions.	Consultation events were arranged to take place along the route of the 55km pipeline. The Applicant sought to equally distribute events along the route, and document inspection venues were located in areas where events did not take place. The team extensively prepared for each consultation event, in order to provide local people with as informative and robust an experience at consultation events as possible. Where questions could not be answered on the day, consultees were encouraged to contact the project team via email, in order for their queries to be more adequately responded to.
	Consultation events	Thanked the Project team for the work that went into the consultation events, including the online consultation event, which took place in early January 2023.	Noted, no further action required.
	Consultation process	Response stated that they would be petitioning to the parish council and North East Lincolnshire Council as part of their own formal responses.	The project has engaged extensively with local authorities but welcomes further engagement between local communities and authorities as the project continues.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received by email (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
	Consultation documents	Feedback confirmed that the respondent had taken maps and booklets from a consultation event for use at an upcoming parish council meeting.	Noted. The Applicant welcomed the use of consultation materials as a means of information-sharing with local people.
Environmental impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	Respondent stated that they had attended the Immingham consultation event. Adding to the questions they asked at the consultation event, the respondent asked for further consideration regarding the routing around Welbeck Hill in Laceby. The pipeline route appeared to cross the Anglo Saxon settlement and may also interfere with Welbeck Spring around this point.	It has been identified that the source Laceby Beck, Welbeck Spring, is a natural chalk amphitheatre and an important registered chalk stream. As such the pipeline crossing of Laceby Beck has been moved further from the spring itself and the crossing will be made using trenchless techniques. In addition, the Central Construction Compound's original boundary was very close to the spring, which has a 5m high chalk cliff above it that has no reinforcement or support. The boundary of the compound has been moved further south, away from the spring to ensure there are no impacts to its structural integrity.
	Ecology and biodiversity	Another piece of feedback included concerns that silent leakage on such a pipeline would have the potential to disrupt ecosystems and wildlife habitats, as well as contribute to climate change through leaks and emissions.	The impacts of the Proposed Development on wildlife are assessed in Chapter 6 Ecology & Biodiversity of the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.2.6]. A pipeline Leak Detection system will continually monitor the entire length of the pipeline.
	Geology and hydrogeology	Feedback stated that the corridor route lay very close to the source of Laceby River and the River Freshney at Welbeck Spring, alongside the A18 trunk route. The respondent asked whether a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment had been made to protect the spring, which is the source of a nationally registered chalk stream.	It has been identified that the source (Laceby Beck) of Welbeck Spring is a natural chalk amphitheatre and an important registered chalk stream. As such the pipeline crossing of Laceby Beck has been moved further from the spring itself and the crossing will be made using trenchless techniques. In addition, the Central Construction Compound's original boundary was very close to the spring, which has a 5m high chalk cliff above it that has no reinforcement or support. The boundary of the compound has been moved further south, away from the spring to ensure there are no impact to its structural integrity.
	Major accidents	Concerns regarding the safety of the pipeline were raised, with specific reference to incidents in Cameroon and the USA. Another respondent said that although there have been many explosions and leaks reported in the USA, most of these have	Within the UK there is a robust framework of legislation and good practice for the construction and operation of pipelines. Currently, the UK does not legislate CO2 as a dangerous fluid, however the Applicant is approaching the design and future operation of the Viking CCS pipeline as if it is. That

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Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
		happened in areas of low population, and operators are also not obliged to report all incidents.	includes a commitment to all requirements of safety management and working with the Health and Safety Executive to ensure the pipeline is operated in accordance with the most rigorous safety and operational requirements. This includes taking a conservative design approach, including investing in thick-walled pipe, and robust material selection. Incidents relating to pipelines in the UK are rare, and with reference to previous examples of incidents, the most likely cause is due to an external event rather than an operational issue (for example in Mississippi in February 2020, the incident was caused by large-scale ground movement resulting from abnormally high rainfall on a steep hillside slope). A wide range of factors have been taken into account in determining the preferred pipeline route, with safety being the key consideration. The Viking CCS pipeline will be constructed so it does not cross any areas that would experience a potential landslide, as identified from the British Geological Survey and the preferred route ensures that all current developments and known planned developments comply with the Health and Safety Executive's guidelines. There will be 24-hour monitoring of the Viking CCS pipeline operations and facilities will be provided to enable routine internal inspection of the pipeline and wall thickness.
General	General comments	Feedback thanked the project team for the opportunity to comment on the proposals. Another respondent thanked the project team for the opportunity to respond, and confirmed that the proposals were remote enough from their area of operation for them to not have any comments on the proposals.	Noted, no further action required.
	General opposition	Respondent stated that they had received a leaflet about storage at Theddlethorpe, and Hull being at the forefront of carbon capture storage. The respondent went on to say that Theddlethorpe is not a part of Hull or Immingham, so asked for the carbon storage facility to be built in Hull instead.	The Viking CCS pipeline project and partners in the Immingham Industrial Cluster plan to capture, transport and store 10 million tonnes of CO2 a year. This will contribute towards tackling climate change and safeguard industry by reducing the amount of CO2 released into the atmosphere from industry and enabling a longer-term sustainable energy transition.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received by email (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
	General support	Respondent said they were responding from the top of the Wolds. They stated that they have no objection to the pipeline, adding that we should all strive for a cleaner environment.	Noted, no further action required.
General environment	Carbon capture process	Feedback included questions as to whether, if CO_2 is being captured from industry, would this not qualify as “dirty” CO_2. The comment went onto ask whether the captured carbon would therefore need to be treated before being stored, and asked how this would be achieved.	The projects to capture and treat CO2 prior to entry into the Viking CCS pipeline are not within the scope of this DCO. The composition of CO2 entering the Viking CCS pipeline will be continually monitored to ensure it meets the agreed specification.
	Carbon capture process	Another respondent asked what happens to the CO_2 once it is in storage, and queried what the overall capacity of storage would be in tonnes or years.	The Proposed Development utilises world class storage potential within the depleted gas reservoirs in the Viking area of the North Sea for CO_2 injection and storage, with an independently verified storage capacity of 300 million tonnes. Carbon capture and storage is one of many proposed approaches to tackling CO_2 emissions and climate change and is considered a transitional technology. Whilst the word class storage area that is currently licenced has a finite capacity, if needed there are additional depleted gas fields in the vicinity that could be used to prolong the operational life of the project.
	Carbon capture process	A separate response asked about the method of transportation which will be used between Newark and Theddlethorpe.	The Proposed Development relates only to the proposed pipeline between Immingham and Theddlethorpe.
	Carbon capture process	Another response commented that there is very little safety data available, and that if the wider public was aware of the potential dangers of such a scheme, there would be more significant pushback.	The Applicant is following well established, recognised and proven design codes, whilst post construction operations will include the continued monitoring, maintenance and inspection of the pipeline during service. The Applicant is consulting with the Health and Safety Executive as part of our ongoing work, and the pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations. The project is adopting a conservative design principle and the 24” outer diameter pipeline will have a thick wall specification throughout its entire length, designed in accordance with recognised good practice PD8010 Pipeline systems – Part 1: Steel pipelines on land – Code of practice.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received by email (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
	Carbon capture process	Feedback from another respondent included comments that CCS technology is not a long-term solution to climate change, as it only captures a small portion of emissions and does not address the root cause of the emissions.	Carbon capture and storage is one of many proposed approaches to tackling CO_2 emissions and climate change and is considered a transitional technology.
	Climate change and climate change policy	Teacher from a local school asked whether further information, or a site visit, could be arranged for pupils at the schools.	Both Local Enterprise Partnerships in the Humber have Careers Hubs funded by the Department for Education through the Careers and Enterprise Company. Viking CCS has co-funded one full-time Enterprise Coordinator role to work across both Careers Hubs and engage over 90 schools and colleges within Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. This will ensure that industry skills and knowledge are better embedded in careers programmes.
		Another respondent said that such schemes do not address climate change and are a short-term solution that does not address the underlying problem of greenhouse gas emissions. The respondent added that CO_2 pipeline divert resources and investment away from more effective solutions to climate change, such as energy efficiency and renewable energy. Finally, the respondent said that such schemes can also be seen as a way to perpetuate the use of fossil fuels and delay the transition to cleaner energy sources.	Carbon capture and storage is one of many proposed approaches to tackling CO_2 emissions and climate change and is considered a transitional technology. Whilst the world class storage area that is currently licensed has a finite capacity, if needed there are additional depleted gas fields in the vicinity that could be used to prolong the operational life of the project.
	General positive	Stated that society should all do what we can to achieve a cleaner environment.	Noted, no further action required.
Historic environment	Archaeology	Respondent confirmed they had attended consultation event in Immingham, where they had asked several questions regarding archaeology, conservation, and specifically Mayflower Woods at Killingholme. The respondent asked whether the pipeline could be re-routed around Welbeck Hill in Laceby, as the route potentially crosses an Anglo Saxon settlement and may also interfere with Welbeck Spring.	It has been identified that the source (Laceby Beck) of Welbeck Spring is a natural chalk amphitheatre and an important registered chalk stream. As such the pipeline crossing of Laceby Beck has been moved further from the spring itself and the crossing will be made using a trenchless technique. In addition, the Central Construction Compound original boundary was very close to the spring, which has a 5m high chalk cliff above it that has no reinforcement or support. The boundary of the compound has been moved further south, away from the spring to ensure there are no impact to its structural integrity.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received by email (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Land	Impact on property	Respondent stated their concern that the pipeline would affect their buildings' structure and value, and requested a meeting to discuss the way forward. Another respondent said that after learning about the pipeline and speaking with other local residents, it became clear to them that the community does not fully understand the potential effects of the safety of residents and the value of their properties. Another respondent expressed their extreme concern about the proposed pipeline, given that it would run close to their property.	The Applicant has designed the Viking CCS pipeline to avoid and minimise any potential impacts on residential properties. This has meant there are no residential properties included within the Draft Order Limits - the total area of land that may be needed to construct the project. As a result of this, and the fact the pipeline will be buried, the Applicant does not expect that the project will have any impact on residential property values. If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
Other projects	Geological Disposal Facility (GDF)	Feedback asked whether there is a conflict with the onshore site at Theddlethorpe, given that it has also been highlighted as a potential geological disposal facility for nuclear waste.	The Applicant's intention is to only use part of the Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal site to connect into the existing LOGGS pipeline. The wider terminal site will not be part of the project and is not owned by Harbour Energy. The Viking CCS pipeline is a standalone project and Harbour Energy cannot comment on any other proposals underway in the area.
	Existing pipeline	Respondent commented that if the Project can use an existing undersea pipeline, it should be able to use the two existing pipelines which carried the gas from Theddlethorpe to Immingham in the first place, before the gas ran out.	During the routeing assessment stage, Harbour Energy investigated the use of existing pipeline infrastructure within the area; however, they were deemed as not being suitable to transport CO2, nor of sufficient capacity. This review included the condensate line from Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal to the Humber Refinery.
Pipeline design	Pipeline thickness	Respondent asked what the actual diameter of the pipeline would be, given they could not see this information across any of the materials.	The pipeline is expected to have an external diameter of 24".
	General	Feedback stated that none of the team at consultation events could answer their questions about the technical safety aspects of the Project. This includes the thickness of the transporting pipe, the depth below ground it was to be laid, the pressure of the gas to be transported and the pressures that were tested on the pipeline to give a good enough coefficient for the transportation of the liquid.	The pipeline will have a 24" outer diameter, with a thick wall specification throughout its entire length and be buried to a minimum depth of 1.2 m to the top of the pipe. This will be greater at crossing points of railways, roads and watercourses. The pipeline system is planned to operate in the following modes: • Gas Phase (up to 40 barg): Gas phase operation is envisaged to be short-term, potentially following systems commissioning for a period of a few months

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received by email (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			and is limited to a maximum of 40 barg; • Dense Phase (100 – 150 barg): For most of the operational life, the pipeline will operate in dense phase and pipeline pressure is a function of CO2 flowrate. The pipeline pressure is kept above 100 barg to avoid two-phase flow in the pipeline.
Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	One respondent asked what route the pipeline will take, and specifically whether it will avoid the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB.	The pipeline crosses the A46, at which point it enters into the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) to the east of Irby upon Humber. The route exits the AONB near Welbeck hill, where it crosses beneath the A18. The route within the AONB is approximately 2.5 km in length.
	General comments on the pipeline route	Another respondent enquired after having seen the changes to the route from previous rounds of consultation in the area around Ashby-cum-Fenby. The respondent confirmed that they would be petitioning the local parish council and North East Lincolnshire Council to ask for the route to move.	The Applicant has considered all feedback regarding changes made at earlier stages of the consultation, as well as feedback received from relevant local parish councils and North East Lincolnshire Council.
	General comments on the pipeline route	Respondent said that no executives involved in this project would be happy for the pipeline to run so close to their own homes.	A wide range of factors have been taken into account in determining the preferred pipeline route, including proximity to properties and local communities. The Applicant will also seek to minimise any disruption during the construction phase for those living close to the pipeline route.
	Route selection	Respondent asked whether the pipeline would avoid the Lincolnshire Wolds on its way from Immingham to Theddlethorpe, asking what route it would take.	The pipeline crosses the A46, at which point it enters into the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) to the east of Irby upon Humber. The route exits the AONB near Welbeck hill, where it crosses beneath the A18. The route within the AONB is approximately 2.5 km in length.
	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	Respondent confirmed they had attended Immingham consultation event, and had asked several questions regarding archaeology, conservation and Mayflower Woods in Killingholme.	Noted, no further action required.
		Another respondent asked for the pipeline route to be moved at least two miles away from their own property, and said they would encourage others to object to the scheme.	The Applicant has considered all specific proposals to reroute the pipeline received at the statutory consultation and these are set out in Section 6.6. A wide range of factors have been taken into account in determining the preferred pipeline route, with safety being the key consideration. The preferred route

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received by email (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			complies with the Health and Safety Executive's guidelines for all current developments and known planned developments.
Safety	Emergency response times	Respondents said that the high concentration of CO_2 would make it impossible for people to escape in the event of a disaster, and emergency services to safely enter the area.	This is being addressed as part of ongoing development work. The design of the pipeline, including details of the guidelines and regulations, is set out in Environmental Statement Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development [EN070008/APP/6.2.3]. Further information relating to the safety of the pipeline is reported in Chapter 19 Major Accidents and Disasters. The safety of local communities has been at the forefront of the design and will continue to be at the forefront of operation of the Viking CCS pipeline. The Applicant has consulted with the Health and Safety Executive as part of the development of the Proposed Development and will continue to do so, and the pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations. The pipeline will be designed in accordance with recognised good practice PD8010 Pipeline systems – Part 1: Steel pipelines on land – Code of practice.
	Leakage	Feedback from respondent included questions as to whether, in the event of a leak, there would be any danger to the local public or wildlife. Another respondent asked how the number of block valves was determined as, in their opinion, more than three would be required in the event of a leak. A separate piece of feedback said that corrosion of such pipelines is common, and that the presence of water could create carbolic acid, which would erode the pipe and leave it at risk of exploding. Finally, another respondent said that CO_2 pipelines create a false sense of security, as the carbon could leak out of the storage site.	The Applicant is consulting with the Health and Safety Executive as part of our ongoing work, and the pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations. Engineering design work was undertaken to refine the specific locations for the Block Valve Stations along the preferred pipeline route as described in the ES chapter 2: Design Evolution and Alternatives. This work identified block valve locations at approximately 13 km, 24 km and 39 km along the pipeline route as shown on Figure 3-9 of the Environmental Statement. The composition of CO2 entering the Viking CCS pipeline will be continually monitored to ensure it meets the agreed specification. Our project is adopting a conservative design principle and the 24" outer diameter pipeline will have a thick wall specification throughout its entire length, designed in accordance with recognised good practice PD8010 Pipeline systems – Part 1: Steel pipelines on land – Code of practice.

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received by email (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			In the UK, all prospective CO2 storage sites are located offshore, with a large storage potential under the North Sea. The Viking Area is uniquely suited to long-term carbon storage because of the knowledge acquired during previous gas developments. These reservoirs held natural gas over millions of years due to the proven presence of an extensive seal that prevents gas from escaping.
	Pipeline monitoring	Respondent shared their details and CV with the project team, registering their interest in health and safety positions which may arise as the programme progresses.	The Applicant noted that it was not currently recruiting for a position.
	Pipeline safety regulations and legislation	Feedback stated that, after learning about the pipeline and speaking with other local residents, the community does not fully understand the implications of the pipeline on the safety of local people and the value of their properties. Another respondent said that there is a lack of safety data and precedent in Europe for these pipelines, adding that Lincolnshire residents were yet again being treated like guinea pigs.	The Applicant is following well established, recognised and proven design codes, whilst post construction operations will include the continued monitoring, maintenance and inspection of the pipeline during service.
	Security	Respondent said that the pipeline could be a target for terrorism.	The Applicant is adopting a conservative design principle and the 24” outer diameter pipeline will have a thick wall specification throughout its entire length, designed in accordance with recognised good practice PD8010 Pipeline systems – Part 1: Steel pipelines on land – Code of practice. The minimum distance from the top of the pipeline to the surface will be 1.2m to ensure the pipeline is free from foreseeable interactions with normal land use.
	Safety of CO_2	Another respondent asked how the local public would be protected from the life threatening substance that would escape in the event of a leak. Another piece of feedback asked whether escaping gas would be harmful, and whether it is heavier than air, therefore falling to ground level. Another respondent noted carbon dioxide is not regarded as a hazardous substance. This means there is less regulation over how closely they can be laid to populated areas.	A wide range of factors have been taken into account in determining the preferred pipeline route, with safety being the key consideration. The Proposed Development is adopting a conservative design principle and the 24” outer diameter pipeline will have a thick wall specification throughout its entire length, designed in accordance with recognised good practice PD8010 Pipeline systems – Part 1: Steel pipelines on land – Code of practice. The minimum distance from the top of the pipeline to the surface will

Tables evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses received by email (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			be 1.2m to ensure the pipeline is free from foreseeable interactions with normal land use. There will also be 24-hour monitoring of the Viking CCS pipeline operations and facilities will be provided to enable routine internal inspection of the pipeline and wall thickness. Further, CO2 is non-flammable. Consideration of operational air quality impacts and mitigation including legal compliance is set out in Environmental Statement Chapter 14 Air Quality [EN070008/APP/6.2.14]. As set out in the Applicant's Scoping Opinion, it was agreed that an assessment of air quality effects during operation and decommissioning can be scoped out. This approach has been reviewed as more information has become available, and remains valid. The Applicant is consulting with the Health and Safety Executive as part of our ongoing work, and the pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations.

Response form feedback

The tables below set out the feedback received in response to open text questions in the response form from local communities, and the project response to the comments raised. Question 7 and Question 11 received no feedback from respondents under s47 of the Act.

Feedback in response to Question 1: 'What are your main areas of interest in the Viking CCS pipeline?' (coding of 'other' comments)

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 1 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 & 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity.			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Construction	Construction impacts	Respondent questioned the degree of disturbance whilst laying the pipeline.	When planning construction activities, the Applicant will seek to minimise any disruption. Sources of potential disturbance, potential impacts, and proposed mitigation are reported in ES Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport, Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration, and Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual.
	Construction programme	Respondent questioned the duration of construction works.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected

			by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipeline to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years.
General	General comment	A respondent noted their prior employment at Conoco refinery. A respondent noted their residential address.	This feedback has been noted, no further action required.
General Environment	Climate change and climate change policy	Feedback opposed carbon capture as a solution to climate change based on it being dangerous and expensive.	Decarbonising industries in the Humber area is needed not only to meet the UK Government's net zero goals, but also to preserve industry and the associated skilled jobs in the Humber and Lincolnshire region. The Humber region is the single largest emitter of CO2 in the whole UK, emitting more than 12 million tonnes of CO2 per year (WEF, 2022). Several of the largest emitters within the region are located within the Immingham area and there are high-quality storage sites located offshore in the North Sea, therefore the region is well placed to become a hub for carbon capture and storage technology.
Historic Environment	Archaeology	A response requested protection of archaeological assets. A respondent identified themselves as an archaeologist.	An assessment of the project's potential impact on the historical environment, including archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscape character is presented in Environmental Statement Chapter 8 Historic Environment [EN070008/APP/6.2.8]. This chapter sets out mitigation to protect archaeological assets.

Feedback in response to Question 2: 'To what extent do you support our plans for the Viking CCS pipeline?'

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 2 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Community	Impact on local communities	Feedback requested that the pipeline is further from residential areas.	A wide range of factors have been taken into account in determining the preferred pipeline route, with safety being the key consideration. The preferred route complies with the Health and Safety Executive's guidelines for all current developments and known planned developments.

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 2 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
General	General support	Respondents expressed their support for projects capturing carbon emissions and contributing to the government's 2050 net zero commitment.	The Viking CCS project aims to capture and transport 10 million tonnes of carbon dioxide. Preventing the release of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere from industry will help the UK Government meet their target of achieving net zero carbon by 2050 and contribute to the worldwide efforts to keep global climate temperature rise to below 1.5 degrees.
General environment	Carbon capture process	Respondents expressed their support for projects capturing carbon emissions. Other feedback raised concerns that the technology is expensive, uncertain, energy-intensive, and misleading environmentally. They recommended instead focusing on CO2 reduction, renewables and energy efficiency.	The Viking CCS project aims to capture and transport 10 million tonnes of carbon dioxide. Preventing the release of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere from industry will help the UK Government meet their target of achieving net zero carbon by 2050 and contribute to the worldwide efforts to keep global climate temperature rise to below 1.5 degrees.
	Climate change and climate change policy	Several respondents commented on the project's role as being necessary for the transition to net zero and reducing emissions. It was agreed by a respondent that the project is necessary as a near-mid-future solution for reaching net zero. Some feedback queried the impact on the environment and should instead invest in reducing emissions.	The Viking CCS project aims to capture and transport 10 million tonnes of carbon dioxide. Preventing the release of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere from industry will help the UK Government meet their target of achieving net zero carbon by 2050 and contribute to the worldwide efforts to keep global climate temperature rise to below 1.5 degrees.
	Energy efficiency	A response requested a comparison to other strategies for reducing CO2 emissions such as energy efficiency measures.	Carbon capture, transportation and storage is seen as a transitional technology that will help protect skilled jobs within the region. It is one component of a set of solutions needed to meet the UK government's net zero targets, with renewable energy, electric vehicles and hydrogen also playing key roles. Harbour Energy's Viking CCS project aims to transport 10 million tonnes of CO2 per year by 2030.
	General negative	Concerns were raised by two respondents that the project will allow heavy industries to not look for additional ways to reduce operational carbon emissions. Feedback called carbon capture technology expensive, uncertain and energy-intensive.	Carbon capture, transportation and storage is seen as a transitional technology that will help protect skilled jobs within the region. It is one component of a set of solutions needed to meet the UK government's net zero targets, with renewable energy, electric vehicles and hydrogen also playing key roles. Harbour

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 2 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			Energy's Viking CCS project aims to transport 10 million tonnes of CO2 per year by 2030.
	General positive	Respondents agreed the project is necessary for becoming carbon neutral and praised the proposed environmental initiatives.	Noted, no further action required.
Other projects	Proposed projects	Feedback was concerned by the possibility of a high-emitting blue hydrogen facility at Immingham.	Any plans for a blue hydrogen facility are not within the scope of this Proposed Development.
Safety	Leakage	A respondent was concerned there is a lack of safety interlocks to prevent a mass leakage and escaped CO2 expanding.	The Applicant is consulting with the Health and Safety Executive as part of its ongoing work, and the pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations. The Proposed Development is adopting a conservative design principle and the 24” outer diameter pipeline will have a thick wall specification throughout its entire length, designed in accordance with recognised good practice PD8010 Pipeline systems – Part 1: Steel pipelines on land – Code of practice. Engineering design work was undertaken to refine the specific locations for the Block Valve Stations along the preferred pipeline route as described in the ES chapter 2: Design Evolution and Alternatives. This work identified block valve locations at approximately 13 km, 24 km and 39 km along the pipeline route as shown on Figure 3-9 of the ES Application Document.

Feedback in response to Question 3: ‘Please provide us with any additional comments or suggestions you would like us to consider at this stage.’

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 3 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Community	General	Feedback asked for younger generations to be engaged with via schools and local organisations.	Both Local Enterprise Partnerships in the Humber have Careers Hubs funded by the Department for Education through the Careers and Enterprise Company. Viking CCS has co-funded one full-time Enterprise Coordinator role to work across both Careers Hubs and engage over 90 schools and

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 3 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			colleges within Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. This will ensure that industry skills and knowledge are better embedded in careers programmes.
	Social value	Several respondents recommended that a community fund is set up to invest in community facilities, to offset impacts and provide community benefits.	As the Viking CCS pipeline is currently in its pre-financial investment decision phase, the Applicant cannot yet commit to specific projects.
Construction	Pipeline installation techniques	A request was made to bury the pipeline much deeper.	The Viking CCS pipeline will be buried to a minimum depth of 1.2m in open country and greater depths at crossing/specific locations depending on the installation technique. The pipeline depth is in line with standard pipeline installation practice.
General environment	Carbon capture process	Feedback commented it is a very good idea to re-inject waste CO2 into a depleted reservoir and avoid emitting into the atmosphere.	Noted, no further action required.
Pipeline route	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	A suggestion was made to run the pipeline under the seabed rather than over land.	In the routing phase, several restrictions were identified which prevent the Viking CCS pipeline from being routed offshore. This included the presence of the major shipping and anchoring channel to the north, an active Ministry of Defence site and protected environmental areas.
Safety	Leakage	A response raised concern that the pipeline could be accidentally punctured and cause leakage, as a farmer in the past suffered gas pipe being ruptured.	Within the UK there is a robust framework of legislation and good practice for the construction and operation of pipelines. The Applicant is approaching the design and future operation of the Viking CCS pipeline with a commitment to all requirements of safety management, and therefore will be working with the Health and Safety Executive to ensure the pipeline is operated in accordance with rigorous safety and operational requirements. This includes taking a conservative design approach, including investing in thick-walled pipe, and robust material selection. The Viking CCS pipeline will be buried to a minimum depth of 1.2m in open country and greater depths at crossing/specific locations depending on the installation technique. The pipeline depth is in line with standard pipeline installation practice.

Feedback in response to Question 4: 'Do you have any comments about Section 1, including the draft order limits, the preferred pipeline route, and the two options being considered to locate a temporary construction compound?'

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 4 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Environmental impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	Feedback questioned whether mature trees will be planted.	The Applicant is aiming to deliver 10% biodiversity net gain as part of the project. Whilst it won't be possible to plant trees directly over the pipeline, depending upon the species trees can be planted betwee1.5 m and 10 m of the pipeline. We will be working with landowners and local organisations to look for opportunities to deliver BNG, which will hopefully include tree planting.
	Environmental mitigations	Feedback questioned what plans are in place to mitigate impact on ecology in woodland areas.	There are no areas of woodland impacted by the Proposed Development. Although the Draft Order Limits cross the Mayflower Woods, the crossing will be made using horizontal directional drilling – a trenchless technique that will avoid any impact on the woods.
General	General opposition	A response disagreed with the project going forward.	The Applicant recognises that some individuals have concerns with the Proposed Development but has aimed to address concerns as far as possible. This has included considering nearby properties and communities when routeing the pipeline, and the Applicant will seek to minimise any disruption during construction.
Historic environment	Historic site	A response highlighted that the route may impact the remains of WW2 anti-aircraft batteries and requested they should be recorded if found.	Potential impacts on archaeological assets, including WW2 anti-aircraft batteries, are reported in ES Chapter 7 Historic Environment.

Feedback in response to Question 5: 'Do you have any comments about Section 2, including the draft order limits, the preferred pipeline route, and the proposed block valve station?'

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 5 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Above ground facilities	Block valve	Feedback commented that there are insufficient block valves along the length of the route.	Engineering design work was undertaken to refine the specific locations for the Block Valve Stations along the preferred pipeline route as described in the ES chapter 2: Design Evolution and Alternatives. This work identified block valve locations at approximately 13 km,

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 5 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			24 km and 39 km along the pipeline route as shown on Figure 3-9 of the ES. The Applicant is consulting with the Health and Safety Executive as part of its ongoing work, and the pipeline will meet all UK safety and operational regulations.
Environmental impacts	Lincolnshire Wolds AONB	Feedback highlighted that the route enters an AONB but should not be a problem as it is buried.	Noted, no further action required.
Historic Environment	Archaeology	Feedback highlighted that the route passes through the ploughed down descended medieval village surrounding Roxton manorial Mout. Archaeological excavation and recording should take place.	Potential impacts on archaeological assets, and proposed mitigation, are reported in ES Chapter 7 Historic Environment.
	Historic site	Feedback highlighted that the route passes through the ploughed down descented medieval village surrounding Roxton manorial Mout. Archaeological excavation and recording should take place.	Potential impacts on archaeological assets, and proposed mitigation, are reported in ES Chapter 7 Historic Environment.
Other projects	Existing pipelines	Feedback noted that the preferred route at the south of this section runs very close to Uniper's high pressure natural gas pipeline.	The Applicant has and will continue to engage with asset owners to confirm technical compliance/requirements and agreements, as applicable.
Pipeline route	General comments on the pipeline route	Feedback noted that the preferred route at the south of this section runs very close to Uniper's high pressure natural gas pipeline.	The Applicant continues to engage with asset owners to confirm technical compliance / requirements and agreements, as applicable.
	Suggestions to change the pipeline route	A suggestion was made that the route needs to go further into the AONB.	Many factors influenced the eventual selection of a preferred pipeline corridor and route. These are set out in ES Chapter 2 Design Evolution and Alternatives.
Safety	Safety clearance for existing infrastructure	Feedback requested that construction and operation of the pipeline does not impact the safe operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure.	The Applicant has considered existing infrastructure during the pre-application phase. Engagement will continue with relevant asset owners as the construction phase is planned and the Applicant will ensure the safe operation of existing infrastructure.

Feedback in response to Question 6: 'Do you have any comments about Section 3, including the draft order limits, the preferred pipeline route, the proposed block valve station and

the two options being considered to locate a temporary construction compound?'

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 6 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Construction	Construction compounds	A respondent noted that a construction compound south of Welbeck Spring would require the ground building up and risk damaging the ecosystem. Another respondent noted that a construction compound site at Holton le Clay would have less environmental impact.	It has been identified that the source of Laceby Beck, Welbeck Spring, is a natural chalk amphitheatre and an important registered chalk stream. As such the pipeline crossing of Laceby Beck has been moved further from the spring itself and the crossing will be made using trenchless techniques. In addition, the Central Construction Compound original boundary was very close to the spring, which has a 5m high chalk cliff above it that has no reinforcement or support. The boundary of the compound has been moved further south, away from the spring to ensure there are no impact to its structural integrity.
	Construction impacts	A response requested that disturbance is minimised.	When planning construction activities, the Applicant will seek to minimise any disruption. Sources of potential disturbance, potential impacts, and proposed mitigation are reported in ES Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport, Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration, and Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual.
Environmental Impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	A respondent highlighted that the area around Welbeck Spring is a rich habitat with a chalk stream and watercress beds.	It has been identified that the source of Laceby Beck, Welbeck Spring, is a natural chalk amphitheatre and an important registered chalk stream. As such the pipeline crossing of Laceby Beck has been moved further from the spring itself and the crossing will be made using trenchless techniques. In addition, the Central Construction Compound original boundary was very close to the spring, which has a 5m high chalk cliff above it that has no reinforcement or support. The boundary of the compound has been moved further south, away from the spring to ensure there are no impact to its structural integrity.
	Geology and hydrogeology	Feedback highlighted that the route passes immediately adjacent to Welbeck Spring. A respondent provided details of the geology and the area around the Spring is low-lying and swamp for much of the year.	It has been identified that the source of Laceby Beck, Welbeck Spring, is a natural chalk amphitheatre and an important registered chalk stream. As such the pipeline crossing of Laceby Beck has been moved

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 6 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			further from the spring itself and the crossing will be made using trenchless techniques. In addition, the Central Construction Compound original boundary was very close to the spring, which has a 5m high chalk cliff above it that has no reinforcement or support. The boundary of the compound has been moved further south, away from the spring to ensure there are no impact to its structural integrity.
Historic environment	Archaeology	Feedback highlighted that the route passes through the edge of the Welbeck Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, which has not been fully excavated. The route could likely find human remains.	This area has been subject to geophysical survey and will be subject to archaeological trial trenching. If human remains are identified by these evaluations, then archaeological excavation and recording will be undertaken in advance of construction and the results will be reported and disseminated in the appropriate way.
Other projects	Existing pipelines	Feedback noted that the preferred route at the south of this section runs very close to Uniper's high pressure natural gas pipeline.	The Applicant has contacted and engaged with Uniper regarding their existing asset and to confirm technical requirements to ensure/maintain integrity of both pipelines.
Safety	Safety clearance for existing infrastructure	A respondent raised that construction and operation of the project must not impact the safe operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure.	The Applicant has considered existing infrastructure during the pre-application phase. Engagement will continue with relevant asset owners as the construction phase is planned and the Applicant will ensure the safe operation of existing infrastructure.
Traffic	Traffic management	It was raised that access to Irby must be maintained.	It is confirmed that access to Irby upon Humber will be maintained.

Feedback in response to Question 8: 'Do you have any comments about Section 5, including the draft order limits, the preferred pipeline route, and the temporary construction

compound?'

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 8 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Above ground infrastructure	Theddlethorpe facility	Responses raised concerns about the vent stack at Theddlethorpe, noting that the proposed vent stack was not present in earlier plans.	The design of the Proposed Development has been ongoing through the pre-application period. Although the vent was not included in the non-statutory consultation stages, it was included in information available at statutory consultation as the required technical work had then taken place.
	Vent stacks	Responses raised several concerns about the height of the vent stack at Theddlethorpe, the reason it is needed, the impacts of venting and asked if it could be collapsible to use when required.	It is anticipated that a permanent vent stack, up to 25 metres tall and will be required at the Theddlethorpe Facility. It is required for venting off small quantities of CO_2 prior to periodic maintenance of the pipeline system (approximately every two years).
Construction	Construction programme	A respondent questioned when construction works will take place near their property and for how long.	The Applicant will develop a detailed programme at the construction phase of the pipeline that will aim to limit the amount of time specific locations are affected by construction. The Applicant will aim for the installation of the pipe to be completed within one year, with the construction phase as a whole completed in two years.
Environmental Impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	Questions were asked of how biodiversity will be increased and protected during construction phases. A conservation area near the Sandhill was highlighted, where breeding birds such as avocets, skylarks and lapwings are found.	The Proposed Development aims to deliver up to a 10% increase in biodiversity and the project will comply with Defra Metric 3.1 to develop our Biodiversity Net Gain targets (BNG). Delivering BNG is not yet a legal requirement; it is a voluntary procedure at this stage for this type of project. We cannot therefore take powers over land to deliver BNG, however, we will try to ensure local delivery, which may take the form of planting in existing gaps in hedgerows, and working with landowners to seek habitat improvement opportunities.
	Noise and vibrations	It was queried whether there will be alarms in place to alert local communities of venting.	Due to the periodic use of the vent for maintenance venting (approximately every two years), it is not proposed to use an alarm system.
General	General opposition	A respondent stated they do not agree with the proposals.	The Applicant recognises that some individuals have concerns with the Proposed Development but has aimed to address concerns as far as possible. This has included considering nearby properties and

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 8 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			communities when routeing the pipeline, and the Applicant will seek to minimise any disruption during construction.
Land	Impact on property	A community member raised concern that the route is adjacent to their property and will have significant affects.	A wide range of factors have been taken into account in determining the preferred pipeline route, with safety being the key consideration. The preferred route complies with the Health and Safety Executive's guidelines for all current developments and known planned developments.
Other projects	Existing pipelines	It was highlighted that the route near to Theddlethorpe runs very close to the route of Uniper's Theddlethorpe to Killingholme high pressure natural gas pipeline.	The Applicant has contacted and engaged with Uniper regarding their existing asset and to confirm technical requirements to ensure/maintain integrity of both pipelines.
Safety	Safety clearance for existing infrastructure	A respondent requested that the construction and operation of the project does not impact the safe operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure.	The Applicant has and will continue to engage with asset owners to confirm technical compliance/requirements and agreements, as applicable.
	Toxicity of CO2	A concern was raised whether emissions from venting would be noxious.	There will be no flaring from the vent stack and CO2 is non-flammable. Consideration of operational air quality impacts and mitigation including legal compliance is set out in ES Chapter 14 Air Quality. The Planning Inspectorate agrees that an assessment of air quality effects during operation and decommissioning can be scoped out. This approach has been reviewed as more information has become available, and remains valid.
Traffic	Traffic assessments	Responses highlighted poor infrastructure in the area and questioned what investigations have been done on impacts to local road networks.	The Applicant has worked with local highways authorities to better understand the local road network, and which roads are better suited to heavy goods vehicles. Roads will be surveyed in advance of construction and will repair any damage, should it occur. Mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that any effects on residents are appropriately managed in line with best practice guidelines.

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 8 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			Both the traffic and transport assessment and the subsequent traffic management plan will carefully consider any potential impacts of construction traffic.
	Traffic management	A response commented that access roads have not been adequately researched.	The Applicant has worked with local highways authorities to better understand the local road network, and which roads are better suited to heavy goods vehicles. Roads will be surveyed in advance of construction and will repair any damage, should it occur. Mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that any effects on residents are appropriately managed in line with best practice guidelines. Both the traffic and transport assessment and the subsequent traffic management plan will carefully consider any potential impacts of construction traffic.

Feedback in response to Question 9: 'Do you have any comments on the environmental effects of the Viking CCS pipeline, and how we propose to manage and mitigate them?'

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 9 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Above ground infrastructure	Vent stacks	Concerns were raised over impacts of the height of the vent stack on local people.	The potential visual impacts of the vent stacks have been reported in ES Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual
Construction	Construction impacts	It was raised that fencing and trenching during construction could impact wildlife breeding and feeding movements. Effects on local people during construction were also a concern for respondents.	Most of the fencing will be of a type that will not impede wildlife movements. Mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that any effects on residents are appropriately managed in line with best practice guidelines.
Environmental impacts	Agriculture and soils	It was acknowledged that plans for topsoil storage and reinstatement will safeguard soils, with requests for no lasting damage to farmland. It was noted by a respondent that small losses of agricultural land are worthwhile to achieve the project's overall contribution to climate change commitments.	The Applicant will work closely with landowners as the design of the project develops with the aim of minimise effects on farmland and associated practices. A local drainage specialist will also be contracted to work with landowners to ensure an effective solution is identified for all parties, both for construction stage drainage and drainage reinstatement.

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 9 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
	Ecology and biodiversity	Responses queried how 10% biodiversity gain will be measured and raised concerns over disruption to wildlife and the environment from construction phase, such as impacts on newts, badgers, and breeding and feeding movements. The reinstatement of mature vegetation, hedgerows, and impacts on woodland were also raised by respondents. A recommendation was made to consider a donation to Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust to result in appropriate environmental enhancement.	A range of ecological surveys have been undertaken to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment, including surveys of protected species such as bats, badger, otter and water vole. This information has helped identify potential impacts and measures have been developed to avoid or reduce any potential effects. This is described in Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity of the Environmental Statement (Document Reference 6.2). The Applicant will aim to avoid the loss of mature trees wherever possible and has committed to not felling any of the veteran trees that we have surveyed. No woodland will be impacted by the Proposed Development and any sections of hedgerow removed will be replanted.
	Environmental mitigations	A respondent recommended using vacant land in the area for offsetting emissions and enhancing biodiversity. It was questioned what mitigations will be in place for impacts on wildlife and the impact assessment undertaken.	The project aims to deliver up to a 10% increase in biodiversity and the project will use Metric 3.1 to develop Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) targets. Opportunities are currently being investigated to deliver this commitment. A range of ecological surveys have been undertaken to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment, including surveys of protected species such as bats, badger, otter and water vole. This information has helped identify potential impacts and mitigation measures have been developed to avoid or reduce any potential effects. This is described Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity of the Environmental Statement (Document Reference 6.2).
	General negative	Environmental impacts of the pipeline were raised as a primary concern.	An EIA has been undertaken to identify any potentially significant effects. This has been compiled as an Environmental Statement, which has been submitted with the application as Document Reference 6.2.
	Materials and waste	A response advised that plastic tree guards and plastic ground matting are not used to re-establish hedgerows due to causing plastic fragments in the environment.	Alternatives to plastic tree guards and plastic matting will be investigated.

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 9 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
General environment	Carbon capture process	A response questioned the lifespan of the storage site if industries do not also reduce their operational carbon emissions alongside carbon capture.	Carbon capture and storage is one of many proposed approaches to tackling CO2 emissions and climate change and is considered a transitional technology. Whilst the word class storage area that is currently licensed has a finite capacity, if needed there are additional depleted gas fields in the vicinity that could be used to prolong the operational life of the project.
	Climate change and climate change policy	A response questioned the lifespan of the storage site if industries do not also reduce their operational carbon emissions alongside carbon capture. Another respondent noted the pipeline will contribute to the government's commitment to meeting net zero by 2050.	Carbon capture and storage is one of many proposed approaches to tackling CO2 emissions and climate change and is considered a transitional technology. Whilst the word class storage area that is currently licenced has a finite capacity, if needed there are additional depleted gas fields in the vicinity that could be used to prolong the operational life of the project.
	General support	Respondents noted that environmental impacts will be outweighed by the benefits it will deliver and full consideration of environmental impacts has been given.	Noted, and no further action required. Details of the environmental assessments the Applicant has undertaken are available in the Environmental Statement (Document Reference 6.2).
Other projects	Existing pipelines	A respondent raised that the Kinetica pipeline follows a similar route and questioned any learnings from the project.	The Applicant is following well established, recognised and proven design codes.
Pipeline design	General	It was requested that the pipeline burial depth be deeper, at 2 metres.	1.2 metres is the current best practice depth for a buried pipeline. In some cases, the pipeline will be deeper than this, for example at road or railway crossings.
Safety	Pipeline monitoring	It was suggested that the pipeline is monitored at regular intervals with interlocks.	The Applicant is following well established, recognised and proven design codes, whilst post construction operations will include the continued monitoring, maintenance and inspection of the pipeline during service.
	Leakage	It was noted that monitoring will prevent loss of life should a leak occur.	There will be 24-hour monitoring of the Viking CCS pipeline operations and facilities will be provided to enable routine internal inspection of the pipeline and wall thickness.

Feedback in response to Question 10: 'Is there any information about the environment in your local area that you think we should know more about?'

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 10 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Community	Compensation	It was questioned who will compensate the respondent.	If the Applicant needs to take land, or rights over land, as a result of the project there is a process for claiming compensation in accordance with the statutory Compensation Code.
Environmental impacts	Ecology and biodiversity	Responses highlighted the presence of wildlife at properties, valuable habitat at the estuary, and the Saltfleet and Theddlethorpe Nature Reserve. Respondents asked for evidence of awareness of environmental impacts, including hedgerows.	A range of ecological surveys have been undertaken to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment, including surveys of protected species such as bats, badger, otter and water vole. This information has helped identify potential impacts and mitigation measures have been developed to avoid or reduce any potential effects. This is described in ES Chapter 6 Ecology and Biodiversity.
	Environmental mitigations	It was suggested that measures are taken to ensure species gain along the coastline, during construction and for the future.	The project aims to deliver up to a 10% increase in biodiversity and the project will comply with Defra Metric 3.1 to develop our Biodiversity Net Gain targets (BNG). Delivering BNG is not yet a legal requirement; it is a voluntary procedure at this stage for this type of project. We cannot therefore take powers over for the sole purpose of delivering BNG, however, we will try to ensure local delivery, which may take the form of planting in existing gaps in hedgerows.
	Geology and hydrogeology	Impacts on a limestone aquifer, water distribution and reservoirs were raised.	Potential impacts on aquifers and private water supplies are considered in ES Chapter 9 Geology and Hydrogeology. No impacts are predicted on reservoirs.
	Water environment	A response highlighted a drainage channel that could flood their property if impacted by the project.	A flood risk assessment has been undertaken and the results, along with any mitigation measures that may be required are reported in the Environmental Statement [EN070008/APP/6.4.11.5].
Historic environment	Archaeology	A concern was raised that the pipeline will have significant impacts on historic remains.	Potential impacts on historic remains, and proposed mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts, are reported in ES Chapter 8 Historic Environment.
Traffic	Congestion/ traffic	It was raised that the construction phase will increase traffic and debris on roads.	The potential effects of construction traffic are reported in ES Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport. Debris on roads would be subject to monitoring and a road

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 10 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			sweeper would be used to clear mud and other debris off roads wherever necessary.

Feedback in response to Question 17: 'Please provide any further comments.'

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 17 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
Community	Impact on local community		An EIA has been undertaken to identify any potentially significant effects. This has been compiled as an Environmental Statement, which has been submitted with the application [EN070008/APP/6.1 to EN070008/APP/6.4.20.1].
Construction	Construction compound	A respondent highlighted that the location of a construction compound in section 3.1.B is potentially on unstable chalk cliff.	The Central Construction Compound original boundary was close to the spring, which has a 5m high chalk cliff above it that has no reinforcement or support. The boundary of the compound has been moved further south, away from the spring to ensure there are no impacts to its structural integrity.
Consultation	Consultation awareness	It was commented that a community member was only aware of the consultation due to the postal invitation.	The statutory consultation was widely promoted to stakeholders. All residents and businesses located within 3km of the route (over 20,000 people) were contacted directly by postcard and affected landowners were directly contacted by letter. Consultation events were located along the proposed route and posters were placed in community locations ahead of the events taking place. Information was provided to local parish councils to include in their newsletters, notice boards, and websites. Poster were shared with schools close to the route and the consultation was also publicised via both national and local newspaper advertisements, as well as social media posts.
	Consultation documents	It was raised that materials were overly simplistic or overly technical.	The Applicant has aimed provide information at varying levels of detail to allow people to engage with the proposals at a level they deem appropriate. Consultation materials (such as the Consultation Brochure) were written in accessible, non-technical

Table evidencing regard to statutory consultation responses for Question 17 (in accordance with s49 of the Planning Act 2008) - Part 4 – Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 with the local community and statutory publicity			
Theme	***Sub-theme***	***Summary of comments***	***Project response***
			language. These were supported by the technical documents, which included a non-technical summary as appropriate (for example, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report).
	Consultation events	Several respondents noted they were pleased with the consultation events. Their questions were answered and staff were knowledgeable.	This feedback has been noted and no further action is required.
Cost	Cost and funding	A respondent questioned the sensitivity of the project to government finance.	To date all investment in the Viking CCS pipeline project has been funded by Harbour Energy.
Environmental impacts	Geology and hydrogeology	A response asked about the geology of the former gas field.	In the UK, all prospective CO2 storage sites are located offshore, with a large storage potential under the North Sea. The Viking Area is uniquely suited to long-term carbon storage because of the knowledge acquired during previous gas developments. These reservoirs held natural gas over millions of years due to the proven presence of an extensive seal that prevents gas from escaping.
General environment	Carbon capture process	Further information on the carbon emitters was requested by a respondent.	Emitter projects are being developed by separate companies and as such are out with the scope of the Proposed Development.
Historic environment	Archaeology	A respondent provided information on the location of chalk cliff and possible archaeological remains.	The Central Construction Compound original boundary was close to the spring, which has a 5m high chalk cliff above it that has no reinforcement or support. The boundary of the compound has been moved further south, away from the spring to ensure there are no impacts to its structural integrity.
Safety	Hazards	It was commented that hazards associated with the pipeline were not discussed during consultation.	This detail was provided in Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report available as part of the statutory consultation.