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PLATES

There are no plates in this chapter.

VOLUME II: FIGURES (ES VOLUME II, EN070009/APP/6.3)

No figures associated with this chapter.

VOLUME III: APPENDICES (ES VOLUME III, EN070009/APP/6.4)

No appendices associated with this chapter.

Rev: 0

2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Environmental Impact Assessment Approach and Scope

2.1.1 This Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)) Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the EIA Regulations) (HM Government, 2017) in relation to the Proposed Development Consent Order (DCO) Application (the Application) outlined within Chapter 1: Introduction (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).

2.1.2 In preparing this ES, reference has been made to the following Planning Inspectorate ('the Inspectorate') advice notes:

- Advice Note Three: EIA Consultation and Notification (Planning Inspectorate, 2017a);
- Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information and Environmental Statements (Planning Inspectorate, 2020);
- Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope (Planning Inspectorate, 2018) (see Section 2.4);
- Advice Note Ten: Habitats Regulations Assessment Relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (Planning Inspectorate, 2022);
- Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative Effects Assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects (Planning Inspectorate, 2019); and
- Advice Note Eighteen: The Water Framework Directive Assessment (Planning Inspectorate, 2017b).

2.1.3 Reference has also been made to the comments and advice within the Scoping Opinion received from the Secretary of State (SoS), dated 17 May 2023, included at Appendix 1B: Scoping Opinion (ES Volume III, EN070009/APP/6.4), that relate to assessment methodology and presentation of the ES.

2.1.4 In response to the Scoping Opinion, this ES includes assessments (as presented in Chapters 8 to 23 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2)) of the following environmental topics:

- chapter 8: air quality;
- chapter 9: surface water, flood risk and water resources (plus Appendix 9A: Flood Risk Assessment (ES Volume III, EN070009/APP/6.4));
- chapter 10: geology, hydrogeology and contaminated land;
- chapter 11: noise and vibration;
- chapter 12: ecology and nature conservation (including aquatic ecology);
- chapter 13: ornithology;
- chapter 14: marine ecology;

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- chapter 15: traffic and transport;
 - chapter 16: landscape and visual amenity;
 - chapter 17: cultural heritage;
 - chapter 18: socio-economics and land use;
 - chapter 19: climate change;
 - chapter 20: major accidents and disasters;
 - chapter 21: materials and waste management;
 - chapter 22: human health; and
 - chapter 23: cumulative and combined effects.
- 2.1.5 In addition to the above, the ES is submitted alongside and relies upon or makes reference to other related assessments and documents including (but not limited to) an Outline Landscape and Biodiversity Management Plan (EN070009/APP/5.9), a Report to inform Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) (EN070009/APP/5.10), Nutrient Neutrality Assessment (EN070009/APP/5.13) and Water Framework Directive (EN070009/APP/5.14) as per the Application Guide (EN070009/APP/1.2).
- 2.1.6 The Scoping Opinion confirmed that a number of topics or specific matters within topics do not need to be considered as part of the EIA for the Proposed Development and can be scoped out.
- 2.2 Proposed Development Phasing
- 2.2.1 The ES has considered the phased approach for the construction of the Proposed Development (See Chapter 5 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2)). It is proposed that Phase 1 and Phase 2 are constructed sequentially, with a level of flexibility in the construction programme to account for potential overlap (anticipated to be limited). Based on this phased approach, each environmental topic has adopted different assumptions as set out in each chapter based on what would be the worst case scenario for that topic.
- 2.2.2 Phase 1 construction works will include the Hydrogen Production Facility at the Main Site (Phase 1 components) and the various utility connections required, including CO₂ Export Corridor to Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP) infrastructure on the adjacent Net Zero Teesside (NZE) site, and the natural gas, water, nitrogen (N₂), oxygen (O₂), and electricity Connection Corridors. Phase 1 will also include the construction of the majority of the Hydrogen Pipeline Corridor, except for short additional spurs of the Hydrogen Connection Corridor which will be constructed as part of Phase 2. No extensions to the other Connection Corridors are required for Phase 2.
- 2.2.3 Phase 2 construction at the Main Site will include the infrastructure required for the second Hydrogen Unit train to increase the capacity of the Hydrogen Production Facility. The additional Phase 2 hydrogen production infrastructure will be

constructed within the Main Site, adjacent to the Phase 1 previously constructed infrastructure.

2.2.4 The Main Site is brownfield land that currently contains some above and below ground structures and redundant services associated with the former works and earlier development on the site. Any demolition works to clear the Site will be undertaken by others prior to construction of the Proposed Development; refer to Chapter 5: Construction Programme and Management for further details (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2) and are therefore not assessed in this Environmental Statement, although the need for targeted remediation has been assessed in the ES.

2.2.5 As part of the phasing of the Proposed Development, the Applicant may want to bring forward early works, known in the Draft DCO as 'permitted preliminary works (PPWs)'. Such PPWs are the list of works that do not fall into the definition of 'commence' in the Draft DCO (EN070009/APP/2.1). This includes but is not limited to environmental surveys and investigations and preparation activities on the Main Site for use by the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractor(s). Please refer to Section 5.3 of Chapter 5: Construction and Programme Management (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2) for a full list of the PPWs that are being sought in the DCO Application and the Applicant's approach to managing the effects arising from carrying them out.

2.3 Environmental Statement Structure and Content

2.3.1 This ES presents a description of the Proposed Development and its likely significant effects on the environment during its construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning. It also details measures to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset such effects and the alternatives considered to date. For an overview of the entire ES, please refer to Chapter 1 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).

2.3.2 This ES includes a summary of the following activities in a level of detail considered sufficient to meet the requirements of the EIA Regulations:

- establishing the baseline conditions;
- consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees and stakeholders;
- consideration of relevant local, regional and national planning policies and guidance;
- review and presentation of legislation relevant to EIA or technical topics;
- consideration of technical standards for the development of significance criteria;
- application of specialist assessment methodologies;
- design review and mitigation development;
- review of secondary information, previous environmental studies and surveys, publicly available information and databases;

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- application of expert opinion;
 - physical surveys and monitoring undertaken to date;
 - desktop studies undertaken;
 - modelling and calculations; and
 - providing reference to current guidance.
- 2.3.3 These activities enable the prediction of impacts in relation to the baseline, and a prediction based on the information available of the likely significance of effects associated with the Proposed Development on environmental resources and receptors.
- 2.3.4 An environmental resource is any material, service, or information from the environment that is valuable to society. This can refer to anything that people find useful in their environment or surroundings. Examples of environmental resources are minerals, forests, land, oceans, rivers etc.
- 2.3.5 Receptors are defined in the context of the Source Pathway Receptor model. Environmental impacts start at a Source which follows a Pathway that affects the Receptor such as humans, property, wildlife and their habitats, landscape, atmosphere, water, etc. For example, construction dust (source) – wind carries it (pathway) – it is deposited on a residential property (receptor).
- 2.3.6 The term ‘impact’ refers to changes arising from the Proposed Development, whereas the term ‘effect’ is used to describe the result (i.e. consequence) of the impact on a receptor.
- 2.3.7 The technical chapters within this ES (Chapters 8 – 23 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2)) each follow the same structure for ease of reference, which is:
- introduction;
 - legislation and planning policy context and other guidance;
 - assessment methodology and significance criteria;
 - baseline conditions;
 - Proposed Development design and impact avoidance;
 - impacts and likely significant effects;
 - essential mitigation and enhancement measures;
 - residual effects and conclusions;
 - summary of significant effects; and
 - references.
- 2.4 Study Areas: Spatial Scope of Assessment
- 2.4.1 The assessment chapters of this ES (Chapters 8 – 23 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2)) describe, as necessary, their spatial scope which is the
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geographical coverage that defines where impacts as a result of the Proposed Development may occur. It includes the physical extent of the Proposed Development Site (defined by the Order limits, see Chapter 1, Section 1.1.2 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2)), the nature of the baseline environment and the national, regional and local planning and policy context for the Proposed Development. For example, any potential effects on archaeology would be confined to those areas physically disturbed by the works, whilst the effects of noise or visual intrusion could potentially be experienced at some distance beyond the Order limits. The significance of effects also varies spatially – some effects will only be significant locally (i.e. in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development Site) whilst others may be significant at a distance beyond the Order limits as described above.

2.4.2 Each assessment chapter of this ES includes a rationale for determining the specific area within which the assessment is focussed (known as the study area). The study areas are a function of the nature of the impacts and locations of potentially affected environmental resources or receptors. Each assessment chapter includes a description and where necessary a figure illustrating the study area adopted in that assessment and the location of relevant resources and receptors.

2.4.3 The spatial scope of each assessment and the Limits of Deviation of the Proposed Development Site (as shown on the Works Plans) have been developed in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope (Planning Inspectorate, 2018). The Rochdale Envelope approach is employed where some details of a proposed development are yet to be confirmed and therefore some flexibility is necessary to address uncertainty. Where this is the case the ES needs to assess a worst-case scenario of what a proposed development could reasonably be to ensure potential significant effects are not unassessed within the ES. To ensure that a worst case scenario is considered, we have assessed all of the Works to the maximum of the limits of deviation shown on the Land Plans, the minimum and maximum parameters set out in the DCO, and taking account of the Design Principles secured by a Requirement of the Draft DCO (EN070009/APP/4.1).

2.4.4 This is consistent with Section 4.9 of Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope (Planning Inspectorate, 2018) which states:

"If, in the course of preparing an ES, it becomes clear that it will not be possible to specify all the details of the Proposed Development, the ES must explain why and how this has been addressed. The ES will need to establish the relevant parameters for the purposes of the assessment. Where this approach is adopted the assessments in the ES should be undertaken on the basis of the relevant design parameters applicable to the characteristics of the Proposed Development included within the DCO. The assessment should establish those parameters likely to result in the maximum adverse effect (the worst case scenario) and be undertaken accordingly to determine significance."

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- 2.5 Assessment Years and Assessment Scenarios: Temporal Scope of Assessment
- 2.5.1 The temporal scope covers the time period over which changes to the environment and the resultant effects are predicted to occur; they are typically defined as either being temporary or permanent, with the difference clearly explained in the assessment sections of each technical chapter (Chapters 8 – 22). The approach to assessment has been to assess the environmental impacts of the Proposed Development during construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning.
- 2.5.2 Where effects are dependent on longer term considerations, for example to take account of mitigation measures establishing over time, the temporal scope is extended beyond the opening year of the Proposed Development.
- 2.5.3 The construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development have the potential to affect the receiving environment in different ways, therefore these phases of the Proposed Development are assessed and considered separately in each technical chapter (Chapters 8 – 22) of the ES, see below for the assessment scenarios that have been considered in each technical chapter.
- 2.6 Baseline Conditions (Including Future Baseline)
- 2.6.1 To assess the potential impacts and effects of the Proposed Development, the environmental conditions (baseline conditions) that currently exist on the Proposed Development Site and its surrounding area have been assessed to determine their relative value, importance or sensitivity towards change. Baseline conditions are determined using the results of site surveys and investigations or desk-based data searches, or a combination of these, as appropriate. The ‘existing baseline’ considers the period 2021 – 2023 since this is the period in which the baseline studies for the EIA have been undertaken.
- 2.6.2 It is also relevant for the EIA to consider future baseline conditions taking account of any planned or likely changes to the existing baseline that may occur in the course of the DCO application process and prior to construction of the Proposed Development commencing in 2025.
- 2.6.3 Future baseline conditions are also predicted for each assessment scenario, whereby the conditions anticipated to prevail in the future were the Proposed Development not to proceed are identified, for example, if other committed developments come forward to change the baseline conditions in the future. These future baseline conditions can then be compared against the predicted conditions with the Proposed Development.
- 2.6.4 The assessment scenarios that are being considered for the purposes of the EIA (and presented in this ES) are:
- existing baseline (without the Proposed Development) – the years that baseline data has been collected (as above);
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- future baseline (without the Proposed Development) – for comparison with the construction, opening, operation and decommissioning scenarios listed below, respectively;
- construction of the Proposed Development¹, including permitted preliminary works (PPW) – Chapters 8 – 23 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2) identify and assess the relevant ‘worst case’ construction scenario for each topic (accounting for known information) and, where necessary, particular chapters identify the relevant period or ‘peak’ of activity within the proposed construction programme;
- opening and/or operation (including maintenance) of the Proposed Development (where opening represents the start of operation (Phase 1 and 2)) – as for construction, Chapters 8 – 23 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2) identify and assess the relevant ‘worst case’ scenario for each topic (accounting for known information); and
- decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

2.7 Proposed Development Design, Impact Avoidance and Mitigation

- 2.7.1 Measures that have been integrated into the Proposed Development to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset adverse environmental effects are described in Chapters 8 – 23 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2). Such measures include refinement of the design and layout of the Proposed Development to avoid impacts on sensitive receptors, and adherence to relevant legislation, guidance, and best practice. The assessment of impacts and effects has been undertaken on the basis of these measures being implemented (i.e. they are ‘embedded mitigation’).
- 2.7.2 The evolution of the design of the Proposed Development is described in Chapter 6: Need, Alternatives and Design Evolution (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).
- 2.7.3 Once the likely effects of the Proposed Development were identified and quantified, consideration was then given to the need for any further mitigation. This mitigation is over and above anything identified within the ‘Proposed Development Design and Impact Avoidance’ sections of each technical chapter that may be required to further mitigate any likely significant adverse effects identified. This includes whether the effects and any mitigation needs to be monitored. These measures have been described in the ‘Essential Mitigation and Enhancement Measures’ sections of Chapters 8 – 23 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).
- 2.7.4 Essential mitigation are measures required to reduce and if possible offset likely significant adverse environmental effects, identified in the environmental assessment. Essential mitigation measures are critical to achieve the residual effects reported within the ES.

¹ Due to construction phasing, there will be a short period following opening of Phase 1 where Phase 1 will be operational and Phase 2 in construction. See Chapter 5 Table 5-1 for indicative construction programme. Where required Chapters 8 – 23 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/ 6.2) have identified and assessed the relevant ‘worst case’ scenario for each topic (accounting for known information) to account for this.

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- 2.7.5 Enhancement measures are those measures which may be delivered as part of the Proposed Development to achieve or improve on, a beneficial effect.
- 2.7.6 The residual effects after the implementation of essential mitigation have been assessed and presented at the end of Chapters 8 – 23 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).
- 2.7.7 Implementation of the impact avoidance and minimisation measures relied on in the assessment will be secured through the most appropriate means. In many cases this is through the DCO, such as via setting the limits of deviation (e.g. defining the lateral and/or vertical extents within which components of the Proposed Development can be constructed), Schedule of Parameters or through DCO requirements in relation to mitigation measures. Measures may also be secured through other means such as via existing legislation or the environmental permit that will be required to operate the Proposed Development. Embedded and essential mitigation measures to be implemented are outlined in the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (EN070009/APP/5.12) which sets out the key measures to be employed during the construction of the Proposed Development to control and minimise the impacts on the environment. The Framework CEMP sets out how impacts upon environmental receptors will be managed during construction. A PPW CEMP and Final CEMP(s) will be prepared by the EPC Contractor(s) in accordance with the Framework CEMP prior to construction. The PPW CEMP will cover management measures associated with the PPW planned to commence prior to the start of the main Phase 1 construction works. The Final CEMP(s) will cover both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of construction and will be updated for Phase 2 as required. The submission, approval, and implementation of the PPW and Final CEMP(s) is secured by a requirement of the Draft DCO (EN070009/APP/2.1).
- 2.8 Impact Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria
- 2.8.1 Impacts are defined as changes arising from the Proposed Development. Consideration of the result of these impacts on environmental resources and receptors enables the identification of associated effects and their classification. Where relevant, effects have been classified both:
- before the application of essential mitigation measures (but including embedded mitigation measures and general best practice); and
 - after essential mitigation measures have been applied.
- 2.8.2 Effects after the application of mitigation are referred to as ‘residual effects’, which may or may not remain significant.
- 2.8.3 The classification of effects has been undertaken with due regard to the following:
- extent (local, regional, or national) and magnitude of the impact;
 - duration (short-term, medium-term, or long-term);
 - nature (direct or indirect, reversible or irreversible);
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- whether the effects occur in isolation or are cumulative and/or interactive;
 - performance against environmental quality standards and in the context of relevant legislation, standards and accepted criteria;
 - number of receptors affected;
 - sensitivity of receptors; and
 - professional experience and judgement of the assessor.
- 2.8.4 Further detail is provided in Chapters 8 – 23 (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).
- 2.8.5 Where it has not been possible to quantify effects, qualitative assessments have been undertaken based on available knowledge and professional judgement. Where any uncertainty exists, this has been noted in the relevant technical chapter within the Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria section, under 'Assumptions and Limitations'.
- 2.8.6 To enable comparison between technical topics and aid understanding of the EIA findings, standard terms are used wherever possible to classify effects throughout this ES (i.e. major, moderate, minor or negligible), whilst effects are described as being adverse, neutral or beneficial. Where the standards for each technical discipline result in deviations in the standard assessment methodology, these are described and justified in the relevant chapters, as required.
- 2.8.7 Definitions of the standard terms are:
- negligible – imperceptible effect to an environmental resource or receptor;
 - minor – slight, very short or highly localised effect;
 - moderate – limited effect (by extent, duration or magnitude);
 - major – considerable effect (by extent, duration or magnitude) of more than a local scale or in breach of recognised acceptability, legislation, policy or standard;
 - adverse – detrimental or negative effects to an environmental resource or receptor;
 - neutral – effects to an environmental resource or receptor that are neither positive or negative; and
 - beneficial – advantageous or positive effect to an environmental resource or receptor.
- 2.8.8 Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations requires an ES to include: *"a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment"*, but it does not provide advice as to how to derive significance or what level of significance is significant. For this assessment moderate and major effects are considered to be 'significant' unless qualified by additional information and professional judgement, as explained in relevant technical chapters.
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- 2.8.9 Each of the technical chapters within this ES provides a further description and definition of the assessment criteria relevant to each topic. Where possible, this has been based upon quantitative and accepted criteria (for example British Standards), together with the use of value judgement and expert interpretation to classify likely effects.
- 2.8.10 In general, the classification of an effect is based on the magnitude of the impact (very low – high) and the sensitivity or importance of the receptor (very low – high), using the matrix outlined in Table 2-1. The specific definitions of magnitude and receptor sensitivity (sometimes referred to as ‘importance’) vary by topic but typically, magnitude is a function of the spatial extent, duration, frequency and severity of the effect, and receptor/ resource sensitivity is defined by considering factors such as sensitivity to change, adaptability, tolerance, ability to recover and current value/ quality. Significance is indicated in Table 2-1 by bold text.
- 2.8.11 Where there are deviations away from this matrix (due to the technical guidance for a specific assessment topic), this is highlighted within the relevant technical chapter and the reason for the variation is explained.

Table 2-1: Classification of Effects

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	SENSITIVITY/IMPORTANCE OF RECEPTOR			
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	VERY LOW
HIGH	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
MEDIUM	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
LOW	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
VERY LOW	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

- 2.8.12 In the context of the Proposed Development, short-term effects are those associated with the site preparation and construction phase and effects associated with the decommissioning phase, which will cease at the end of each of those phases.
- 2.8.13 Medium-term effects are those associated with the completed Proposed Development, which extend within the operational phase but only last for a few months or years during that period.
- 2.8.14 Long-term effects are those associated with the completed, operational development and which last for the duration of the operational phase.
- 2.8.15 Effects may also be permanent (irreversible) or temporary (reversible) and either direct (caused by direct interaction of the Proposed Development with a resource or receptor) or indirect (caused by the Proposed Development generating a further process or complex interaction, often at a distance, which then affects a resource or receptor).

2.9 Transboundary Effects

2.9.1 The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on EIA in a Transboundary Context (referred to as the 'Espoo Convention') requires that assessments are extended across borders between Parties of the Convention when a planned activity may cause significant adverse transboundary impacts.

2.9.2 The Inspectorate undertook an initial transboundary screening exercise for the Proposed Development under Regulation 32 of the EIA Regulations. Based on the information available from the Applicant at the Scoping stage, the screening concluded that the Proposed Development is unlikely to have a significant effect either alone or cumulatively on the environment in any European Economic Area (EEA) state. The Inspectorate considered that the likelihood of transboundary effects resulting from the Proposed Development is low, therefore not warranting the issue of a detailed transboundary screening (ID 2.2.3 of Appendix 1B: Scoping Opinion (ES Volume III, EN070009/APP/6.4)). Nothing has changed in this ES which would affect this conclusion.

2.10 Cumulative and Combined Effects

2.10.1 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, consideration has been given to the potential for cumulative and combined effects to arise as a result of the Proposed Development.

2.10.2 Cumulative effects are those that accrue from a number of development activities, from multiple projects. The impacts of the Proposed Development have been considered in conjunction with the potential impacts from other projects or activities which are reasonably foreseeable in terms of delivery. This includes, but is not limited to, projects that have submitted applications for planning permission or development consent (including those that have not yet been approved) in locations where environmental impacts could act together with those associated with the Proposed Development to create a more significant overall effect upon a common receptor or resource, where sufficient environmental information is available.

2.10.3 The zones of influence for each topic have been determined based on the assessments undertaken in each technical chapter, this is presented in Figure 23.1: Zones of Influence for Cumulative Effects Assessment (ES Volume II, EN070009/APP/6.3).

2.10.4 The long list and shortlist for the cumulative effects assessment are presented in Appendix 23.A and Appendix 23.B respectively (ES Volume III, EN070009/APP/6.4).

2.10.5 HyGreen and Net Zero Teesside are both in close proximity to the Proposed Development and being developed by bp. Due to uncertainty on the status of these respective schemes, primarily because of funding decisions and investment timescales, both schemes have been considered as part of the cumulative effects assessment presented in Chapter 23: Cumulative and Combined Effects (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).

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- 2.10.6 Combined effects are those resulting from different effects associated with a single development, in this case the Proposed Development, on any one receptor or resource that may collectively cause a greater effect (such as the combined effects of noise and air quality/dust impacts during construction upon local residents).
- 2.10.7 An assessment of cumulative and combined effects has been undertaken and is detailed within Chapter 23: Cumulative and Combined Effects (ES Volume I, EN070009/APP/6.2).
- 2.11 Consultation
- 2.11.1 An EIA Scoping Opinion was requested from the Inspectorate in April 2023. A response was received on 17 May 2023. For the Scoping Opinion and the Applicant's responses to them, refer to Appendix 1E (ES Volume III, EN070009/APP/6.4).
- 2.11.2 The PEI Report was published for statutory consultation on 14 September 2023 and the consultation period ended on 26 October 2023. A second statutory consultation was held between 13 December 2023 and 23 January 2024, and additional targeted consultation was held between 9 February 2024 and 10 March 2024. The matters raised have been reviewed and an explanation of how the Applicant has had regard to them is set out in the Consultation Report (EN070009/APP/5.1).

2.12 References

- HM Government (2017) *The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017*.
- The Planning Inspectorate (2017a). *Advice Note Three: EIA Notification and Consultation*.
- The Planning Inspectorate (2017b). *Advice Note Eighteen: The Water Framework Directive*.
- The Planning Inspectorate (2018). *Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope*.
- The Planning Inspectorate (2019). *Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative effects assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects*.
- The Planning Inspectorate (2020). *Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information and Environmental Statements*.
- The Planning Inspectorate (2022). *Advice Note Ten: Habitats Regulations Assessment Relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects*