

# A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross Environmental Statement

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**PINS Scoping Opinion 20-09-2017**

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Planning Act 2008  
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)  
Regulations 2009 (as amended)  
APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)



# **SCOPING OPINION**

## Proposed A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross

September 2017  
The Planning Inspectorate

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 On 10 August 2017, the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) on behalf of the Secretary of State (SoS) received a scoping request from Highways England (the Applicant) under Regulation 10 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) for the proposed A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross (the Proposed Development).
- 1.1.2 In accordance with Regulation 10 of the EIA Regulations, an Applicant may ask the SoS to state in writing its opinion *“as to the scope, and level of detail, of the information to be provided in the environmental statement”*.
- 1.1.3 This document is the Scoping Opinion (the Opinion) provided by the Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS in respect of the Proposed Development. It is made on the basis of the information provided in the Applicant’s report entitled A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross – Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report – Project Control Framework Stage 3, August 2017 (the Scoping Report). This Opinion can only reflect the proposals as currently described by the Applicant. The Scoping Opinion should be read in conjunction with the Applicant’s Scoping Report.
- 1.1.4 In submitting the request for a Scoping Opinion the Applicant is deemed to have notified the SoS under Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations that they propose to provide an Environmental Statement (ES) in respect of the Proposed Development. Therefore, in accordance with Regulation 6(2)(a) of the EIA Regulations, the Proposed Development is determined to be EIA development.
- 1.1.5 Regulation 10(9) of the EIA Regulations requires that before adopting a scoping opinion the Inspectorate must take into account:
- (a) *any information provided about the proposed development;*
  - (b) *the specific characteristics of the development;*
  - (c) *the likely significant effects of the development on the environment; and*
  - (d) *in the case of a subsequent application, the environmental statement submitted with the original application.*
- 1.1.6 This Opinion has taken into account the requirements of the EIA Regulations as well as current best practice towards preparation of an ES.

- 1.1.7 The Inspectorate has consulted on the Applicant's Scoping Report and the responses received from the consultation bodies have been taken into account in adopting this Opinion (see Appendix 2).
- 1.1.8 The matters addressed by the Applicant have been carefully considered and use has been made of professional judgement and experience in order to adopt this Opinion. It should be noted that when it comes to consider the ES, the Inspectorate will take account of relevant legislation and guidelines. The Inspectorate will not be precluded from requiring additional information if it is considered necessary in connection with the ES submitted with the application for a Development Consent Order (DCO).
- 1.1.9 This Opinion should not be construed as implying that the Inspectorate agrees with the information or comments provided by the Applicant in their request for an opinion from the Inspectorate. In particular, comments from the Inspectorate in this Opinion are without prejudice to any later decisions taken (eg on submission of the application) that any development identified by the Applicant is necessarily to be treated as part of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) or associated development or development that does not require development consent.
- 1.1.10 Regulation 10(3) of the EIA Regulations states that a request for a scoping opinion must include:
- (a) a plan sufficient to identify the land;*
  - (b) a description of the proposed development, including its location and technical capacity;*
  - (c) an explanation of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment; and*
  - (d) such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make.*
- 1.1.11 The Inspectorate considers that this has been provided in the Applicant's Scoping Report. The Inspectorate is satisfied that the topic areas identified in the Scoping Report encompass the matters identified in the EIA Regulations.
- 1.1.12 Matters are not scoped out unless specifically addressed and justified by the Applicant, and confirmed as being scoped out by the Inspectorate.
- 1.1.13 In accordance with Regulation 14(3)(a) where a scoping opinion has been issued in accordance with Regulation 10, an ES accompanying an application for an order granting development consent should be based on "*the most recent scoping opinion adopted (so far as the proposed development remains materially the same as the proposed development which was subject to that opinion)*".

1.1.14 The Inspectorate notes the potential need to carry out an assessment under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations). This document must be co-ordinated with the EIA, to avoid duplication of information between assessments.

## **1.2 The Planning Inspectorate's Consultation**

1.2.1 In accordance with Regulation 10(6) of the EIA Regulations the Inspectorate has consulted the consultation bodies before adopting a scoping opinion. A list of the consultation bodies formally consulted by the Inspectorate is provided at Appendix 1. A list has also been compiled by the Inspectorate in accordance with the duty to notify the consultation bodies under Regulation 11(1)(a). The Applicant should note that whilst the list can inform their consultation, it should not be relied upon for that purpose.

1.2.2 The list of respondents who replied within the statutory timeframe and whose comments have been taken into account in the preparation of this Opinion is provided, along with copies of their comments, at Appendix 2, to which the Applicant should refer in undertaking the EIA.

1.2.3 The ES submitted by the Applicant should demonstrate consideration of the points raised by the consultation bodies. It is recommended that a table is provided in the ES summarising the scoping responses from the consultation bodies and how they are, or are not, addressed in the ES.

1.2.4 Any consultation responses received after the statutory deadline for receipt of comments will not be taken into account within this Opinion. Late responses will be forwarded to the Applicant and will be made available on the Inspectorate's website. The Applicant should also give due consideration to those comments in carrying out the EIA.

## **1.3 Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union**

**1.3.1** On 23 June 2016, the United Kingdom (UK) held a referendum and voted to leave the European Union (EU). On 29 March 2017 the Prime Minister triggered Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union, which commenced a two year period of negotiations regarding the UK's exit from the EU. There is no immediate change to legislation or policy affecting national infrastructure. Relevant EU Directives have been transposed into UK law and those are unchanged until amended by Parliament.

## **2. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following is a summary of the information on the Proposed Development and its site and surroundings prepared by the Applicant and included in their Scoping Report. The information has not been verified and it has been assumed that the information provided reflects the existing knowledge of the Proposed Development and the potential receptors/ resources.

### **2.2 Description of the Proposed Development**

2.2.1 The Applicant's description of the Proposed Development, its location and technical capacity (where relevant) is provided in Scoping Report sections 1.2 and 3.4.

2.2.2 The Proposed Development comprises the construction of approximately 12.7km of new dual carriageway between the Chiverton Cross and Carland Cross roundabouts on the A30, which is currently single carriageway. The existing roundabouts at Chiverton Cross and Carland Cross would be replaced with grade separated junctions, providing connections to the local highway network. The existing A30 would be retained to provide a local route, connecting to Truro, Perranporth and Newquay. The existing B3284 would be realigned and extended to run parallel to the new dual carriageway joining to a new bridge at Chybucca, which will take the B3284 over the new dual carriageway, with slip-roads connecting to the new dual carriageway.

2.2.3 The A30 is the main route from London to Land's End in Cornwall. The A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross section lies to the north west of Truro and links Cornwall with the wider Strategic Road Network (SRN) – predominantly the M5 and the A38. A site location plan is provided at Figures 3.1 to 3.4.

2.2.4 The existing A30 is flanked by grass verges, trees and hedgerows and some isolated small groups of residential dwellings, farms and other buildings. The remainder of the application site is largely comprised of open agricultural land, with field boundaries including hedgerows and Cornish hedges. There are some scattered residential dwellings, farms and villages located in the surrounding area. Other man-made features in the surrounding landscape include wind farms, solar farms, electricity pylons and overhead lines.

2.2.5 The Scoping Report does not explicitly reference the technical capacity of the Proposed Development.

## 2.3 The Planning Inspectorate's Comments

### Description of the Proposed Development

- 2.3.1 The Scoping Report provides a brief description of the location of the Proposed Development in paragraphs 1.2.1.1 and 1.2.2.1. This should be expanded upon in the ES to provide a detailed description of the existing land uses, structures and receptors across the application site and surrounding area. The site location plans included in the Scoping Report (Figures 3.1 to 3.4) exclude details such as, names of towns/ villages and road names. This affects the ability to easily identify the application site. The plans accompanying the ES should include such details in order to improve overall clarity. The ES should also include site location plans to help establish context and which are separate to those illustrating the proposed layout. All plans should be clearly labelled. The Inspectorate considers that clearer plans should be provided as they would assist future consultation. The Inspectorate would expect to see clear plans submitted with the Application.
- 2.3.2 Furthermore, the site location plans when printed do not show the World Heritage Site (WHS) location. The key on Figure 7.1 does not include all of the information required. For example the key box for poor semi-improved grassland is a blank box and the solar farm key does not show the letters SF which appear on the plan.
- 2.3.3 Section 3.4 of the Scoping Report provides a brief description of the main components of the Proposed Development. However details of other components such as signage, gantries, lighting and environmental mitigation features have not been specified. The Scoping Report also omits details relevant to land use during construction (eg construction compounds, material stockpiles, borrow pits, haul roads). The ES should identify these areas and assess any significant effects associated with them.
- 2.3.4 The relationship between the description of the Proposed Development and the assessment of likely significant effects (LSE) is an important one. The ES should include a detailed description of the Proposed Development which includes all of the works for which development consent is sought. The maximum parameters of the various components/structures should be described and it should be clear how these fit within any proposed limits of deviation. The description should be supported (as necessary) by Figures and drawings which should be clearly and appropriately referenced.
- 2.3.5 The Inspectorate notes that the Proposed Development is linear in nature. The Applicant should consider if the description of the Proposed Development would benefit from sub-division into sections which could correspond to the four site location plans. However, the Applicant should take care to ensure that the assessment is still applicable to the project as a whole.



- 2.3.6 The Scoping Report and the accompanying environmental constraints plans identify a number of barrow features in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. These features are not individually identified or referenced and it would provide greater clarity to do so.
- 2.3.7 The Inspectorate notes a number of discrepancies in the description of the Proposed Development and reminds the Applicant that the Proposed Development must be consistently described and assessed throughout the ES. The identified discrepancies include:
- Some of the topic sections contain references to 'a number of potential route options' without appropriate explanation (eg at paragraph 7.3.8.1 of the Scoping Report) and taking into account the settled Preferred Route Option.
  - The Proposed Development is described as being 12.7km in length in paragraph 1.1.1.2 of the Scoping Report, then as 12.9km in length in paragraph 3.4.1.1 of the Scoping Report.
  - The Proposed Development is referred to interchangeably within the Scoping Report as 'Chiverton to Carland Cross' and 'Chiverton Cross to Carland Cross'.
- 2.3.8 Paragraph 3.4.2.1 of the Scoping Report states that '*Where appropriate, noise bunding will be required*'. The ES should explain the location(s) where noise bunding will be installed as well as the dimensions of the proposed bunds, having regard to applicable ground levels.
- 2.3.9 The Scoping Report notes (paragraph 7.6.4.3) that the Proposed Development is likely to include the demolition of a small number of residential properties. The ES should clearly identify the locations of all structures to be demolished.
- 2.3.10 Where relevant, the Applicant should describe any production process, including energy demand and energy used, nature and quantity of the materials and natural resources (including water, land, soil and biodiversity) used. The LSE associated with any particular technologies or substances proposed to be used should be described and assessed.
- 2.3.11 The ES should explain how any phased approach to construction will occur, including the likely duration and location of construction activities. Construction traffic routing and anticipated numbers/types of vehicle movements should also be described. At paragraph 7.10.4.5, the Scoping Report refers to decommissioning. This primarily relates to understanding the likely carbon emissions. The Applicant has not described what is meant by decommissioning in this sense. The ES should explain clearly what decommissioning means in respect to the Proposed Development ie whether is this decommissioning of the whole of the Proposed Development or part.

The Scoping Report does not clearly set out how any impacts associated with decommissioning will be assessed.

- 2.3.12 The Applicant should ensure that all terms used in the ES are also present in the glossary.

### **Alternatives**

- 2.3.13 The EIA Regulations require that the Applicant provide '*A description of the reasonable alternatives (for example in terms of development design, technology, location, size and scale) studied by the developer, which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects*'.

- 2.3.14 The Inspectorate would expect to see a distinct section in the ES that provides details of the alternatives considered and the reasoning for the selection of the chosen option(s), including a comparison of the environmental effects.

- 2.3.15 For clarity, the Applicant is advised to present all text relevant to alternatives in the same chapter/section of the ES. Chapter 3 of the Scoping Report ('Description of the Project') describes the main reasons for selecting the Preferred Option (ie the Proposed Development) over other possible options. This information would be more relevant as part of Chapter 4 ('Assessment of Alternatives').

### **Flexibility**

- 2.3.16 The Applicant's attention is drawn to the Inspectorate's Advice Note 9 'Using the 'Rochdale Envelope'<sup>1</sup>, which provides additional details on the recommended approach.

- 2.3.17 The Applicant should make every attempt to narrow the range of options and explain clearly in the ES which elements of the Proposed Development have yet to be finalised and provide the reasons. At the time of application, any Proposed Development parameters should not be so wide-ranging as to represent effectively different Proposed Developments. The development parameters will need to be clearly defined in the draft DCO (dDCO) and therefore in the accompanying ES. It is a matter for the Applicant, in preparing an ES, to consider whether it is possible to robustly assess a range of impacts resulting from a large number of undecided parameters. The description of the Proposed Development in the ES must not be so wide that it is insufficiently certain to comply with the requirements of Regulation 14 of the EIA Regulations.

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<sup>1</sup> Advice Note 9: Using the Rochdale Envelope. 2012. Available at:  
<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/>

2.3.18 It should be noted that if the Proposed Development changes substantially during the EIA process and prior to submission of the application the Applicant may wish to consider requesting a new scoping opinion.

## **3. EIA APPROACH AND TOPIC AREAS**

### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 This section contains the Inspectorate's specific comments on the scope and level of detail of information to be provided in the Applicant's ES. General advice on the presentation of an ES is provided in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 7 'Environmental Impact Assessment: Preliminary Environmental Information, Screening and Scoping'<sup>2</sup> and associated appendices.
- 3.1.2 Matters are not scoped out unless specifically addressed and justified by the Applicant, and confirmed as being scoped out by the Inspectorate. The ES should be based on the Scoping Opinion in so far as the Proposed Development remains materially the same as the Proposed Development described in the Applicant's Scoping Report. The Inspectorate has set out in this Opinion where it has/has not agreed to scope out certain topics or matters on the basis of the information available at this time. The Inspectorate is content that this should not prevent the Applicant from subsequently agreeing with the relevant consultees to scope such topics/matters out of the ES, where further evidence has been provided to justify this approach. However, in order to demonstrate that the topics/matters have been appropriately addressed, the ES should explain the reasoning for scoping them out and justify the approach taken.
- 3.1.3 Where relevant, the ES should provide reference to how the delivery of measures proposed to prevent/minimise adverse effects is secured through DCO requirements (or other suitably robust methods) and whether relevant consultees agree on the adequacy of the measures proposed.

### **3.2 Relevant National Policy Statements (NPSs)**

- 3.2.1 Sector-specific NPSs are produced by the relevant Government Departments and set out national policy for NSIPs. They provide the framework within which the Examining Authority (ExA) will make their recommendations to the SoS and include the Government's objectives for the development of NSIPs. The NPSs may include environmental requirements for NSIPs, which Applicant's should address within their ES.
- 3.2.2 The designated NPS relevant to the transport sector is the National Networks NPS (NNNPS).

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<sup>2</sup> Advice Note 7: Environmental Impact Assessment: Preliminary Environmental Information, Screening and Scoping. <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/>

### 3.3 Scope of assessment

#### General

3.3.1 The Inspectorate recommends that in order to assist the decision-making process, the Applicant uses tables:

- To demonstrate how the assessment has taken account of this Opinion.
- To identify and collate the residual effects after mitigation for each of the specialist topics, including matters relevant to inter-relationship and cumulation effects.
- To set out the proposed mitigation and/or monitoring measures including cross-reference to the means of securing such measures (eg a dDCO requirement).
- To describe any remedial measures that are identified as being necessary following monitoring.
- To identify where details in the HRA report (where relevant), such as descriptions of European sites and their locations, together with any mitigation or compensation measures, are to be found in the ES. The ES should include details of difficulties (for example technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered compiling the required information and the main uncertainties involved.

3.3.2 The Inspectorate considers that where a DCO application includes works described as 'associated development', that could themselves be defined as an improvement of a highway, the Applicant should ensure that the ES accompanying that application distinguishes between; effects that primarily derive from the integral works which form the proposed (or part of the proposed) NSIP and those that primarily derive from the works described as associated development, for example through a suitably compiled summary table. This will have the benefit of giving greater confidence to the Inspectorate that what is proposed is not in fact an additional NSIP defined in accordance with s22 of the Planning Act 2008.

3.3.3 The Inspectorate understands that traffic modelling will be used to underpin both the need for the Proposed Development, and to assess its likely effects. The ES should clearly explain the relationship between traffic and transport modelling and figures used in the ES. The results of the traffic modelling will directly influence other topic based assessments including but not limited to noise and air quality. Therefore, the ES should also identify if there are limitations to the modelling which could affect other aspects in the ES.

3.3.4 The Inspectorate also notes that there is very little information in the Scoping Report to explain the anticipated physical characteristics of the construction and maintenance phases of the Proposed Development eg planned road closures, compounds and techniques.

The ES should include a description of these characteristics and this should inform the relevant assessment topics. The Inspectorate recommends that a detailed lighting strategy (covering construction and operation of the Proposed Development) is provided with the dDCO application.

- 3.3.5 The Inspectorate has had regard to the comments made by Public Health England (PHE), in their scoping consultation response. The Inspectorate agrees that the Applicant should adopt a slightly wider consideration of human health effects in topics of the ES. These points are addressed in relevant topic sections later in this Scoping Opinion.
- 3.3.6 Wales and West Utilities in their scoping consultation response have supplied plans showing where pipes and equipment are and are not present. The Applicant should consider the location of these assets in undertaking the various assessments as part of the ES.

#### **Baseline scenario**

- 3.3.7 The ES should include a description of the baseline scenario without implementation of the Proposed Development, as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the available environmental information and scientific knowledge.

#### **Forecasting methods or evidence**

- 3.3.8 The ES should confirm the timescales upon which the surveys which underpin the technical assessments have been based. This information is provided in some of the topic sections of the Scoping Report (eg for the landscape and visual assessment, this is confirmed at paragraph 7.5.5.3). For clarity, this information should be provided either in the introductory chapters of the ES (with confirmation that these timescales apply to all chapters), or in each technical chapter.
- 3.3.9 The Inspectorate expects the ES to include a chapter setting out the overarching methodology for the EIA, which clearly states which effects are 'significant' and 'non-significant' for the purposes of the EIA. Some topic sections in the Applicant's Scoping Report do this (for example, the Landscape and Visual assessment at paragraph 7.5.6.10), but is not clear for the majority of topics. Any deviation from the overarching methodology should be clearly set out in the relevant technical chapter/s of the ES.
- 3.3.10 The ES should include details of difficulties (for example technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered compiling the required information and the main uncertainties involved.

### **Residues and emissions**

- 3.3.11 The EIA Regulations require an estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions. Specific reference should be made to water, air, soil and subsoil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation and quantities and types of waste produced during the construction and operation phases, where relevant. This information should be provided in a clear and consistent fashion and may be integrated into the topic based assessments.
- 3.3.12 The Inspectorate notes the comments made by PHE regarding the assessment of electromagnetic fields (EMF). Although the Scoping Report does not deal with this in detail, the Inspectorate does not anticipate the Proposed Development would give rise to significant effects of this sort. Therefore the Inspectorate, based on the information provided, does not request an assessment of EMF to be carried out.
- 3.3.13 The Applicant's Scoping Report contains a chapter on materials. This chapter refers to waste but does not make reference to consideration of any precise quantities or residues. The ES should include this information and assess the impacts associated for example, in terms of increased transport/HGV movements, emissions to air and noise etc.

### **Mitigation**

- 3.3.14 Any mitigation relied upon for the purposes of the assessment should be explained in detail within the ES. The likely efficacy of the mitigation proposed should be explained with reference to residual effects. The ES should also address how any mitigation proposed is secured ideally with reference to specific DCO requirements or other legally binding agreements. .

### **Vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and/or disasters**

- 3.3.15 The Applicant proposes to scope out the need for a standalone assessment of the LSE resulting from major accidents or disasters (see Section 6.2 of the Scoping Report). The Applicant considers that specific accidents or disasters which have the potential to cause harm to the environment (including flooding, mine collapse and spillages of contaminants) can be addressed in the scheme design and relevant technical chapters. This is noted at paragraph 7.8.4.6 of the Scoping Report.
- 3.3.16 Having had regard to the particular nature of the Proposed Development and the justification provided in the Scoping Report, the Inspectorate agrees that the Proposed Development is unlikely to require a standalone assessment regarding the Proposed Developments vulnerability to risks of major accidents and/or

disasters. However, the Inspectorate requires the Applicant to include in the ES a table which identifies where this has been considered in respect of relevant technical chapters (eg Road Drainage and the Water Environment in respect of flood risk and culvert design). The Applicant should liaise with the relevant statutory consultees to better understand the likelihood of an occurrence and the Proposed Development's susceptibility to potential major accidents and hazards.

### **Transboundary effects**

- 3.3.17 Schedule 4 part 5 of the EIA Regulations requires a description of the likely significant transboundary effects to be provided in an ES. The Inspectorate notes that the Applicant has not indicated in the Scoping Report whether the Proposed Development is likely to have significant impacts on another European Economic Area (EEA) State.
- 3.3.18 Regulation 32 of the EIA Regulations inter alia requires the Inspectorate to publicise a DCO application on behalf of the SoS if it is of the view that the proposal is likely to have significant effects on the environment of another EEA state, and where relevant, to consult with the EEA state affected.
- 3.3.19 The Inspectorate considers that where Regulation 32 applies, this is likely to have implications for the examination of a DCO application. The Inspectorate recommends that the ES should identify whether the Proposed Development has the potential for significant transboundary impacts and if so, what these are and which EEA States would be affected.

### **A reference list**

- 3.3.20 A reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments must be included in the ES.



### 3.4 Topic based scoping tables

**Table 3.1**

<p><b>Air Quality</b> (see Scoping Report Section 7.2)</p> <p>The study area for the assessment has been defined based on industry standard guidelines and has been extended to include the Truro Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) located to the south of the Chiverton Cross junction.</p> <p>The Inspectorate is generally satisfied with the methodology set out in section 7.2.6 of the Scoping Report, which includes consideration of Defra’s future national projections of air quality, Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) construction dust guidance<sup>3</sup>, traffic modelling, the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Highways England interim advice notes (IANs) and the NNNPS.</p> <p>The Applicant identifies that the Proposed Development would result in emissions to air during both construction and operation, which have the potential to affect human and ecological receptors. A ‘detailed’ level assessment in accordance with the approach set out in the DMRB is proposed.</p> <p>No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.</p>		
<b>Para</b>	<b>Applicant’s proposed matters to scope out</b>	<b>Inspectorate’s comments</b>
n/a	None identified.	n/a
<b>Para</b>	<b>Other points</b>	<b>Inspectorate’s comments</b>
7.2.4.4	Mitigation	<p>The Scoping Report sets out ‘standard mitigation measures’ which may be implemented.</p> <p>It should be clear how the delivery of all proposed mitigation measures (including standard good practice measures) would be secured. The Applicant should consider the use of management plan(s) to set out the proposed measures. For example Paragraph 7.2.4.4 notes</p>

<sup>3</sup> IAQM, Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction (2014)

		that dust and air quality complaints will be recorded; however, there is no reference to any corrective action that will be taken to address such issues and/or how the action will be recorded.
Section 7.2.6	Determining significance of effect	Whilst reference is made to receptor sensitivity, the air quality section of the Scoping Report does not refer to magnitude of the impact (except in relation to construction dust at paragraph 7.2.8.3) or explain how these would interact to determine significance of effect for the assessment. This should be clearly set out in the ES, using tables as appropriate.
7.2.6.5	Future emissions	The Scoping Report sets out that Defra's future national projections of air quality are to be used. The Inspectorate endorses the approach; however, the ES should clearly identify which year of the future projections data the Applicant is basing their assessment on and justify this.
7.2.6.9	Construction dust	<p>The assessment should include consideration of dust emission associated with all relevant construction activities.</p> <p>The sensitivity of receptors to dust should be discussed and agreed with Cornwall Council.</p> <p>If a quantitative assessment is deemed to not be necessary (based on the outcome of the qualitative survey), this should be clearly justified with reference to the IAQM construction dust guidance.</p>
7.2.6.6 & 7.2.8.2	Diffusion tubes and NO <sub>x</sub> diffusion tubes	The ES should confirm the locations where the diffusion tubes were placed, when this monitoring was undertaken and the time period covered. The ES should also consider the locations of sensitive receptors in the justification of the locations of the diffusion tubes. The Applicant is advised to discuss and agree with Cornwall Council whether the diffusion tube monitoring undertaken to date is sufficient for the purposes of the assessment.

7.2.1	Receptors	<p>Specific sensitive human and non-human receptors are not identified within the Scoping Report.</p> <p>The ES must justify the choice of receptors selected and the Applicant is advised to identify and agree these with Cornwall Council.</p> <p>Any ecological sites sensitive to air quality and likely to experience impacts from the Proposed Development should be discussed and agreed with Natural England (NE).</p> <p>Although the Scoping Report explains that the study area for the assessment includes the Truro AQMA, this is not identified on the Environmental Constraints Plan (Figure 1.1).</p> <p>The locations of all sensitive receptors should be identified on a plan accompanying the ES.</p>
7.2.7.1	Monitoring	<p>The Applicant notes uncertainty in forecasting vehicle movements and emissions in future years. Consideration should be given to air quality monitoring during construction and operation to ensure that any mitigation proposed is sufficient to address the effects. The Applicant should also consider the need for a remedial strategy if effects are greater than predicted. This should be discussed and agreed with Cornwall Council.</p>
n/a	Assessment	<p>The Scoping Report states that the current A30 will be retained. The ES should assess impacts associated with the construction and operation of both the new A30 and that which is retained.</p>

**Table 3.2**

<p><b>Cultural Heritage</b> (see Scoping Report Section 7.3)</p> <p>The Applicant proposes a 'detailed' assessment<sup>4</sup> due to the potential for significant effects on heritage assets, with a total of 146 heritage assets having been identified within a 1km study area around the application site. The Applicant also intends to use an 'inner study area' which is 300m either side of the centreline of the scheme.</p> <p>The Applicant is proposing to base the methodology on DMRB to determine significance of effect. The NPPF (Paragraphs 132 and 133) sets out criteria to determine the level of harm which will be used within the assessment.</p> <p>The Scoping Report identifies potential adverse impacts on the settings of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as the potential for adverse physical impacts on buried archaeological resource, a Scheduled Monument and a Grade II listed milestone.</p> <p>No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.</p>		
<b>Para</b>	<b>Applicant's proposed matters to scope out</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
n/a	None identified.	n/a
<b>Para</b>	<b>Other points</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
7.3.1.1	Study area	<p>The Applicant's Scoping Report does not adequately justify why a 1km study area is appropriate and sufficient to capture all heritage assets which could experience impacts to setting – for example, visual intrusion and or increased noise emissions.</p> <p>The Applicant should consider using the Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) (developed for the LVIA) to identify the potential extent of impacts on the settings of heritage assets, and therefore to inform the definition of an appropriate study area. The ZVI could then be refined on site to take account of topographical data, built form</p>

<sup>4</sup> DMRB, Vol 11, Chapter 3, Part 2, Chapter 5

		<p>and vegetative screening.</p> <p>The Applicant should provide evidence that the extent of the study area has been agreed with Historic England and Cornwall Council and the study area used in the ES assessment should be fully justified.</p> <p>Paragraph 7.3.2.4 sets out that Table 7.1 includes statutory designated assets within or on the periphery of the 1km study area. The use of the word 'periphery' is ambiguous and this should be clarified in the methodology to the ES.</p>
7.3.2.3	Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS)	The Inspectorate notes the proximity of the Proposed Development to the WHS. The Applicant should consider what/if any consultation is required in relation to this designated site eg UNESCO. This should be reported in the ES. Due to the status of the WHS, impact should be considered in all interrelated relevant chapters eg Landscape and Visual Impacts and Noise.
7.3.2.7	Scheduled Monuments and Grade II listed assets	In relation to the potential for direct physical harm to a Scheduled Monument and a Grade II listed milestone, the Applicant should provide clear and convincing justification for any harm or loss to designated heritage assets in line with the requirements of the NNNPS (with particular reference to paragraphs 5.131 to 5.133).
7.3.2.8 & 7.3.4.2	Geophysical survey	<p>The Scoping Report notes that a programme of geophysical survey is currently being undertaken (results pending), which will be followed by a programme of archaeological trial trenching.</p> <p>If the Applicant proposes to undertake further archaeological investigations post-consent (in line with any Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)), this should be secured by a suitably worded dDCO requirement and a draft/outline version of any WSI should be appended to the ES.</p>

		<p>Suitable locations for trial trenching should be discussed and agreed with Cornwall Council, along with the need for and content of a WSI. The ES should explain the extent to which this has been agreed and how it would be secured eg via suitable dDCO requirement.</p>
7.3.3.1	Defining value of assets	<p>The ES should clearly set out the value afforded to each type of heritage asset and confirm how this has been determined with reference to professional judgement and/or relevant guidance.</p> <p>In defining the value of heritage assets the Applicant should seek agreement with the Heritage team at Cornwall Council as well as Historic England.</p>
7.3.6.8	Guidance	<p>The setting assessment will follow Historic England's 'The Setting of Heritage Assets – Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3, 2015'. The Inspectorate expects the Applicant to discuss and agree whether this is the most appropriate guidance with Historic England.</p> <p>The Applicant must ensure all guidance is fully and clearly referenced in the ES eg paragraph 7.3.4.4 refers to the 'Historic England (2015) guidelines', but the full reference is not provided.</p>
7.3.4.5	Historic hedgerows	<p>The Scoping Report states that, 'Once design details have become sufficiently detailed an assessment of the impact on historic hedgerows will be undertaken'.</p> <p>'A programme of translocation will be considered where this is appropriate within the landscape'.</p> <p>It is not clear whether this assessment would take place before submission of the DCO application or at a later stage eg detailed design. This should be clarified in the ES and agreed with relevant consultees regarding the</p>

		<p>impact on and the setting of the WHS.</p> <p>Any areas of hedgerow which it is proposed to translocate (as well as the receptor sites) should be clearly identified on a plan and the effects fully assessed in the ES. The potential for inter-related effects to arise, eg with regards to biodiversity and LVIA, should be considered.</p>
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**Table 3.3**

<p><b>Biodiversity</b> (see Scoping Report Section 7.4)</p> <p>The study area for the desk study comprises European designated sites, statutorily designated sites and records or protected and notable species within 2km of the Proposed Development. The study area for bats is extended to 10km and Special Areas for Conservation, where bats are a qualifying feature; it is extended to 30km. An extended Phase 1 Habitats Verification Survey is to be carried out within a 500m corridor (250m either side of the Proposed Development).</p> <p>The Applicant proposes a 'detailed' level assessment (as defined in the DMRB) due to the potential for significant adverse ecological effects to arise from the Proposed Development. The assessment is to be carried out in accordance with DMRB Volume 11 Section 2, Part 5 and IAN 130/10.</p> <p>Surveys undertaken to date have identified signs of, or potential for, the presence of various protected and notable species on/around the application site. In particular Table 6.1 of the Scoping Report notes the potential for habitat loss and fragmentation to affect bat populations. Further surveys are proposed during 2017 to inform the baseline.</p> <p>The Inspectorate has provided comments on matters that the Applicant has proposed to scope out of the EIA.</p>		
<b>Para</b>	<b>Applicant's proposed matters to scope out</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
7.4.2.19	Specific surveys for water vole, great crested newt and white-clawed crayfish.	In the absence of information such as evidence demonstrating clear agreement with relevant statutory bodies, the Inspectorate is not in a position to agree to scope these matters out from the assessment. Accordingly the ES should include an assessment of these matters or the information referred to demonstrating agreement with the relevant consultees and the absence of a LSE.



7.4.2.20	Specific surveys for Species of Principal Importance	<p>Sufficient justification and evidence of agreement with relevant consultees has not been provided in the Scoping Report. The Inspectorate does not agree that surveys for relevant Species of Principal Importance can be scoped out. Accordingly the ES should include an assessment of these matters or the information referred to demonstrating agreement with the relevant consultees and the absence of a LSE.</p> <p>The Applicant should be aware of the requirement in the NNNPS (paragraph 5.22) which sets out LSE on biodiversity, including 'other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity'.</p>
<b>Para</b>	<b>Other points</b>	<b>Planning Inspectorate's comments</b>
Section 7.4.1	Study area	The Inspectorate suggests that the chosen study area(s) is agreed with Natural England and Cornwall Council and justified in the ES.
Figure 7.1	Study area	<p>It is noted from Figure 7.1 that parts of the study area are marked as 'No access. Survey completed via aerial and require further ground truthing'.</p> <p>The reasons for this have not been explained within the Scoping Report and it is unclear when the ground truthing would take place and what method(s) would be employed. The Applicant is advised to ensure that survey coverage is sufficient for the purposes of the assessment. The level of detail necessary should be agreed with NE and Cornwall Council. The ES should explain how the adopted approach influences the findings of the assessment including any limitations or uncertainty.</p>
Table 7.8	Ecological Receptors	<p>The Inspectorate notes from Table 7.8 that bat populations have been valued as a 'county-regional' receptor.</p> <p>Whilst it is acknowledged that this is an 'initial valuation of ecological receptors' and subject to further review and refinement, the Inspectorate queries whether this value is appropriate, given the status of bats as European Protected Species</p>

		(EPS).
7.4.2.10	Designated sites	With regard to statutory and non-statutory designated wildlife sites, the Applicant is advised to agree which sites should be scoped into the assessment with relevant stakeholders including NE, Cornwall Council and the EA.
7.4.2.11 & 7.4.2.12 & Figure 1.1	Cornwall Roadside Verge Inventory (CRVI) sites.	<p>The Scoping Report refers to the CRVI sites being illustrated on Figure 1.1, but this feature does not appear on the map key and as such it is not clear where these sites are located.</p> <p>It should be clear in the ES where the CRVI sites are located and explain the value afforded to this receptor.</p> <p>Paragraph 7.4.2.12 explains that there will be 'direct impacts on CRVI site BS316, which contains the notable plant species Dorset Heath'. The nature of the impact should be described (eg land take) and assessed in the ES.</p>
7.4.4.1	Chapter 1	There is reference to 'Chapter 1' including information on horizontal and vertical alignment along with other information. No such information is present in the Scoping Report.
7.4.4.2	Habitat loss/fragmentation.	<p>Those habitats which would be lost or fragmented as a result of the Proposed Development should be described and any areas of loss quantified.</p> <p>It should be confirmed whether the loss would be temporary (eg limited to the period during the construction phase) or permanent. Provision of replacement habitat and any enhancement measures should be discussed and agreed with NE, the EA, Cornwall Council and the Wildlife Trust, as appropriate.</p>
7.4.4.2	Felling of trees	It is noted that some felling of trees may be required. The ES should confirm whether any ancient woodland or veteran trees could be affected by the Proposed Development and assess the effects. The assessment should take into account the requirements of the NNNPS,

		specifically paragraph 5.32 in relation to irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland and veteran trees.
7.4.5.3 & 7.4.8.3	DMRB guidance and standards	<p>Paragraph 7.4.5.3 of the Scoping Report explains that a 'detailed' biodiversity assessment would be undertaken in accordance with DMRB Volume 11, Section 2, Part 5 and IAN Ecology and Nature Conservation: Criteria for Impact Assessment 130/10.</p> <p>However, the Scoping Report at paragraph 7.4.8.3 goes on to state that the assessment will be carried out in accordance with DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 4 and IAN 130/10 – as well as the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p>The Applicant should clearly present and justify their assessment method in the ES, particularly as the different guidelines listed above are all being used to inform the ecological impact assessment.</p>
n/a	Protected species licensing.	<p>The ES should confirm whether any EPS licenses and/or mitigation licenses for other protected species would be required. If so, to provide the ExA with assurance that the necessary license(s) are likely to be obtained. The Applicant should seek to obtain letters of no impediment (LoNI) from Natural England. These should be appended to the ES.</p> <p>The Applicant is referred to the Inspectorate's Advice Note eleven, Annex C.</p>
7.4.6.4	Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)	The Scoping Report notes the need for a HRA to be undertaken for the Newlyn Downs SAC. The Inspectorate notes from the Air Quality section of the Scoping Report (paragraph 7.2.6.3) that nitrogen deposition may result in significant impacts on the SAC.

<sup>5</sup> Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), 2016

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		As such, the Applicant should discuss and agree the scope of the assessment relevant to the HRA with NE to ensure that all impacts on sites are considered in the HRA where appropriate.
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**Table 3.4**

<b>Landscape and Visual Effects</b> (see Scoping Report Section 7.5)		
<p>The study area for the assessment will be defined using a starting point of 2km, in line with IAN 135/10. A Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) will be identified in relation to potential visual impacts. The Cornwall AONB is located approximately 5km north-west of the A30 at Chiverton Cross at its closest point.</p> <p>Following guidance within the DRMB<sup>6</sup> and IAN 135/10, the Applicant proposes a 'detailed' assessment due to the quality of the landscape resource and the high sensitivity of receptors in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Inspectorate is generally content with the proposed scope of the assessment which is based on industry standard guidance. In accordance with the NNNPS, the Applicant should set out within the ES the proposed measures to minimise adverse landscape and visual effects from construction and operational activities, with particular reference to design (including choice of materials) and landscaping schemes.</p> <p>The Scoping Report identifies potential adverse effects on landscape character and elements and visual amenity of local residents in properties within the ZVI and walkers on open access land at Newlyn Down.</p> <p>No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.</p>		
<b>Para</b>	<b>Applicant's proposed matters to scope out</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
n/a	None specified.	n/a
<b>Para</b>	<b>Other points</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
7.5.1.1	ZVI and study area	The ES should describe the model/method used to define the ZVI. It should also explain whether the ZVI has been refined using site surveys to take into account any landscape features such as trees or buildings. Information should be provided on the timing of any such survey or

<sup>6</sup> DMRB Volume 11, Section 2, Part 1

		<p>verification work.</p> <p>The Applicant proposes to define the study areas for the landscape and visual assessments in accordance with IAN 135/10 and have proposed a 'starting point' of 2km for the study area. The Applicant should justify the scope of the assessment and in particular how this has been determined with reference to the likely impacts.</p>
7.5.3.10 & 7.5.3.11	Visual receptors	<p>The Applicant should seek to agree the location of visual receptors with Cornwall Council. This should include identification of the viewpoints to be used for photographs/photomontages to support the assessment. Consideration should be given to any elevated viewpoints in the surrounding landscape from which there may be long distance views of the Proposed Development (for example the Cornwall AONB).</p>
Table 7.10	Sensitivity of receptors	<p>The Applicant should also agree the sensitivity of the landscape and visual receptors with Cornwall Council.</p>
7.5.6.5	Guidance and standards	<p>The Applicant should clearly present and justify their assessment method(s) in the ES, explaining how IAN 135/10 and the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3)<sup>7</sup> have both been used to inform the impact assessment. It should be confirmed where professional judgement has been utilised in the assessment.</p>

<sup>7</sup> GLVIA, Third edition: The Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013)

7.5.4.8 & 7.5.4.13	General Design	The construction of new Cornish hedges is proposed as part of the landscape design. The Applicant should discuss appropriate designs and materials with Cornwall Council in order to ensure the distinctive local character and heritage is maintained. Such information may be detailed in a landscape masterplan document which secured in the dDCO.
7.5.4.14	Native plant species in planting proposals	<p>The Applicant should provide details of the proposed planting (including species selection and the Cornish hedges referenced in the box above) on plans to be submitted with the dDCO application.</p> <p>The Applicant's proposed planting scheme should be discussed with Cornwall Council and should include consideration of plants suited to predicted changes in climate.</p> <p>The purposes of the different areas of planting should be clear (eg whether this is to mitigate landscape effects, ecological effects or both).</p> <p>The implementation of these planting plans should be secured through a suitable dDCO requirement.</p>
n/a	Lighting	The Inspectorate recommends that the ES assesses impacts associated with the proposed lighting (during both construction and operation).
n/a	Photo - montages	The Scoping Report does not confirm whether any photomontages would be produced as part of the assessment. The Inspectorate considers that these would be a useful aid to the assessment. Locations of the photomontages should be agreed with Cornwall Council.
n/a	Tree Preservation Orders (TPO)	<p>The Inspectorate notes from Figure 1.1 of the Scoping Report the presence of trees protected by TPOs in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The ES should confirm whether the Proposed Development would result in the loss of any TPO</p>

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		<p>trees and assess the potential effects on visual amenity. Any inter-related effects (for example, on ecological receptors) should be considered.</p> <p>Should the loss of TPO trees be required this should be agreed with Cornwall Council and NE.</p>
n/a	Hedgerows	<p>The Scoping Report notes that there may be a requirement to remove sections of hedgerow. Should this be required, the impact on views should be assessed.</p> <p>Specifically the impact on the setting of the WHS.</p>



**Table 3.5**

<b>Noise and Vibration</b> (see Scoping Report Section 7.6)		
<p>The study area for the assessment includes noise sensitive receptors (NSRs) within 300m of the Proposed Development for the construction assessment. The study area for the operational assessment is based on DMRB Volume 11 Section 3 Part 7 (HD231/11) Annex 1, A1.11. The study area for vibration traffic nuisance is 40m of any road identified in the study area.</p> <p>In accordance with the DMRB, the Applicant is proposing a 'detailed' level assessment of noise and vibration. The methodology includes reference to relevant industry guidance and the Scoping Report states that the methodology will be agreed with the Local Environmental Health Officer.</p> <p>The Applicant identifies that the Proposed Development would result in adverse noise impacts during construction, along with permanent increases in road traffic noise during operation. Vibration from construction activities is noted to have potential to cause damage to buildings. Potential beneficial impacts are noted in relation to some receptors, which are likely to experience a reduction in noise levels.</p> <p>No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.</p>		
<b>Para</b>	<b>Applicant's proposed matters to scope out</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
	None identified	N/A
<b>Para</b>	<b>Other points</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
Section 7.6.1	Study area	<p>There is no clear evidence as to how the locations of sensitive receptors and extent of likely impacts have been taken into account in determining the study area.</p> <p>Furthermore, without information on the machinery to be used during construction the Inspectorate is unable to determine if the study area outlined in the Scoping Report is sufficient.</p> <p>In line with the DMRB, the Applicant is encouraged to consult with the Local Environmental Health Officer on the</p>

		appropriateness of the study area and identification of sensitive receptors.
7.6.4.2	Sensitive receptors	<p>The noise assessment is required, as set out in the NNNPS, to take into account ecological receptors as well as human. As such, consideration should be given to findings of the biodiversity and ecological surveys in terms of identifying sensitive receptors. NE should be consulted in relation to the assessment on designated nature conservation sites, protected landscapes, protected species or other wildlife.</p> <p>Inter-relationships with other technical assessments should be considered - for example, noise impacts on the setting of heritage assets.</p>
7.6.2.2 & 7.6.5.1	Baseline	<p>The Scoping Report does not indicate when the baseline noise survey will take place, or provide details of the proposed monitoring locations.</p> <p>The Inspectorate welcomes the intention to agree the methodology for the baseline survey(s) with Cornwall Council and the references to relevant British Standards.</p> <p>The agreed survey methodology (along with locations of the monitoring points, the time periods covered and other relevant factors such as weather conditions) should be described in the ES.</p>
7.6.4.5 & 7.6.4.6	Mitigation	<p>Any mitigation proposed to reduce noise transmission (including landscaping, bunds or noise barriers) should be fully described and assessed in the noise and vibration chapter of the ES. Any inter-relationships with other chapters such as the Landscape and Visual assessment should also be considered.</p>
7.6.4.7	Monitoring	<p>The Inspectorate notes the potential need for monitoring noise levels during operation of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>In accordance with Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations, the ES should include a description</p>

		of any proposed monitoring arrangements. This should confirm how the monitoring would be secured in the DCO.
7.6.5.17 & 7.6.6.3	Working hours	<p>Although the Scoping Report does not definitively state if night time or 24 hour working will be required, paragraph 7.6.6.3 confirms that night-time noise impacts will be assessed. The Applicant should discuss and agree with Cornwall Council whether night-time noise limits are required.</p> <p>It should be clear in the ES how such limits would be secured and implemented, whether through the DCO or other means (eg under section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act).</p> <p>Paragraph 7.6.5.17 of the Scoping Report notes that 'DMRB does not require an assessment of nuisance at night to be carried out'. The Inspectorate draws the Applicant's attention to Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations, which requires a description of the likely significant effects resulting from the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Applicant is also requested to ensure consistency in the assessment of night-time noise.</p>
7.6.5.6	Vibration impacts	<p>Paragraph 7.6.1.3 of the Scoping Report identifies a study area for the assessment of vibration from traffic. In addition, paragraph 7.6.5.6 also notes that vibration from 'construction operations' has potential to cause damage to 'nearby buildings'. The ES should clearly identify which construction operations have potential to damage buildings and assess the likely significant effects resulting from this. The Inspectorate advises the Applicant to discuss and agree with Cornwall Council which buildings should be included in the assessment.</p>

7.6.5.16	Vibration impacts	<p>The Inspectorate notes that the Applicant references the use of the Noise Policy Statement<sup>8</sup> England and LOAEL, SOAEL and UAEL criteria.</p> <p>The Applicant should ensure that LOAEL and SOAEL thresholds are considered for both noise and vibration effects.</p>
7.6.6.2	Construction noise	<p>Paragraph 7.6.6.2 notes that the assessment of operational noise will be based on traffic data provided by the designer. The same commitment is not made in relation to construction noise.</p> <p>The Inspectorate expects the ES to include an assessment of noise from traffic and transport during both construction and operation.</p>

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<sup>8</sup> DEFRA Noise Policy Statement for England 2010

**Table 3.6**

<p><b>People and Communities</b> (see Scoping Report Section 7.7)</p> <p>The study areas for People and Communities are illustrated on Figure 7.2 of the Scoping Report. This has been determined in line with DMRB Volume 11, Section 3 with specific parts referenced. The study area for tourism and recreation is to be set by professional judgement due to a lack of guidance. Housing will be reviewed with Cornwall Council to determine the study area.</p> <p>Much of the baseline information is to be collated from national resources; consultation with Cornwall Council is proposed to ensure that the information is up-to-date and reflective of the current local situations.</p> <p>Methodologies suggested follow the DMRB and in lieu of DMRB guidance relating to health, the Applicant has referenced IEMA’s Health in Environment Assessment: A primer for a proportionate approach (2017). An Agricultural Impact Assessment is likely to be required due to the loss of more than 20ha of Best and Most Versatile Land (BMV).</p> <p>With the exception of the loss of BMV land, the Scoping Report does not set out any other potential impacts at this stage but rather discusses mitigation through design.</p> <p>No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.</p>		
<b>Para</b>	<b>Applicant’s proposed matters to scope out</b>	<b>Inspectorate’s comments</b>
	None identified	N/A
<b>Para</b>	<b>Other points</b>	<b>Inspectorate’s comments</b>
7.7.1.1	Figure 7.2	<p>Paragraph 7.7.1.1 of the Scoping Report states that Figure 7.2 illustrates the study area for the people and communities assessment. However, the Inspectorate notes that a number of the facilities shown on Figure 7.3 are outside of the study area on Figure 7.2.</p> <p>The Applicant’s study area for the assessment should be sufficient to ensure that all matters applicable to the extent of the likely impacts are included.</p>

7.7.1.7	Tourism	<p>Paragraph 7.7.1.7 sets out those 'tourism' locations that are accessed from the A30 and that will be included in the facilities assessment.</p> <p>These should be depicted on a map and agreed with the County tourism officer.</p>
N/A	Tourism	The Scoping Report does not provide any information on what impacts are being assessed in relation to tourism. This should be included in the ES along with an explanation as to how this influenced the chosen study area.
7.7.2.2	Tourism and recreation	In the list of tourism and recreation locations, there are some areas excluded that could be relevant, for example, the barrows along the route. The list of 'facilities' should be agreed with Cornwall Council and local stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive list.
7.7.1.8	Land use	<p>Paragraph 7.7.1.8 onwards sets out that types of land use will be reviewed and study areas for these are noted however it is not clear as to what assessment will be undertaken to understand the effects of the Proposed Development on these types of land use.</p> <p>The ES should set out how these impacts will be assessed in the absence of any specific DMRB methodology.</p>
7.7.2.1	Views from the road	Table 7.18 sets out the DMRB criteria for views from the road. This assessment is linked to the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. As such, appropriate cross referencing should be present.
7.7.2.30	Baseline	The Scoping Report states at paragraph 7.7.2.30 that 'baseline information for Effects on People has been compiled through desk study from publicly available sources'. The sources are not identified; as such the Inspectorate cannot comment on the appropriateness of these and such data sources are discussed with Cornwall Council.

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N/A	Road closures	Any road closures and diversion routes need to be described and assessed within the ES.
N/A	Retention of current A30	The project description includes the retention of the current A30 for local traffic. The ES does not appear to set out an assessment of the impact of the two roads being in use simultaneously. This assessment will be required in the ES.
N/A	Inclusion of Health	<p>Public Health England in their response to Scoping Consultation suggested the widening of the scope of this chapter to include health.</p> <p>The Inspectorate agrees that the widening of the scope may be helpful and the Applicant is reminded of the requirement to consider health as part of the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017 and therefore should ensure that health impacts are assessed in the ES.</p>

**Table 3.7**

<b>Road Drainage and the Water Environment</b> (see Scoping Report Section 7.8)		
<p>The Scoping Report sets out that the study area is to include 'surface water features up to a minimum of 0.5km from the proposed scheme'. Hydrologically connected features will also be considered as well as any other features identified up to 1km. Sensitive features further than 1km will be considered.</p> <p>A 'detailed' level assessment is proposed as set out in Scoping Report paragraph 7.8.6.1. This is based on DMRB Volume 11, Section 3 Part 10 HD45/09 in terms of assessment and reporting of significant effects. The DMRB approach is noted but the Scoping Report is not explicit that this will be followed. The Inspectorate welcomes the Applicant's intention to consult with Cornwall Council (the Lead Local Flood Authority) and the EA regarding the scope of the assessment.</p> <p>The Applicant advises that the Proposed Development is located entirely in Flood Zone 1 and that it will prepare a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) to support the EIA. The Road Drainage and the Water Environment assessment and the FRA will require clear cross referencing to other ES chapters (including the Climate Change and Biodiversity chapters) to ensure all potential impacts are identified and assessed.</p> <p>The Applicant identifies that the Proposed Development has potential to adversely affect surface water quality, groundwater quality and flood risk during both construction and operation.</p> <p>No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.</p>		
<b>Para</b>	<b>Applicant's proposed matters to scope out</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
n/a	None identified.	n/a
<b>Para</b>	<b>Other points</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
7.8.1.1	Study area	The Inspectorate notes the proposed study areas for surface water features (0.5km) and for features in hydrological connectivity with the study area (approximately 1km). The Scoping Report states that the 0.5km study area is 'appropriate' but does



		<p>not justify this.</p> <p>Other distances used for the study area are 'approximate'.</p> <p>The Inspectorate recommends that the study areas are agreed with the EA and Cornwall Council and fully justified in the ES.</p>
7.8.1.3	FRA	<p>The Inspectorate stresses the need for early discussions with the EA regarding the FRA.</p> <p>The Applicant should agree the scope of the FRA with the EA and ensure that up to date and appropriate climate change allowances<sup>9</sup> are utilised in the modelling. The conclusions of the FRA should be agreed with the EA prior to submission of the DCO application, with evidence of such agreement provided (for example in a SoCG).</p>
7.8.2.6	Designated wildlife sites	<p>Paragraph 7.8.2.6 of the Scoping Report indicates that the Proposed Development is in hydrological connectivity with designated wildlife sites which are reliant on the water environment, including the Newlyn Downs SAC/SSSI, Carrick Heaths SSSI and a number of CWSs.</p> <p>It is not evident in the Biodiversity section of the Scoping Report whether the Applicant proposes to assess in the ES potential impacts on these sites arising from water pollution. The Applicant's attention is drawn to the Inspectorate's comments regarding designated sites to be scoped into the ecological assessment (see Table 3.3 in this Scoping Opinion).</p>
7.8.6.1	Water Framework Directive (WFD)	<p>The Scoping Report at paragraph 7.8.6.1 notes the intention to review the requirements of the WFD. In accordance with the NNNPS, the Applicant should have regard to the relevant River Basin Management Plan and determine whether the Proposed Development has the potential to impact upon any WFD water bodies.</p>

<sup>9</sup> See <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances>

		<p>The Inspectorate supports the preparation of a separate WFD assessment, which clearly explains how the requirements of the WFD have been met. This should be prepared in consultation with the EA. The Applicant's attention is drawn to the Inspectorate's advice note on the <a href="#">WFD</a>.</p>
7.8.4.9	Impacts	<p>The Applicant should consider the potential for polluted surface water run-off to impact on wildlife sites. A consideration of this sort is absent from the Scoping Report.</p>
7.8.4.7 & 7.8.4.8	Impacts	<p>Potential for works to existing culverts, new culverts and new crossings of watercourses are noted in the Scoping Report. Any such works should be described (including locations and dimensions) and fully assessed in the ES. The Applicant should discuss the design of such structures with the EA and Cornwall Council to ensure there would be no increase in flood risk or unacceptable impacts on access.</p> <p>The Inspectorate welcomes the Applicant's intention (as per paragraph 7.8.5.10 of the Scoping Report) to take the potential effects of climate change into account in the sizing and design of these structures.</p>
7.8.6.2	Significance	<p>The Scoping Report states that significance will be determined by assessing the importance of the attribute and the magnitude of the impact, based on guidance contained in HD 45/09.</p> <p>Definitions of levels of magnitude and importance of the attribute should be provided within the ES and these should be clearly applied throughout the assessment.</p> <p>The Scoping Report does not set out how significance is determined. This should be clearly set out in the ES.</p>
7.8.4.9 &	Drainage system and SuDs	<p>Paragraph 7.8.4.9 states 'Little is currently known regarding the existing and proposed drainage systems'.....'The use of Sustainable Drainage</p>

7.8.7.1		<p>Systems (SUDS) would be considered’.</p> <p>The Inspectorate notes from paragraph 7.8.2.7 of the Scoping Report that the existing surface water drainage systems on this part of the A30 are thought to discharge directly into adjacent watercourses, although additional information will be obtained as part of the EIA process.</p> <p>The Applicant notes that the Proposed Development may be an opportunity to improve the existing discharge arrangement. The Inspectorate welcomes this intention, which is in line with paragraph 5.222 of the NNNPS.</p> <p>The Inspectorate notes that SUDS features are depicted on the Site Location Plans (Figures 3.1 to 3.4). If SUDS are proposed, the ES should provide details of these features and confirm their locations. Appropriate cross-reference should be made to other technical assessments, as relevant – for example, the LVIA and the ecological assessment.</p> <p>The design of the proposed drainage system should be discussed and agreed with Cornwall Council and the EA; described and fully assessed in the ES.</p>
N/A	Health matters	<p>Public Health England in their consultation response noted that should there be impacts on private water supplies or surface water, health should be considered in this chapter. The Inspectorate agrees with this.</p>
N/A	Public water mains	<p>South West Water in their scoping consultation response note that there are public water mains located along the route. Therefore the Inspectorate suggests impact on these should be assessed in consultation with South West Water.</p>

**Table 3.8**

<b>Geology and Soils</b> (see Scoping Report Section 7.9)		
<p>The study area includes the Proposed Development and an additional 250m buffer zone. It also noted that other features outside the study area could be included in the assessment.</p> <p>A 'simple' assessment is proposed in accordance with DMRB Volume 11 Section 3 Part 11 'Geology and Soils' guidance. The Inspectorate notes the potential need for a 'detailed' assessment depending on the results of a desk based assessment. The Applicant is advised to agree the need for detailed assessment with the relevant consultees following completion of the desk based assessment. The level of assessment should be described and justified in the ES and supported by evidence of agreement from consultees.</p> <p>Historical and current land uses mean there is potential for land instability and contaminants to be present on/around the application site.</p> <p>No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.</p>		
<b>Para</b>	<b>Applicant's proposed matters to scope out</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
n/a	None specified.	n/a
<b>Para</b>	<b>Other points</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
7.9.1.1	Scoping Report mis-reference	<p>'The effects on the agricultural resource of soils are considered within the Community and Private Assets chapter'.</p> <p>The Inspectorate notes there is no Community and Private Assets chapter in the Scoping Report. It is assumed that the correct reference should be to the People and Communities chapter, which considers agricultural land.</p>
7.9.2.1	Study area	The study area should be determined with reference to the likely impacts of the Proposed Development. The study area should also be justified in the ES.

7.9.3.25	Impacts	<p>In accordance with paragraph 5.223 of the NNNPS, the ES should describe any impacts on source protection zones (SPZs) around potable groundwater abstraction points.</p> <p>The Applicant should consider the interrelated impacts to the SPZ which may result from changes to the water environment but also changes to geology and soils.</p>
7.9.3.31	Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)	<p>The Applicant states that there are no 'known' RIGS within the study area. The Applicant should seek to confirm the lack of RIGS with Cornwall Council.</p> <p>There is no reference to locally important geological sites in paragraph 7.9.3.31. The ES should also confirm the presence or absence of these.</p>
7.9.5.3 & 7.9.5.8	Contamination assessment	<p>The Applicant proposes to undertake a desk based contamination assessment in accordance with the DMRB<sup>10</sup>, including a Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment.</p> <p>It is noted that a detailed assessment may still be required, involving Phase 2 ground investigation and qualitative risk assessment.</p> <p>The Applicant should discuss and agree the potential need for a Phase 2 assessment with the EA. If the EA consider further assessment to be necessary, the Applicant should agree with the EA a suitable means of securing the delivery of this through the DCO.</p> <p>It should be clear in the ES at what point in the phasing of the programme any Phase 2 assessment would take place.</p> <p>The Applicant should consider the interrelated impacts to the SPZ which may result from changes to the water environment but also</p>

<sup>10</sup> DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 11

		changes to geology and soils.
7.9.4.4 & 7.9.5.9	Land instability	<p>The Proposed Development is located within a historic mining area and the Scoping Report identifies the potential risk of land instability. The Applicant proposes to carry out a preliminary assessment of ground instability, and notes that further studies may be required.</p> <p>The Applicant's attention is drawn to paragraph 5.118 of the NNNPS, which advises that the preliminary assessment of ground instability should be carried out at the 'earliest possible stage before a detailed application for development consent is prepared'.</p> <p>This is necessary to allow sufficient time in the programme for any further studies and necessary remedial/stabilisation/design measures to be defined (as referenced in paragraph 7.9.5.11 of the Scoping Report) and to allow for a robust assessment of the likely significant effects in the ES.</p>
7.9.4.7	Impacts	<p>The Inspectorate notes the potential for impacts on soils, including erosion, compaction and de-vegetation.</p> <p>The Applicant should consider whether a Soils Management Plan (SMP) would be a useful means of outlining and delivering mitigation measures to protect soil resource during construction.</p> <p>The Inspectorate recommends that a draft/outline version of any SMP is appended to the ES. In preparing this document the Applicant's attention is drawn to the Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (Defra, 2014).</p>
N/A	Health impacts	<p>Public Health England in their consultation response remind the Applicant that should the Geology and Soils assessment identify any impacts on health, this should be considered and assessed in this ES chapter. The Inspectorate endorses this.</p>

**Table 3.9**

<p><b>Materials</b> (see Scoping Report Section 7.10)</p> <p>The Scoping Report sets out that the study area will include the extent of the Proposed Development red line boundary as well as locations of waste management facilities and associated transport networks within Cornwall.</p> <p>The Applicant is proposing a 'detailed' assessment due to the cost of the Proposed Development being over £300,000, which is the DMRB trigger for a detailed assessment. Reference is made to IAN153/11<sup>11</sup> which identifies limitations in relation to assessing impact on materials. The ES should clearly set out the methodology including how significance of effect is determined.</p> <p>The Inspectorate is generally satisfied with the approach set out, which recognises the requirements of the NNNPS and references IAN153/11, however, notes that due to the scope of the assessment clear cross-referencing to other topics in the ES will be required to ensure a robust assessment.</p> <p>The Scoping Report notes that large quantities of materials are likely to be required for the Proposed Development, which would result in permanent direct effects on the environment.</p> <p>No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.</p>		
<b>Para</b>	<b>Applicant's proposed matters to scope out</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
	None identified	N/A
<b>Para</b>	<b>Other points</b>	<b>Inspectorate's comments</b>
7.10.1.2	Study area	<p>Paragraph 7.10.1.2 states that the study area will be 'the maximum physical extent of the Proposed Development'.</p> <p>It is unclear as to the definition of 'the maximum physical extent of the Proposed Development' or how this has been determined as the appropriate study area.</p>

<sup>11</sup> Interim Advice Note 135/10 Landscape and Visual Effects Assessment

		This should be clearly identified and justified in the ES with reference to a plan.
7.10.1.2	Study Area	<p>The ES should clearly state the search area for identifying suitable waste disposal sites and material sourcing locations. The ES should set out how the suitability and capacity of waste sites will be established. This should be undertaken in consultation with Cornwall Council.</p> <p>The ES should also identify the likely routes used for the import/export and any impacts relating to this.</p>
7.10.1.4	Chapter content	<p>Paragraph 7.10.1.4 sets out a number of matters that will not be specifically assessed and reported on in the Materials chapter but rather in other topic chapters.</p> <p>The ES should however ensure that these matters are adequately assessed and cross referenced between chapters for consistency and understanding of the potential impacts.</p>
7.10.1.3 & 7.10.2 & 7.10.4	Assessment	<p>The Scoping Report does not set out the quantity or type of material that the Proposed Development will produce and how these will be used within the site area.</p> <p>The ES will be required to set out the details of the type and quantity of materials arising and how these will be reused/ recycled onsite or how these will be exported offsite and where these waste materials will be disposed of.</p> <p>Furthermore, if there are ecological/biodiversity impacts associated with the materials used these should be assessed. Clear cross referencing should be included in the ES.</p>
7.10.4.6	Assessment	<p>Paragraph 7.10.4.5 notes that there <i>'will be potential impacts through the transportation of road construction products to and waste being taken away from the construction site'</i>.</p>



		<p>Potential impacts are then listed; however the methodology section of the chapter does not set out how these impacts will be assessed.</p> <p>The ES should set out a clear methodology including how significance of effect is determined.</p>
7.2.10.4 & 7.10.2.5	Waste capacity	<p>The Scoping Report sets out the waste capacity data for Cornwall. The Figures given are relevant to the period from 2008 to 2009. The Inspectorate notes that this data is now several years old and may not reflect an appropriately current reference point. The Applicant should discuss this in detail with Cornwall Council and if necessary update the available capacity Figures for the assessment.</p> <p>The Scoping Report states that 'landfill disposal is becoming increasingly expensive and capacity is becoming exhausted'. Therefore the ES will need to address issues relating to capacity and assumptions made regarding the likely disposal sites.</p>
7.10.4.8	Mitigation	<p>Paragraph 7.10.4.8 notes that mitigation measures associated with the use of materials will be set out in a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP).</p> <p>Due to the amount of material to be required and generated by the Proposed Development, a draft of the SWMP should be provided with the application documents and secured through the DCO.</p> <p>Furthermore, in terms of promoting and securing reuse of material, the interrelationship between plans should be explained.</p>
7.10.6	Proposed methodology and	<p>The Scoping Report refers to IAN 153/11<sup>12</sup> and states that "<i>it is not possible to provide detailed guidance on some aspects of the assessment</i></p>

<sup>12</sup> Interim Advice Note 153/11 Guidance on the Assessment of Material Resources

	<p>significance</p>	<p><i>process, such as the significance and magnitude of effect."</i></p> <p>The methodology used to determine the significance of potential environmental effects will need to be clearly set out in the ES; for example, the sensitivity of potential receptors in relation to the provision of materials or waste disposal should be clear as part of the assessment process.</p> <p>The quantities of construction materials and the waste forecasts that are to be used to identify the 'magnitude' of impacts should also be clear within the ES.</p> <p>The ES is required to clearly set out how significance is determined and how a potential significant effect is concluded.</p>
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**Table 3.10**

<p><b>Climate Change</b> (see Scoping Report Section 7.11)</p> <p>The Applicant proposes to undertake three assessments - covering greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), climate change resilience (CCR) and in-combination climate change impact (ICCI). The assessments will follow IEMA guidelines including Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to: Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Evaluating their Significance (2017) and the Guide to Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation (2015), as well as guidance in the DMRB<sup>13</sup>.</p> <p>The long operational life of the Proposed Development, together with the greater uncertainties which surround the impacts of climate change over time, mean that climate change must be considered in the design, build and operation of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.</p>		
<b>Para</b>	<b>Applicant's proposed matters to scope out</b>	<b>Planning Inspectorate's comments</b>
n/a	None identified.	n/a
<b>Para</b>	<b>Other points</b>	<b>Planning Inspectorate's comments</b>
7.11.3.2	Baseline	The Applicant's Scoping Report includes an intention to utilise the Met Office gridded observational data sets as baseline data, which are available for the years 1961-2011. The Inspectorate notes that data sets up to 2016 have recently been added to the Met Office website. The Applicant should discuss and agree with relevant statutory consultees the most appropriate data sets for the assessment.
7.11.5	Monitoring	Paragraph 7.11.5.2 of the Scoping Report states that processes for monitoring carbon emissions during construction and operation will be proposed.

<sup>13</sup> DMRB HA 207/07 and IAN 185/15

		<p>Paragraph 7.11.5.4 also refers to monitoring during operation. The ES should provide a clear description of how and when any proposed monitoring would be implemented and how this would be secured in the DCO.</p>
7.11.7.9 – 7.11.7.16	CCR Assessment	<p>The CCR assessment is to be composed of two main parts - the assessment of climate hazards and the risk and resilience assessment.</p> <p>Paragraph 7.11.7.13 appears to be incomplete and as such it is unclear which types of climate hazard the Applicant proposes to consider in the CCR assessment.</p>
N/A	Design	<p>The Inspectorate notes the uncertainty in respect of impacts from climate change over time. Given the long lifespan of the Proposed Development, it is pertinent that climate change resilience is taken into account in its design.</p> <p>The Inspectorate therefore welcomes the Applicant’s intention to consider (as part of the risk and resilience assessment) the need for additional measures to ensure the Proposed Development is resilient to climate change. Such measures could be embedded into the project design or introduced at a later stage.</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 4.44 of the NNNPS, any adaptation measures should be assessed in the ES and it should be clear how and where such measures would be secured.</p>
7.11.7.17	ICCI Assessment	<p>The Applicant should give careful consideration to those receptors which are most vulnerable to climate change.</p> <p>It should be clear in the ES how professional judgement and relevant data/guidance has been used to determine which topics have been scoped out of more detailed assessment in the ICCI.</p>

Scoping Opinion for  
A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross

n/a	Consultation	The Inspectorate recommends that the Applicant consults with Cornwall Council and relevant statutory bodies to identify specific concerns relating to climate change and how it could affect (or be affected by) the Proposed Development.
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## **Confidential Information**

- 3.4.1 In some circumstances it will be appropriate for information to be kept confidential. In particular, this may relate to information about the presence and locations of rare or sensitive species such as badgers, rare birds and plants where disturbance, damage, persecution or commercial exploitation may result from publication of the information. Where documents are intended to remain confidential the Applicant should provide these as separate paper and electronic documents with their confidential nature clearly indicated in the title, and watermarked as such on each page. The information should not be incorporated within other documents that are intended for publication or which the Inspectorate would be required to disclose under the Environmental Information Regulations 2014.

## 4. INFORMATION SOURCES

4.1.1 The Inspectorate's National Infrastructure Planning website includes links to a range of advice regarding the making of applications and environmental procedures, these include:

- Pre-application prospectus<sup>14</sup>
- Planning Inspectorate Advice Notes<sup>15</sup>:
  - Advice Note three: EIA consultation and notification;
  - Advice Note four: Section 52;
  - Advice Note five: Section 53 rights of entry;
  - Advice Note seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Preliminary Environmental Information, Screening and Scoping;
  - Advice Note nine: Rochdale envelope;
  - Advice Note ten: Habitat regulations assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects (includes discussion of Evidence Plan process);
  - Advice Note eleven: Transboundary impacts
  - Advice Note seventeen: Cumulative effects assessment; and
  - Advice Note eighteen: The Water Framework Directive.

4.1.2 Applicants are also advised to review the list of information required to be submitted within an application for Development as set out in The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009 (as amended).

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<sup>14</sup> <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/pre-application-service-for-applicants/>

<sup>15</sup> <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/>





## APPENDIX 1: CONSULTATION BODIES FORMALLY CONSULTED

**Table 1: Prescribed consultation bodies**

<b>SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
The Health and Safety Executive	Health and Safety Executive
The National Health Service Commissioning Board	NHS England
The relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	Kernow Clinical Commissioning Group
Natural England	Natural England
The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England	Historic England - South West
The relevant fire and rescue authority	Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service
The relevant police and crime commissioner	Devon and Cornwall Police
The relevant parish council(s) or, where the application relates to land [in] Wales or Scotland, the relevant community council	St. Newlyn East Parish Council
	Perranzabuloe Parish Council
	St. Agnes Parish Council
	Chacewater Parish Council
	Kenwyn Parish Council
	St. Allen Parish Council
	St. Erme Parish Council
The Environment Agency	The Environment Agency - Devon, Cornwall and the Scilly Isles
The Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority
The Relevant Highways Authority	Cornwall Council
The relevant strategic highways company	Highways England - South West
Public Health England, an executive agency of the Department of Health	Public Health England
The Crown Estate Commissioners	The Crown Estate
The Forestry Commission	Forestry Commission - South West

<sup>16</sup> Schedule 1 of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended) (the 'APFP Regulations')

<b>SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
The Secretary of State for Defence	Ministry of Defence

**Table 2: Relevant statutory undertakers**

<b>STATUTORY UNDERTAKER<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
The relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	Kernow Clinical Commissioning Group
The National Health Service Commissioning Board	NHS England
The relevant NHS Foundation Trust	South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust
Railways	Highways England Historical Railways Estate
The Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority
Licence Holder (Chapter 1 Of Part 1 Of Transport Act 2000)	NATS En-Route Safeguarding
Universal Service Provider	Royal Mail Group
Homes and Communities Agency	Homes and Communities Agency
The relevant Environment Agency	The Environment Agency - Devon, Cornwall and the Scilly Isles
The relevant water and sewage undertaker	South West Water
The relevant public gas transporter	Cadent Gas Limited
	Energetics Gas Limited
	Energy Assets Pipelines Limited
	ES Pipelines Ltd
	ESP Connections Ltd
	ESP Networks Ltd
	ESP Pipelines Ltd
	Fulcrum Pipelines Limited
	GTC Pipelines Limited
	Independent Pipelines Limited
	Indigo Pipelines Limited
	Quadrant Pipelines Limited
	National Grid Gas Plc
	National Grid Gas Plc
Scotland Gas Networks Plc	

<sup>17</sup> Statutory Undertaker' is defined in the APFP Regulations as having the same meaning as in s127 of the Planning Act 2008

	Southern Gas Networks Plc
	Wales and West Utilities Ltd
The relevant electricity distributor with CPO Powers	Energetics Electricity Limited
	ESP Electricity Limited
	G2 Energy IDNO Limited
	Harlaxton Energy Networks Limited
	Independent Power Networks Limited
	Peel Electricity Networks Limited
	The Electricity Network Company Limited
	UK Power Distribution Limited
	Utility Assets Limited
	Utility Distribution Networks Limited
	Western Power Distribution (South West) Plc
The relevant electricity transmitter with CPO Powers	National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc

**Table 3: Section 43 consultees (for the purposes of section 42(b))**

<b>ORGANISATION</b>
Cornwall Council
Torrige District Council
Devon County Council
West Devon Borough Council
Plymouth City Council
South Hams District Council

## **APPENDIX 2: RESPONDENTS TO CONSULTATION AND COPIES OF REPLIES**

Consultation bodies who replied by the statutory deadline:

ESP Utilities Group
Health and Safety Executive
Highways England Historical Railways Estate
Ministry of Defence
NATS
Public Health England
South West Water
Torridge District Council
Wales and West Utilities

**From:** ESP Utilities Group Ltd [mailto:donotreply@espug.com]  
**Sent:** 23 August 2017 12:37  
**To:** Environmental Services  
**Subject:** Your Reference: TR010026 - A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross Our Reference: PE132944. Plant Not Affected Notice from ES Pipelines

Environmental Services  
The Planning Inspectorate

23 August 2017

Reference: TR010026 - A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for your recent plant enquiry at (TR010026 - A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross).

I can confirm that ESP Gas Group Ltd has no gas or electricity apparatus in the vicinity of this site address and will not be affected by your proposed works. Therefore, ESP **DOES NOT OBJECT** to the proposed stopping up order.

ESP are continually laying new gas and electricity networks and this notification is valid for 90 days from the date of this letter. If your proposed works start after this period of time, please re-submit your enquiry.

**Important Notice**

Please be advised that any enquiries for ESP Connections Ltd, formerly known as British Gas Connections Ltd, should be sent directly to us at the address shown above or alternatively you can email us at:

[PlantResponses@espipelines.com](mailto:PlantResponses@espipelines.com)

Yours faithfully,

Alan Slee  
**Operations Manager**

Bluebird House  
Mole Business Park  
Leatherhead  
KT22 7BA

☎ 01372 587500 📠 01372 377996

<http://www.espug.com>

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CEMHD Policy - Land Use Planning  
NSIP Consultations  
Building 2.2, Redgrave Court  
Merton Road, Bootle  
Merseyside, L20 7HS

Your ref: TR010026  
Our ref: 4.2.1.6048  
HSE email: [NSIP.applications@hse.gov.uk](mailto:NSIP.applications@hse.gov.uk)

FAO Katherine King  
The Planning Inspectorate  
Temple Quay House  
Temple Quay,  
Bristol  
BS1 6PN

Dear Ms King

06 Sept 2017

**PROPOSED A30 CHIVERTON TO CARLAND CROSS (the project)  
PROPOSAL BY HIGHWAYS ENGLAND (the applicant)  
INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2017 (as amended) – Regulations 10 and 11**

Thank you for your letter of 10<sup>th</sup> August 2017 regarding the information to be provided in an environmental statement relating to the above project. HSE does not comment on EIA Scoping Reports but the following information is likely to be useful to the applicant.

**HSE's land use planning advice**

Will the proposed development fall within any of HSE's consultation distances?

With reference to drawings in document 'A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross, Environment Impact Assessment Scoping Report, Project Control Framework Stage 3, August 2017, Highways England' the route of the proposed road project, including route variants, will pass over and in part run parallel with a Major Accident Hazard Pipeline (MAHP).

This Major Accident Hazard Pipeline is a Wales & West Utilities, Natural Gas High Pressure Pipeline [Indian Queens – St. Day].

There are currently no Major Hazard Installations in the vicinity of the proposed road.

HSE is unable to provide specific LUP advice regarding this proposal until details of any proposed alterations/upgrade to the Major Accident Hazard Pipeline are made available to HSE, by the Developer / Pipeline Operator. On receipt of this information, HSE will be in a position to provide case specific LUP advice.

HSE strongly recommends that, at the earliest opportunity, the Developer liaises with the Pipeline Operator (Wales & West Utilities) to establish the necessary measures required to alter/upgrade the Major Accident Hazard Pipeline.

With regard to Chapter 6.2 of the above document, HSE notes reference to the Newlyn Downs explosives depot (see below). However, the presence of a major accident hazard pipeline and associated hazards appear to have been overlooked. Regulation 5(4) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 requires the assessment of significant effects to include, where relevant, the



expected significant effects arising from the proposed development's vulnerability to major accidents. HSE is consulting further with DCLG to clarify this requirement.

#### Hazardous Substance Consent

Although there are currently no Major Hazard Installations in the vicinity of the proposed road, should a Hazardous Substances Consent be granted prior to the determination of the present application, then HSE reserves the right to revise its advice.

#### Explosives sites

HSE has a licensed explosives site, Redcliffe International at Newlyn Downs. The potential impacts on the continued operation of this site will depend on the route finally chosen for this development.

#### **Electrical Safety**

No comment from a planning perspective

#### Waste

In respect of waste management the applicant should take account of and adhere to relevant health and safety requirements. Particular attention should be paid in respect of risks created from old and current landfill (buried waste) sites.

More details can be found on HSE's website at: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/waste/index.htm>

Please send any further electronic communication on this project directly to the HSE's designated e-mail account for NSIP applications. Alternatively any hard copy correspondence should be sent to:

Mr Dave Adams (MHPD)  
NSIP Consultations  
2.2 Redgrave Court  
Merton Road, Bootle,  
Merseyside L20 7HS

Yours sincerely,



Dave Adams  
(CEMHD4 Policy)

Our ref: HE/HRE/RD/PL/1  
Your ref: TR010026-000005

The Planning Inspectorate  
3D Eagle Wing  
Temple Quay House  
2 The Square  
Bristol  
BS1 6PN

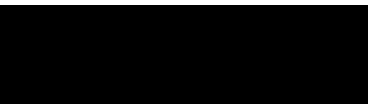
**For the attention of Katherine King  
By Email Only**

Dear Madam

**PROPOSED APPLICATION BY HIGHWAYS ENGLAND FOR AN ORDER  
GRANTING DEVELOPMENT CONSENT FOR THE PROPOSED A30 CHIVERTON TO  
CARLAND CROSS**

I refer to your letter dated 10<sup>th</sup> August 2017 and confirm that we do not have any comments to make upon the above proposal.

Yours faithfully



Robert Davies  
Historical Railways Estate  
(on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport)  
Email: robert.davies@highwaysengland.co.uk

Robert Davies

Room T9 ,3rd Floor  
37 Tanner Row  
York YO1 6WP

Direct Line: 01904 670866

15 August 2017





**Defence  
Infrastructure  
Organisation**

The Planning Inspectorate  
3/18 Eagle Wing,  
Temple Quay House  
Temple Quay

BS1 6PN  
England

**Safeguarding Department  
Statutory & Offshore**

Defence Infrastructure Organisation  
Kingston Road  
Sutton Coldfield  
West Midlands  
B75 7RL

**Tel:** +44 (0)121 311 2259

**Fax:** +44 (0)121 311 2218

**Email:** DIO-safeguarding-statutory@mod.uk

[www.mod.uk/DIO](http://www.mod.uk/DIO)

23 Aug 2017

Dear Katherine,

**Your Reference:** TR010026-000005

**Our Reference:** 10041011

**MOD Safeguarding - SITE OUTSIDE SAFEGUARDING AREA**

**Proposal:** A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross Highway Improvements

**Location:** A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross  
Cornwall

**Grid Reference:**

**Planning Reference:** TR010026-000005

Thank you for consulting Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) on the above proposed development. This application relates to a site outside of Ministry of Defence safeguarding areas.

I can therefore confirm that the Ministry of Defence has no safeguarding objections to this proposal.

I trust this adequately explains our position on this matter.

Yours sincerely

Louise Dale



**From:** ALLEN, Sarah J [mailto:Sarah.ALLEN@nats.co.uk] **On Behalf Of** NATS Safeguarding  
**Sent:** 14 August 2017 08:10  
**To:** A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross  
**Subject:** Your Ref: TR010026-000005 (Our Ref: SG24976)

The proposed development has been examined from a technical safeguarding aspect and does not conflict with our safeguarding criteria. Accordingly, NATS (En Route) Public Limited Company ("NERL") has no safeguarding objection to the proposal.

However, please be aware that this response applies specifically to the above consultation and only reflects the position of NATS (that is responsible for the management of en route air traffic) based on the information supplied at the time of this application. This letter does not provide any indication of the position of any other party, whether they be an airport, airspace user or otherwise. It remains your responsibility to ensure that all the appropriate consultees are properly consulted.

If any changes are proposed to the information supplied to NATS in regard to this application which become the basis of a revised, amended or further application for approval, then as a statutory consultee NERL requires that it be further consulted on any such changes prior to any planning permission or any consent being granted.

Yours Faithfully

**NATS**

**NATS Safeguarding**

D: 01489 444687

E: [natssafeguarding@nats.co.uk](mailto:natssafeguarding@nats.co.uk)

4000 Parkway, Whiteley,  
Fareham, Hants PO15 7FL  
[www.nats.co.uk](http://www.nats.co.uk)



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companies are registered in England and their registered office is at 4000 Parkway,  
Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire, PO15 7FL.

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Public Health  
England

CRCE/NSIP Consultations      T +44 (0) 1235 825278  
Chilton                              F +44 (0) 1235 822614  
Didcot  
Oxfordshire OX11 0RQ              www.gov.uk/phe

Katherine King  
The Planning Inspectorate  
3D Eagle Wing  
Temple Quay House  
2 The Square  
Bristol, BS1 6PN

Your Ref : TR010026-000005  
Our Ref : CIRIS 37994

31<sup>st</sup> August 2017

Dear Katherine

**Re: Scoping Consultation  
Application for an Order Granting Development Consent for the proposed  
A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross**

Thank you for including Public Health England (PHE) in the scoping consultation phase of the above application. Our response focuses on public health protection issues relating to chemicals and radiation. Advice offered by PHE is impartial and independent.

We note that the proposed chapters on air quality and noise and vibration will include an assessment of impacts on human health and request that this scope is widened to include the topic areas entitled "People and Communities including health", "Geology and Soil's". If there is any likelihood of impacts on private water supplies or surface features we would also request the inclusion of a health component in the "Road Drainage and the Water Environment" topic.

We note the intention to include a health impact assessment within each subject topic area. Whilst we understand that the promoter will wish to avoid unnecessary duplication PHE is of the opinion that the summation of relevant issues into a specific "Health Impact" section of the report provides a focus which ensures that public health is given adequate consideration. The section should summarise key information, risk assessments, proposed mitigation measures, conclusions and residual impacts, relating to human health. Compliance with the requirements of National Policy Statements and relevant guidance and standards should also be highlighted.

Subject to the additions outlined above, PHE can confirm that the proposed assessments should be adequate to assess the potential public health impacts of the proposed development.



In terms of the level of detail to be included in an Environmental Statement (ES), we recognise that the differing nature of projects is such that their impacts will vary. Any assessments undertaken to inform the ES should be proportionate to the potential impacts of the proposal, therefore we accept that, in some circumstances particular assessments may not be relevant to an application, or that an assessment may be adequately completed using a qualitative rather than quantitative methodology. In cases where this decision is made the promoters should fully explain and justify their rationale in the submitted documentation.

It is noted that the current proposals do not appear to consider possible health impacts of Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF). The proposer should confirm either that the proposed development does include or impact upon any potential sources of EMF; or ensure that an adequate assessment of the possible impacts is undertaken and included in the ES.

In addition to our specific comments above, the attached appendix outlines generic areas that should be addressed by all promoters when preparing ES for inclusion with an NSIP submission. We are happy to assist and discuss proposals further in light of this advice.

Yours sincerely,



Allister Gittins  
Environmental Public Health Scientist

[nsipconsultations@phe.gov.uk](mailto:nsipconsultations@phe.gov.uk)

*Please mark any correspondence for the attention of National Infrastructure Planning Administration.*

## **Appendix: PHE recommendations regarding the scoping document**

### **General approach**

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should give consideration to best practice guidance such as the Government's Good Practice Guide for EIA<sup>1</sup>. It is important that the EIA identifies and assesses the potential public health impacts of the activities, and emissions from, the installation. Assessment should consider the development, operational, and decommissioning phases.

It is not PHE's role to undertake these assessments on behalf of promoters as this would conflict with PHE's role as an impartial and independent body.

Consideration of alternatives (including alternative sites, choice of process, and the phasing of construction) is widely regarded as good practice. Ideally, EIA should start at the stage of site and process selection, so that the environmental merits of practicable alternatives can be properly considered. Where this is undertaken, the main alternatives considered should be outlined in the ES<sup>2</sup>.

The following text covers a range of issues that PHE would expect to be addressed by the promoter. However this list is not exhaustive and the onus is on the promoter to ensure that the relevant public health issues are identified and addressed. PHE's advice and recommendations carry no statutory weight and constitute non-binding guidance.

### **Receptors**

The ES should clearly identify the development's location and the location and distance from the development of off-site human receptors that may be affected by emissions from, or activities at, the development. Off-site human receptors may include people living in residential premises; people working in commercial, and industrial premises and people using transport infrastructure (such as roads and railways), recreational areas, and publicly-accessible land. Consideration should also be given to environmental receptors such as the surrounding land, watercourses, surface and groundwater, and drinking water supplies such as wells, boreholes and water abstraction points.

### **Impacts arising from construction and decommissioning**

Any assessment of impacts arising from emissions due to construction and decommissioning should consider potential impacts on all receptors and describe monitoring and mitigation during these phases. Construction and decommissioning will be associated with vehicle movements and cumulative impacts should be accounted for.

We would expect the promoter to follow best practice guidance during all phases from construction to decommissioning to ensure appropriate measures are in place

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<sup>1</sup> Environmental Impact Assessment: A guide to good practice and procedures - A consultation paper; 2006; Department for Communities and Local Government. Available from: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100410180038/http://communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/sustainability/environmental/environmentalimpactassessment/>

<sup>2</sup> DCLG guidance, 1999 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/155958.pdf>

to mitigate any potential impact on health from emissions (point source, fugitive and traffic-related). An effective Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (and Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP)) will help provide reassurance that activities are well managed. The promoter should ensure that there are robust mechanisms in place to respond to any complaints of traffic-related pollution, during construction, operation, and decommissioning of the facility.

### **Emissions to air and water**

Significant impacts are unlikely to arise from installations which employ Best Available Techniques (BAT) and which meet regulatory requirements concerning emission limits and design parameters. However, PHE has a number of comments regarding emissions in order that the EIA provides a comprehensive assessment of potential impacts.

When considering a baseline (of existing environmental quality) and in the assessment and future monitoring of impacts these:

- should include appropriate screening assessments and detailed dispersion modelling where this is screened as necessary
- should encompass all pollutants which may be emitted by the installation in combination with all pollutants arising from associated development and transport, ideally these should be considered in a single holistic assessment
- should consider the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases
- should consider the typical operational emissions and emissions from start-up, shut-down, abnormal operation and accidents when assessing potential impacts and include an assessment of worst-case impacts
- should fully account for fugitive emissions
- should include appropriate estimates of background levels
- should identify cumulative and incremental impacts (i.e. assess cumulative impacts from multiple sources), including those arising from associated development, other existing and proposed development in the local area, and new vehicle movements associated with the proposed development; associated transport emissions should include consideration of non-road impacts (i.e. rail, sea, and air)
- should include consideration of local authority, Environment Agency, Defra national network, and any other local site-specific sources of monitoring data
- should compare predicted environmental concentrations to the applicable standard or guideline value for the affected medium (such as UK Air Quality Standards and Objectives and Environmental Assessment Levels)
  - If no standard or guideline value exists, the predicted exposure to humans should be estimated and compared to an appropriate health-based value (a Tolerable Daily Intake or equivalent). Further guidance is provided in Annex 1
  - This should consider all applicable routes of exposure e.g. include consideration of aspects such as the deposition of chemicals emitted to air and their uptake via ingestion
- should identify and consider impacts on residential areas and sensitive receptors (such as schools, nursing homes and healthcare facilities) in the area(s) which may be affected by emissions, this should include consideration of any new receptors arising from future development

Whilst screening of impacts using qualitative methodologies is common practice (e.g. for impacts arising from fugitive emissions such as dust), where it is possible to undertake a quantitative assessment of impacts then this should be undertaken. PHE's view is that the EIA should appraise and describe the measures that will be used to control both point source and fugitive emissions and demonstrate that standards, guideline values or health-based values will not be exceeded due to emissions from the installation, as described above. This should include consideration of any emitted pollutants for which there are no set emission limits. When assessing the potential impact of a proposed installation on environmental quality, predicted environmental concentrations should be compared to the permitted concentrations in the affected media; this should include both standards for short and long-term exposure.

#### *Additional points specific to emissions to air*

When considering a baseline (of existing air quality) and in the assessment and future monitoring of impacts these:

- should include consideration of impacts on existing areas of poor air quality e.g. existing or proposed local authority Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)
- should include modelling using appropriate meteorological data (i.e. come from the nearest suitable meteorological station and include a range of years and worst case conditions)
- should include modelling taking into account local topography

#### *Additional points specific to emissions to water*

When considering a baseline (of existing water quality) and in the assessment and future monitoring of impacts these:

- should include assessment of potential impacts on human health and not focus solely on ecological impacts
- should identify and consider all routes by which emissions may lead to population exposure (e.g. surface watercourses; recreational waters; sewers; geological routes etc.)
- should assess the potential off-site effects of emissions to groundwater (e.g. on aquifers used for drinking water) and surface water (used for drinking water abstraction) in terms of the potential for population exposure
- should include consideration of potential impacts on recreational users (e.g. from fishing, canoeing etc) alongside assessment of potential exposure via drinking water

### **Land quality**

We would expect the promoter to provide details of any hazardous contamination present on site (including ground gas) as part of the site condition report.

Emissions to and from the ground should be considered in terms of the previous history of the site and the potential of the site, once operational, to give rise to issues. Public health impacts associated with ground contamination and/or the migration of material off-site should be assessed<sup>3</sup> and the potential impact on nearby receptors and control and mitigation measures should be outlined.

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<sup>3</sup> Following the approach outlined in the section above dealing with emissions to air and water i.e. comparing predicted environmental concentrations to the applicable standard or guideline value for the affected medium (such as Soil Guideline Values)

Relevant areas outlined in the Government's Good Practice Guide for EIA include:

- effects associated with ground contamination that may already exist
- effects associated with the potential for polluting substances that are used (during construction / operation) to cause new ground contamination issues on a site, for example introducing / changing the source of contamination
- impacts associated with re-use of soils and waste soils, for example, re-use of site-sourced materials on-site or offsite, disposal of site-sourced materials offsite, importation of materials to the site, etc.

### **Waste**

The EIA should demonstrate compliance with the waste hierarchy (e.g. with respect to re-use, recycling or recovery and disposal).

For wastes arising from the installation the EIA should consider:

- the implications and wider environmental and public health impacts of different waste disposal options
- disposal route(s) and transport method(s) and how potential impacts on public health will be mitigated

### **Other aspects**

Within the EIA PHE would expect to see information about how the promoter would respond to accidents with potential off-site emissions e.g. flooding or fires, spills, leaks or releases off-site. Assessment of accidents should: identify all potential hazards in relation to construction, operation and decommissioning; include an assessment of the risks posed; and identify risk management measures and contingency actions that will be employed in the event of an accident in order to mitigate off-site effects.

The EIA should include consideration of the COMAH Regulations (Control of Major Accident Hazards) and the Major Accident Off-Site Emergency Plan (Management of Waste from Extractive Industries) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009: both in terms of their applicability to the installation itself, and the installation's potential to impact on, or be impacted by, any nearby installations themselves subject to the these Regulations.

There is evidence that, in some cases, perception of risk may have a greater impact on health than the hazard itself. A 2009 report<sup>4</sup>, jointly published by Liverpool John Moores University and the HPA, examined health risk perception and environmental problems using a number of case studies. As a point to consider, the report suggested: "Estimation of community anxiety and stress should be included as part of every risk or impact assessment of proposed plans that involve a potential environmental hazard. This is true even when the physical health risks may be negligible." PHE supports the inclusion of this information within EIAs as good practice.

### **Electromagnetic fields (EMF)**

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<sup>4</sup> Available from: <http://www.cph.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/health-risk-perception-and-environmental-problems--summary-report.pdf>

This statement is intended to support planning proposals involving electrical installations such as substations and connecting underground cables or overhead lines. PHE advice on the health effects of power frequency electric and magnetic fields is available in the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/electromagnetic-fields#low-frequency-electric-and-magnetic-fields>

There is a potential health impact associated with the electric and magnetic fields around substations, and power lines and cables. The field strength tends to reduce with distance from such equipment.

The following information provides a framework for considering the health impact associated with the electric and magnetic fields produced by the proposed development, including the direct and indirect effects of the electric and magnetic fields as indicated above.

## **Policy Measures for the Electricity Industry**

The Department of Energy and Climate Change has published a voluntary code of practice which sets out key principles for complying with the International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/37447/1256-code-practice-emf-public-exp-guidelines.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37447/1256-code-practice-emf-public-exp-guidelines.pdf)

Companion codes of practice dealing with optimum phasing of high voltage power lines and aspects of the guidelines that relate to indirect effects are also available:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/48309/1255-code-practice-optimum-phasing-power-lines.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48309/1255-code-practice-optimum-phasing-power-lines.pdf)

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/224766/powerlines\\_vcop\\_microshocks.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/224766/powerlines_vcop_microshocks.pdf)

## **Exposure Guidelines**

PHE recommends the adoption in the UK of the EMF exposure guidelines published by the ICNIRP. Formal advice to this effect was published by one of PHE's predecessor organisations National Radiation Protection Board (NRPB) in 2004 based on an accompanying comprehensive review of the scientific evidence:-

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140629102627/http://www.hpa.org.uk/Publications/Radiation/NPRBArchive/DocumentsOfTheNRPB/Absd1502/>

Updates to the ICNIRP guidelines for static fields have been issued in 2009 and for low frequency fields in 2010. However, Government policy is that the ICNIRP guidelines are implemented in line with the terms of the 1999 EU Council Recommendation on limiting exposure of the general public (1999/519/EC):

## **Static magnetic fields**

For static magnetic fields, the ICNIRP guidelines published in 2009 recommend that acute exposure of the general public should not exceed 400 mT (millitesla), for any part of the body, although the previously recommended value of 40 mT is the value used in the Council Recommendation. However, because of potential indirect adverse effects, ICNIRP recognises that practical policies need to be implemented to prevent inadvertent harmful exposure of people with implanted electronic medical devices and implants containing ferromagnetic materials, and injuries due to flying ferromagnetic objects, and these considerations can lead to much lower restrictions, such as 0.5 mT.

## **Power frequency electric and magnetic fields**

At 50 Hz, the known direct effects include those of induced currents in the body on the central nervous system (CNS) and indirect effects include the risk of painful spark discharge on contact with metal objects exposed to the field. The ICNIRP guidelines published in 1998 give reference levels for public exposure to 50 Hz electric and magnetic fields, and these are respectively 5 kV m<sup>-1</sup> (kilovolts per metre) and 100 µT (microtesla). The reference level for magnetic fields changes to 200 µT in the revised (ICNIRP 2010) guidelines because of new basic restrictions based on induced electric fields inside the body, rather than induced current density. If people are not exposed to field strengths above these levels, direct effects on the CNS should be avoided and indirect effects such as the risk of painful spark discharge will be small. The reference levels are not in themselves limits but provide guidance for assessing compliance with the basic restrictions and reducing the risk of indirect effects.

## **Long term effects**

There is concern about the possible effects of long-term exposure to electromagnetic fields, including possible carcinogenic effects at levels much lower than those given in the ICNIRP guidelines. In the NRPB advice issued in 2004, it was concluded that the studies that suggest health effects, including those concerning childhood leukaemia, could not be used to derive quantitative guidance on restricting exposure. However, the results of these studies represented uncertainty in the underlying evidence base, and taken together with people's concerns, provided a basis for providing an additional recommendation for Government to consider the need for further precautionary measures, particularly with respect to the exposure of children to power frequency magnetic fields.

## **The Stakeholder Advisory Group on ELF EMFs (SAGE)**

SAGE was set up to explore the implications for a precautionary approach to extremely low frequency electric and magnetic fields (ELF EMFs), and to make practical recommendations to Government:

<http://www.emfs.info/policy/sage/>

SAGE issued its First Interim Assessment in 2007, making several recommendations concerning high voltage power lines. Government supported the implantation of low cost options such as optimal phasing to reduce exposure; however it did not support the option of creating corridors around power lines on health grounds, which was considered to be a disproportionate measure given the evidence base on the potential long term health risks arising from exposure. The Government response to SAGE's First Interim Assessment is available here:

[http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130107105354/http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH\\_107124](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130107105354/http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_107124)

The Government also supported calls for providing more information on power frequency electric and magnetic fields, which is available on the PHE web pages (see first link above).

## **Ionising radiation**

Particular considerations apply when an application involves the possibility of exposure to ionising radiation. In such cases it is important that the basic principles of radiation protection recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection<sup>5</sup> (ICRP) are followed. PHE provides advice on the application of these recommendations in the UK. The ICRP recommendations are implemented in the Euratom Basic Safety Standards<sup>6</sup> (BSS) and these form the basis for UK legislation, including the Ionising Radiation Regulations 1999, the Radioactive Substances Act 1993, and the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016.

PHE expects promoters to carry out the necessary radiological impact assessments to demonstrate compliance with UK legislation and the principles of radiation protection. This should be set out clearly in a separate section or report and should not require any further analysis by PHE. In particular, the important principles of justification, optimisation and radiation dose limitation should be addressed. In addition compliance with the Euratom BSS and UK legislation should be clear.

When considering the radiological impact of routine discharges of radionuclides to the environment PHE would expect to see a full radiation dose assessment considering both individual and collective (population) doses for the public and, where necessary, workers. For individual doses, consideration should be given to those members of the public who are likely to receive the highest exposures (referred to as the representative person, which is equivalent to the previous term, critical group). Different age groups should be considered as appropriate and should normally include adults, 1 year old and 10 year old children. In particular situations

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<sup>5</sup> These recommendations are given in publications of the ICRP notably publications 90 and 103 see the website at <http://www.icrp.org/>

<sup>6</sup> Council Directive 96/29/EURATOM laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionising radiation.



doses to the fetus should also be calculated<sup>7</sup>. The estimated doses to the representative person should be compared to the appropriate radiation dose criteria (dose constraints and dose limits), taking account of other releases of radionuclides from nearby locations as appropriate. Collective doses should also be considered for the UK, European and world populations where appropriate. The methods for assessing individual and collective radiation doses should follow the guidance given in 'Principles for the Assessment of Prospective Public Doses arising from Authorised Discharges of Radioactive Waste to the Environment August 2012'<sup>8</sup>. It is important that the methods used in any radiological dose assessment are clear and that key parameter values and assumptions are given (for example, the location of the representative persons, habit data and models used in the assessment).

Any radiological impact assessment should also consider the possibility of short-term planned releases and the potential for accidental releases of radionuclides to the environment. This can be done by referring to compliance with the Ionising Radiation Regulations and other relevant legislation and guidance.

The radiological impact of any solid waste storage and disposal should also be addressed in the assessment to ensure that this complies with UK practice and legislation; information should be provided on the category of waste involved (e.g. very low level waste, VLLW). It is also important that the radiological impact associated with the decommissioning of the site is addressed. Of relevance here is PHE advice on radiological criteria and assessments for land-based solid waste disposal facilities<sup>9</sup>. PHE advises that assessments of radiological impact during the operational phase should be performed in the same way as for any site authorised to discharge radioactive waste. PHE also advises that assessments of radiological impact during the post operational phase of the facility should consider long timescales (possibly in excess of 10,000 years) that are appropriate to the long-lived nature of the radionuclides in the waste, some of which may have half-lives of millions of years. The radiological assessment should consider exposure of members of hypothetical representative groups for a number of scenarios including the expected migration of radionuclides from the facility, and inadvertent intrusion into the facility once institutional control has ceased. For scenarios where the probability of occurrence can be estimated, both doses and health risks should be presented, where the health risk is the product of the probability that the scenario occurs, the dose if the scenario occurs and the health risk corresponding to unit dose. For inadvertent intrusion, the dose if the intrusion occurs should be presented. It is recommended that the post-closure phase be considered as a series of timescales, with the approach changing from more quantitative to more qualitative as times further in the future are considered. The level of detail and sophistication in the modelling should also reflect the level of hazard presented by the waste. The

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<sup>7</sup> HPA (2008) Guidance on the application of dose coefficients for the embryo, fetus and breastfed infant in dose assessments for members of the public. Doc HPA, RCE-5, 1-78, available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/embryo-fetus-and-breastfed-infant-application-of-dose-coefficients>

<sup>8</sup> The Environment Agency (EA), Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Health Protection Agency and the Food Standards Agency (FSA). Principles for the Assessment of Prospective Public Doses arising from Authorised Discharges of Radioactive Waste to the Environment August 2012. [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/296390/geho1202bklh-e-e.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/296390/geho1202bklh-e-e.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> HPA RCE-8, Radiological Protection Objectives for the Land-based Disposal of Solid Radioactive Wastes, February 2009

uncertainty due to the long timescales means that the concept of collective dose has very limited use, although estimates of collective dose from the 'expected' migration scenario can be used to compare the relatively early impacts from some disposal options if required.

## Annex 1

### Human health risk assessment (chemical pollutants)

The points below are cross-cutting and should be considered when undertaking a human health risk assessment:

- The promoter should consider including Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers alongside chemical names, where referenced in the ES
- Where available, the most recent UK standards for the appropriate media (e.g. air, water, and/or soil) and health-based guideline values should be used when quantifying the risk to human health from chemical pollutants. Where UK standards or guideline values are not available, those recommended by the EU or World Health Organisation can be used
- When assessing the human health risk of a chemical emitted from a facility or operation, the background exposure to the chemical from other sources should be taken into account
- When quantitatively assessing the health risk of genotoxic and carcinogenic chemical pollutants PHE does not favour the use of mathematical models to extrapolate from high dose levels used in animal carcinogenicity studies to well below the observed region of a dose-response relationship. When only animal data are available, we recommend that the 'Margin of Exposure' (MOE) approach<sup>10</sup> is used

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<sup>10</sup> Benford D et al. 2010. Application of the margin of exposure approach to substances in food that are genotoxic and carcinogenic. Food Chem Toxicol 48 Suppl 1: S2-24

**From:** Developer Services Planning  
[mailto:DeveloperServicesPlanning@southwestwater.co.uk]  
**Sent:** 22 August 2017 12:28  
**To:** A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross  
**Subject:** Development Consent for proposed A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross

I refer to your consultation dated 10 August regarding the above and the request for a Scoping Opinion I would advise that South West Water has no specific requirements at this time.

There are public water mains located along the route of the A30 which will need to be reviewed in relation to the proposals and which will be dealt with in due course through NRSWA consultations being the normal practice.

Regards

**Martyn Dunn** Development Coordinator



D: 01392 443702

Peninsula House, Rydon Lane, Exeter, EX2 7HR  
[www.southwestwater.co.uk](http://www.southwestwater.co.uk)



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Rydon Lane

Exeter

Devon EX2 7HR

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**From:** [Sue Pennington](#) on behalf of [Planning Support](#)  
**To:** [A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross](#)  
**Subject:** RE: TR010026 - A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross - EIA scoping notification and consultation  
**Date:** 11 August 2017 11:05:01

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Dear Ms King

I acknowledge receipt of your email, and confirm Torridge District council have no comments.

Regards  
Sue

Planning support

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**From:** A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross [mailto:[A30ChivertontoCarlandCross@pins.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:A30ChivertontoCarlandCross@pins.gsi.gov.uk)]  
**Sent:** 10 August 2017 15:05  
**Subject:** TR010026 - A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross - EIA scoping notification and consultation

### **FAO Head of Planning**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please see attached correspondence on the proposed A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross.

Please note the deadline for consultation responses is 7 September 2017 and is a statutory requirement that cannot be extended.

Kind regards,

Katherine King

EIA and Land Rights Advisor – Environmental Services Team  
Major Casework Directorate  
The Planning Inspectorate, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square,  
Bristol, BS1 6PN

Helpline: 0303 444 5000

Email: [EnvironmentalServices@pins.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:EnvironmentalServices@pins.gsi.gov.uk)

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**From:** Danielle Thomas [mailto:Danielle.Thomas@wwutilities.co.uk]  
**Sent:** 11 August 2017 11:08  
**To:** A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross  
**Cc:** Environmental Services  
**Subject:** TR010026 - A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross - EIA scoping notification and consultation PART 1

Good morning,

Our Reference: **8150075594**  
Your Reference (if applicable): n/a

**FAO: THIS EMAIL IS IN THREE PARTS AS ITS TO LARGE TO SEND OVER AS ONE**

Please find enclosed a copy of the requested plan and our general conditions, for your reference.

Our records show those pipes owned by Wales & West Utilities (WWU) in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). Service pipes, valves, syphons, stub connections, etc. may not be shown but their presence should be anticipated. No warranties are therefore given in respect of it. They also provide indications of gas pipes owned by other GTs, or otherwise privately owned, which may be present in this area. This information is not information of WWU and WWU is unable to verify this information or to confirm whether it is accurate or complete.

The plan must be printed in A3 size and will also need to be produced in colour. If this is not possible, we can send you a **hard copy** if requested.

If you have any queries please feel free to get in touch.

Kind Regards,

**Danielle Thomas**  
Plant Protection Team  
Administrator Assistant

Telephone: **02920 278 912**  
Email: [Danielle.Thomas@wwutilities.co.uk](mailto:Danielle.Thomas@wwutilities.co.uk)

Wales & West Utilities Ltd | Wales & West House | Spooner Close | Celtic Springs | Newport | NP10 8FZ



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Your Reference Number :



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Celtic Springs  
Coedkernew  
Newport NP10 8FZ

[www.wwutilities.co.uk](http://www.wwutilities.co.uk)

FAO:

Katherine King  
Room 3/10b  
The Planning Inspectorate  
2 Temple Quay House  
The Square  
Bristol  
BS1 6PN

Date : 11.08.2017  
Network Contact : Danielle Thomas  
Telephone : 02920 278912  
Fax :

Dear Katherine King

Re: Exchange of Information

Wales & West Utilities acknowledge receipt of your notice received on **11.08.2017**, advising us of your intention to carry out work at:

**A30, TRURO, Cornwall, TR4 8HS**

**YOU WILL NOTE THE PRESENCE OF OUR INTERMEDIATE / HIGH PRESSURE GAS MAIN(S) IN PROXIMITY TO YOUR SITE. NO EXCAVATIONS ARE TO TAKE PLACE ABOVE OR WITHIN 10m OF THE CONFIRMED POSITION OF THESE MAINS WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH WALES & WEST UTILITIES**

We enclose an extract from our mains records of the area covered by your proposals. This plan shows only those pipes owned by Wales & West Utilities in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). Gas pipes owned by other GT's and also privately owned may be present in this area. Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the owners. The information shown on this plan is given without obligation, or warranty, the accuracy thereof cannot be guaranteed, No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Wales & West Utilities, its agents or servants for any error or omission.

The Wales & West Utilities High Pressure Network may be affected by your proposals and a copy of the information you have provided has been forwarded to Asset for their comment. They will then contact you as necessary. Please note, 7 days notice is required if you require a site visit from an Engineer.

If you have any queries please contact **Danielle Thomas** on **02920 278912** who will be happy to assist you.

Yours sincerely

Nigel Winnan  
Connections Manager  
Wales & West Utilities

24 hour gas escape number  
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**0800 111 999\***

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## GENERAL CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED FOR THE PROTECTION OF APPARATUS AND THE PREVENTION OF DISRUPTION TO GAS SUPPLIES.

General conditions affecting the design, construction or maintenance of services and/or structures or other works in the vicinity of Wales & West Utilities (WWU) plant, pipelines and associated installations:

These general conditions apply only to the gas apparatus and pipes operated by WWU. It is possible that there may be other gas transporters with apparatus in the vicinity; therefore you should ensure that you have made enquiries of them and have complied with their requirements.

### 1. GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF GAS MAINS

Any plans supplied or marked up by WWU will indicate the **APPROXIMATE** location of its apparatus. This information is provided as a general guide only; its accuracy cannot be guaranteed and is given without obligation or warranty. Service pipes are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability whatsoever is accepted by WWU, its agents or servants for any error, omission, discrepancy or deviation. Plans on site should be current, i.e. no older than 28 days from the date of issue. Gas pipes owned by other Gas Transporters, or otherwise privately owned, may be present in this area (pink areas indicated on our plans). Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the relevant owners.

Should you require assistance on site locating WWU apparatus, please contact our Plant Protection Team on **02920 278912**.

### 2. METHODS OF WORKING

The following methods of work shall not normally be permitted within the limits of distance indicated (relative to the established pipe position). Any variances must have consent from WWU before works commence on site:

Mechanical Excavation	<b>3m (1m for low pressure mains)</b>	Hydraulic Testing	<b>8 m</b>
Piling / Pile removing / Boring	<b>15m</b>	Welding or other hot works*	<b>15m</b>
Directional Drill Operations	<b>15m</b>	Explosives	<b>250m</b>

\* NOTE: Welding or other hot works involving naked flames shall be carried out at a safe distance to the satisfaction of a WWU Engineer. A check should be made prior to the commencement of works, to ensure a gas free atmosphere exists. It is also necessary to monitor the atmosphere at regular intervals for the duration of the works. In no case shall such activities take place in any Wales & West Utilities Easement without the written consent and in the presence of a WWU representative.

WWU must be consulted prior to carrying out any excavation work within **10m** of any above or below ground gas installations or pipeline. No excavation works may commence within **50m** of a High Pressure or Very High Pressure Pipeline unless the pipeline has been located by tracing and its precise route identified.

In addition to the above methods of working, WWU must be contacted prior to any External Wall Installation (EWI) schemes, proposed solar farms and wind turbine installations.

No work shall be undertaken near, nor heavy plant or equipment moved over, any gas pipeline or apparatus until all of the conditions specified by WWU have been complied with.

Where WWU have apparatus in the vicinity of your work, any damage to it could have serious consequences. In view of this and in the interests of safety, a meeting should be arranged before the commencement of work on site between WWU representatives, representatives of the promoting authority, the contractors and any other interested parties. At this meeting the suggested program of site works and plant safety should be discussed. It is essential that this meeting is convened well in advance of commencement on site. Access to WWU plant and facilities for inspection by WWU staff must not be affected. Where formal consent has been given, **A MINIMUM OF SEVEN DAYS NOTICE IS REQUIRED** before carrying out work in WWU easements, or the appropriate notice under the New Roads & Street Works Act (NRSWA) where existing plant is situated within the public highway.

Further guidance can also be sought from the document **HS(G)47 - Avoiding Danger from Underground Services** from the HSE website.

### 3. PROXIMITY OF OTHER PLANT

A minimum clearance of **600 millimetres (mm)** should be allowed between all plant being installed and an existing gas main operating above 2 bar medium pressure (MP), whether the adjacent plant is parallel to or crossing the gas pipe. For mains operating at MP or below, this distance can be reduced to 300mm. **NO APPARATUS SHOULD BE LAID OVER AND ALONG THE LINE OF A GAS PIPE, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLEARANCE.**

No manhole or chamber shall be built over or around a gas pipe and no work should be carried out which results in a reduction of cover or protection over a pipe without consultation with and the agreement of WWU staff.

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#### 4. PROTECTION

Where any works cross or run in close proximity to WWU apparatus, periodic visits must be made by a WWU engineer. His requests for protection or support to the apparatus shall be immediately observed.

Suitably designed crossing points are to be constructed to the satisfaction of a WWU Engineer. These crossing points shall be clearly indicated by the erection of bunting and crossings at other places should be prevented.

Backfill material adjacent to WWU apparatus shall be soft fill or sand, containing no stones, bricks, or lumps of concrete etc., placed to a minimum 150mm around the mains and is to be well compacted by hand. No power consolidation shall take place above the main until 300mm of soft fill has been compacted by hand.

#### 5. DAMAGE TO COATINGS

Where a gas pipe is coated with special wrapping and this is damaged, even to a minor extent, WWU must be notified so that repairs can be made to prevent future corrosion and subsequent leakage. **WHERE MINOR DAMAGE TO COATING IS REPORTED TO WWU PRIOR TO BACKFILL, THE NECESSARY REPAIR WILL BE MADE FREE OF CHARGE.**

#### 6. CATHODIC PROTECTION

Where WWU apparatus is cathodically protected either by sacrificial anode or impressed current systems and where new apparatus is to be laid and is to be similarly protected, WWU will require to carry out interaction tests to determine whether its own system is adversely affected. The cost of any mutually agreed remedial action will be recharged to the authority installing the new apparatus. If any bond wires, test leads etc., used in connection with cathodic protection systems are damaged or found to be in poor condition, broken or disconnected, WWU must be notified prior to backfilling so that a repair can be made.

#### 7. HOT WORKS

Even when a gas free atmosphere exists care must be taken when carrying out hot works in close proximity to gas plant in order to ensure that no damage occurs. Particular care must be taken to avoid damage by heat or naked flames to plastic gas pipes or to the protective coatings on other pipes.

#### 8. DEMOLITION

Live gas services must be disconnected **PRIOR** to demolishing any property, arrangements must be made for WWU to check for the presence of any live gas services.

#### 9. TREE PLANTING

WWU must be contacted prior to all tree-planting works above or near our apparatus. Further information can then be made available.

#### 10. DEEP EXCAVATIONS

Any work involving deep excavations (1.5m or more) will be subject to the "Model Consultative Procedure for Pipeline Construction involving Deep Excavations". This may require the diversion of WWU apparatus prior to the commencement of your works. Detailed plans and cross sections will be required in order to determine the effect of these works on WWU apparatus.

#### 11. RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATIONS

Wind Turbines - WWU must be advised of any planned development of wind turbines in the vicinity of an above 2 bar gas pipelines to ensure the development does not impact on the future safe operation of the pipeline. Industry guidance states that any wind turbine must be sited no closer than 1.5 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of the pipeline.

Solar Farms - WWU must be contacted regarding planned solar farms being considered in the vicinity of WWU gas pipelines.

EWI - WWU must be contacted regarding any EWI scheme to ensure the scheme does not impact upon WWU's apparatus.

#### 12. LEAKAGE FROM GAS MAINS OR SERVICES

If damage or leakage is caused or an escape of gas is smelt or suspected the following action should be taken at once:

- Remove all personnel from the immediate vicinity of the escape.
- Inform the 24hr Gas Emergency Service on **0800 111 999**
- Prevent any approach by the public, prohibit smoking, and extinguish all naked flames or other sources of ignition for at least 15 metres from the leakage. Do not operate any electrical switches in the vicinity of the escape.
- Assist gas personnel, Police and/or Fire Services as requested.

**IN THE EVENT OF A LEAK, OBSERVE THE ABOVE BUT DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SEAL THE LEAK  
REMEMBER - IF IN DOUBT; SEEK ADVICE FROM WWU**

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**0800 111 999\***

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### 13. BUILDING PROXIMITIES

There are minimum proximity distances for buildings from WWU mains depending on both the operating pressure and the material of the main. Advice should be sought from WWU prior to building works taking place to confirm these distances. For High Pressure pipelines you must seek further guidance from the HSE and Local Authority Planning team regarding their PADHI distances regarding building proximities as these may be in addition to WWU proximity distances for a pipeline.

Temporary buildings should not be placed above any gas pipe or within 3.0 metres of mains operating above 75mbar (medium, intermediate and high pressure mains) during construction activities and in no circumstances should permanent structures be built over any pipe transporting gas.

### 14. SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

All costs incurred by WWU for the repair of direct or consequential damage to gas plant will be rechargeable (with the exception of paragraph 5). WWU reserves the right to divert any affected apparatus or alternatively specify suitable protection of its apparatus. If proved necessary during the course of site works, the cost of which will be chargeable.

The above requirements do not relieve you of the responsibility of taking all precautions necessary to safeguard the Company's plant and to avoid risk to persons and property. The persons for whom the works are being undertaken, their servants, agents and contractors shall indemnify WWU servants, agents and contractors against any loss, damage, expenses, claims and actions incurred or brought against Wales & West Utilities, its servants, agents and contractors in consequence of the provision of these works and activities associated therewith or ancillary thereto.

#### KEY TO MAPS

LP	Low Pressure	CI	Cast Iron
MP	Medium Pressure	SI	Spun Iron
IP	Intermediate Pressure	DI	Ductile Iron
HP	High Pressure	PE	Polyethylene
		ST	Steel

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WW/SP/SSW/22

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SPECIFICATION FOR

**SAFE WORKING IN THE VICINITY OF PIPELINES AND  
ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS OPERATING ABOVE 2  
BARG - FOR THIRD PARTIES**

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**JUNE 2013**

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## FOREWORD

This Specification was approved, by Chris Clarke, Director of Asset Management and HS&E Dept on 21<sup>st</sup> June 2013 for use by managers, engineers and supervisors throughout Wales & West Utilities Limited.

Documents are revised, when necessary, by the issue of new editions. Users should ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition by referring to The Company's Register of Safety and Engineering Documents available on the Company Intranet.

Compliance with this Safety and Engineering document does not confer immunity from prosecution for breach of statutory or other legal obligations.

## BRIEF HISTORY

First published as T/SP/SSW22 Editorial update to reflect merger October 2002 Revised and reissued. Revised and Reissued as T/SP/SSW/22 Editorial update to comply with GRM Document revised to remove reference to Transco and replace with WWU Ltd.	October 2001 November 2002 November 2003 June 2004 August 2004 May 2006	EPSG/L01/283 EPSG/A03/10125 EPSG/T04/1209
Document revised to reflect WWU management structure include IP pipelines and update letters	April 2013	

## KEY CHANGES (Identify the changes from the previous version of this document)

Section	Amendments
1	Scope extended from any pipe operating above 7 bar to above 2bar gauge
5 & 6	References added to T/PR/P/18
8	References added to wind turbine development near pipelines

## USE

This document is provided by Wales & West Utilities Limited for information and reference.

## MANDATORY AND NON-MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

In this document:

**must:** indicates a mandatory requirement.

**should:** indicates best practice and is the preferred option. If an alternative method is used then a suitable and sufficient risk assessment must be completed to show that the alternative method delivers the same, or better, level of protection.

# **SAFE WORKING AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF PIPELINES AND ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS OPERATING ABOVE 2 BARG - REQUIREMENTS FOR THIRDPARTIES**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This specification is for issue to third parties carrying out work in the vicinity of high pressure gas pipelines (above 2 bar gauge) and associated installations and is provided to ensure that individuals planning and undertaking work take appropriate measures to prevent damage.

Any damage to a high-pressure gas pipeline or its coating can affect its integrity and can result in failure of the pipeline with potential serious hazardous consequences for individuals located in the vicinity of the pipeline if it were to fail. It is therefore essential that the procedures outlined in this document are complied with when working near to a high pressure, above 2 bar gauge, pipeline. If any work is considered by Wales & West Utilities to be in breach of the requirements stipulated in this document then the Wales & West Utilities responsible person will suspend the work until the non-compliances have been rectified.

The Pipelines Safety Regulations state that "No person shall cause such damage to a pipeline as may give rise to a danger to persons" (Regulation 15). Failing to comply with these requirements could therefore also result in prosecution by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

The requirements in this document are in line with the requirements of the IGE (Institution of Gas Engineers) recommendations IGE/SR/18 Edition 2 - Safe Working Practices To Ensure The Integrity Of Gas Pipelines And Associated Installations and the HSE's guidance document HS(G)47 Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.

It is the responsibility of the third party to ensure that any work carried out also conforms with the requirements of the Construction and Design Management Regulations and all other relevant health and safety legislation.

**WHEN CARRYING OUT WORK IN THE VICINITY OF A HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE  
FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING PROCESS**

**CONTACT WALES & WEST UTILITIES**

Contact Wales & West Utilities to obtain formal consent - Section 2 of this document.  
**Note:** at least 7 days notice prior to commencement of the work is normally required.



**CONSIDER SAFETY**

Consider the safety requirements - Section 3 of this document



**INFORM WALES & WEST UTILITIES AND REQUEST PIPELINE LOCATION**

Inform Wales & West Utilities prior to carrying out work and arrange for Wales & West Utilities to locate the pipeline - Section 4 of this document  
**Note:** at least 7 days notice is normally required



**OBSERVE RESTRICTIONS**

Observe Wales & West Utilities restrictions on the allowed proximity of mechanical excavators and other power tools and the measures to protect the pipeline from construction vehicles when carrying out the work - Sections 5, 6 and 7 of this document.  
**Note:** Wales & West Utilities may wish to supervise the work, consult Wales & West Utilities to confirm whether or not this is the case.



**SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES**

If work involves any of the following activities:

No Dig Techniques	Hot Work	Landfilling
Increase In Cover	Blasting	Pressure Testing
Piling	Surface Mineral Extraction	Seismic Surveys
Demolition	Deep Mining	Wind Turbines

Comply with the requirements in Section 8 of this document



**CONSULT WALES & WEST UTILITIES**

Consult Wales & West Utilities prior to any backfilling over, alongside or under the pipeline and obtain Wales & West Utilities agreement to proceed. Normally Wales & West Utilities require 48 hours notice prior to backfilling - Section 9 of this document.

**IMPORTANT:** This flowchart should be used in conjunction with the entire SSW22 document and not in isolation, AND If at any time during the works the pipeline is damaged even slightly then observe the precautions in Section 10 of this document

**IF IN DOUBT CONTACT Wales & West Utilities**

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## **1. SCOPE**

This specification sets out the safety precautions and other conditions affecting the design, construction and maintenance of services, structures and other works in the vicinity of Wales & West Utilities pipelines and associated installations operating at pressures greater than 2 bar gauge, located in both negotiated easements (see Section 12), in public highways and within the wider area of interest around a pipeline.

## **2. FORMAL CONSENT**

High pressure pipelines are generally laid across country within an easement agreed with the landowner or within the highway. As the required arrangements for working within an easement and working within the highway differ, this document has been structured to highlight the specific requirements for these two types of area where work may be carried out.

Generally, normal agricultural activities are not considered to affect the integrity of the pipeline, however consult Wales & West Utilities prior to undertaking deep cultivation in excess of 0.5m.

In all other cases no work shall be undertaken in the vicinity of the pipeline without the formal written consent of Wales & West Utilities.

Any documents, handed to contractors on site by Wales & West Utilities must be signed for by the site manager. Wales & West Utilities will record a list of these documents using the form in Appendix A, and the contractor should maintain a duplicate list.

### **2.1 Within an Easement**

The promoter of any works (see Section 12) within an easement must provide Wales & West Utilities with details of the proposed works including a method statement of how the work is intended to be carried out.

Work must not go ahead until formal written consent has been given by Wales & West Utilities. This will include details of Wales & West Utilities protection requirements, contact telephone numbers and the emergency telephone number.

On acceptance of Wales & West Utilities requirements the promoter of the works must give Wales & West Utilities 7 working days' notice, or shorter only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities, before commencing work on site.

### **2.2 Within the Highway**

Work must be notified to Wales & West Utilities in accordance with the requirements of The New Roads and Street Works Act (NRSWA) and HS(G)47.

The promoter of any works within the highway should provide Wales & West Utilities with details of the proposed works including a method statement of how the work is intended to be carried out. This should be submitted 7 working days before the planned work is to be carried out or shorter, only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities. If similar works are being carried out at a number of locations in close proximity a single method statement should be adequate.

Work should not go ahead until formal written consent has been given by Wales & West Utilities. This will include details of Wales & West Utilities' protection requirements, contact telephone numbers and the emergency telephone number.

### **2.3 Within the Area of Interest**

Certain other activities, such as the development of adjacent land with buildings, or other constructions which may have an impact on the safe operation of above 2 bar gauge pipelines, must also be notified to Wales & West Utilities, for example the construction of wind turbines, masts or aerials.

Developers should ensure early consultation with Wales & West Utilities in respect of such development, rather than relying on local authority planning consultation, which may lead to substantial late changes to design or constraints on the planned development.

---

### **3. HS&E CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **3.1 Safe Control of Operations**

All working practices must be agreed by Wales & West Utilities prior to work commencing. All personnel working on site must be made aware of the potential hazard of the pipeline and the actions they should follow in case of an emergency. The Site Document Control Form (Appendix A) should be used to record the list of relevant documents that have been provided by Wales & West Utilities to the contractor.

#### **3.2 Deep Excavations**

Special consideration should be given to the hazards associated with deep excavations. The HSE document CIS08 'Safety in Excavations' provides further guidance and is available on the HSE web site [www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk).

#### **3.3 Positioning of Plant**

Mechanical excavators must not be sited or moved above the pipeline unless written authority has been given by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

Mechanical excavators must not dig on one side of the pipeline with the cab of the excavator positioned on the other side.

Mechanical excavators and other traffic must be positioned far enough away from the pipeline trench to prevent trench wall collapse.

#### **3.4 General**

Activities associated with working in the vicinity of pipelines operating above 2 bar gauge may have impact on the safety of the general public, Wales & West Utilities staff and contractors, and may affect the local environment. Contractors must carry out suitable and adequate risk assessments prior to the commencement of work to ensure that all such issues are properly considered and risks mitigated.

### **4. PIPELINE LOCATING**

The third party should give 7 working days' notice (or shorter as agreed with Wales & West Utilities) to ensure that the pipeline is suitably located and marked out by Wales & West Utilities prior to the work commencing.

Prior to work commencing on site the pipeline must be located and pegged or suitably marked out by Wales & West Utilities personnel. In exceptional circumstances with the prior agreement of Wales & West Utilities the locating and marking out of the pipeline could be carried out by competent third parties on behalf of the contractor as long as Wales & West Utilities is assured of their competence and the procedures to be followed.

Safe digging practices, in accordance with HSE publication HS(G)47 should be followed as both direct and consequential damage to gas plant can be dangerous both to employees and to the general public.

Previously agreed working practices should be reviewed and revised based on current site conditions. Any changes must be agreed by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

The requirements for trial holes to locate the pipeline or determine levels at crossing points must be determined on site by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

The excavation of all trial holes must be supervised by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

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## **5. SLABBING AND OTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES**

No protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection should be installed over or near to the Wales & West Utilities pipeline without the prior permission of Wales & West Utilities. Wales & West Utilities will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure. The method of installation must be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to Wales & West Utilities.

Where permanent slab protection is to be applied over the pipeline Wales & West Utilities should carry out a survey (Pearson or DCVG Survey) of the pipeline to check that there is no existing damage to the coating of the pipeline prior to the slab protection being put in place. In addition the pipeline records should be consulted to determine whether any other investigations or remedial works would be needed in advance of the slab construction, e.g. reference to T/PR/P/18. Wales & West Utilities must therefore be contacted prior to the laying of any slab protection to arrange this survey. The Safety precautions detailed in Sections 3 and 6 of this document should also be observed during the installation of the pipeline protection.

## **6. EXCAVATION**

### **6.1 In Proximity to a Pipeline in an Easement**

Third parties must not excavate unsupervised, with a powered mechanical excavator closer than 3 metres to the Wales & West Utilities located pipeline or with hand held power tools closer than 1.5 metres. Any fitting, attachment or connecting pipework on the pipeline must be exposed by hand. All other excavation must be by hand.

Consideration may be given to a relaxation of these limits by agreement with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site and only whilst he remains on site. In this case a powered mechanical excavator must not be allowed to excavate closer than 0.6 metres to the nearest part of the pipeline.

Where sufficient depth of cover exists, following evidence from hand dug trial holes, light tracked vehicles may be permitted to strip topsoil to a depth of 0.25 metres, using a toothless bucket.

No topsoil or other materials should be stored within the easement without the written permission of Wales & West Utilities.

No topsoil or materials should be stored over the pipeline.

No fires should be allowed in the easement strip or close to above ground gas installations.

After the completion of the work the level of cover over the pipeline should be the same as that prior to work commencing unless agreed otherwise with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

No new service shall be laid parallel to the pipeline within the easement. In special circumstances, and only with formal written agreement from Wales & West Utilities, this may be relaxed for short excursions where the service shall be laid no closer than 600 mm to the side of the pipeline.

Where work is being carried out parallel to the pipeline within or just alongside the easement a post and wire fence must be erected as a protective barrier between the works and the pipeline.

### **6.2 In Proximity to a Pipeline in the Highway**

Removal of the bituminous or concrete highway surface layer by mechanical means is permitted to depth of 300 mm, although the use of chain trenchers to do this shall not be permitted within 3 metres of the pipeline. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person may want to monitor this work.

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Where the bituminous or concrete highway surface layer extends below 0.3 metres deep it should only be removed by handheld power assisted tools under the supervision of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person. In exceptional circumstances, and following a risk assessment, these conditions may be relaxed by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

Third parties should not excavate, unsupervised, with a powered mechanical excavator closer than 3 metres to the located Wales & West Utilities pipeline or with hand held power tools closer than 1.5 metres. Any fitting or attachment must be exposed by hand.

In special circumstances consideration may be given to a relaxation of these rules by agreement with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site and only whilst he remains on site only whilst he remains on site and only whilst he remains on site to supervise this work..

The use of 'No dig' techniques is covered in Section 8.1.

Any new service running parallel to the pipeline should be laid no closer than 600 mm to the pipeline (see Section 6.4).

### **6.3 Crossing Over a Pipeline**

Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 600 mm between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service must be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service must cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 600 mm.

In special circumstances this distance may be reduced at the discretion of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site.

### **6.4 Crossing Below a Pipeline**

Where a service is to cross below the pipeline a clearance distance of 600 mm between the crown of the service and underside of the pipeline should be maintained.

The exposed pipeline must be suitably supported. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person must be consulted and a stress analysis may be required in order to establish support requirements. The stress analysis should be carried out by individuals with demonstrated expertise in this area, Wales & West Utilities can be consulted for advice on suitable specialists. Wales & West Utilities may request a copy of the stress analysis to confirm its adequacy.

Specific additional constraints apply to Wales & West Utilities pipelines that fall under the requirements of T/PR/P/18.

All supports must be removed prior to backfilling. The exposed pipelines must be protected by matting and suitable timber cladding.

### **6.5 Cathodic Protection**

Cathodic Protection is applied to all of Wales & West Utilities above 2 bar gauge buried steel pipelines and is a method of protecting pipelines with damaged coatings from corrosion by maintaining an electrical potential difference between the pipeline and anodes placed at strategic points along the pipeline. Where a new service is to be laid and similarly protected, Wales & West Utilities will undertake interference tests to determine whether the new service is interfering with the cathodic protection of the Wales & West Utilities pipeline.

Should any cathodic protection posts or associated apparatus need moving to facilitate third party works reasonable notice, typically 7 days, should be given to Wales & West Utilities. Wales & West Utilities will undertake this work and any associated costs will be borne by the third party.

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## **7. CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC**

Where existing roads cannot be used construction traffic should ONLY cross the pipeline at previously agreed locations. All crossing points will be fenced on both sides with a post and wire fence and with the fence returned along the easement for a distance of 6 metres. The pipeline shall be protected at the crossing points by temporary rafts of either sleeper or reinforced concrete construction, constructed at ground level. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person will review ground conditions, vehicle types and crossing frequencies to determine the type and construction of the raft required.

Notices directing traffic to the crossing points should be erected.

## **8. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES**

This section details the precautions that need to be taken when carrying out certain prescribed activities in the vicinity of the pipeline. Consult Wales & West Utilities if you are intending to undertake one of the listed prescribed activities and/or you require further advice on whether the work that you are intending to undertake has the potential to affect the pipeline.

### **8.1 No-Dig Techniques**

Where the contractor intends using no dig techniques then a formal method statement must be produced for all work that would encroach (either above or below ground) within the pipeline easement. This method statement must be formally agreed with Wales & West Utilities prior to the commencement of the work. Wales & West Utilities may wish to be present when the work is being carried out and must therefore be given adequate advance notice before the commencement of the work.

### **8.2 Increase in Cover**

A pipeline integrity assessment must be provided for situations involving a final cover depth exceeding 2.5 metres. This assessment should take due account of both soil 'dead' loading and ground settlement due to earthworks. Embankment design and construction over pipelines must give consideration to prevention of any instability. Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

### **8.3 Piling**

No piling will be allowed within 15 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline should be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration shall be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request. A typical monitoring device would be the Vibrock V801 seismograph and tri-axial geophone sensor.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt and sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

### **8.4 Demolition**

No demolition should be allowed within 150 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline must be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration shall be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request. Where ground conditions are submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.



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### **8.5 Blasting**

No blasting should be allowed within 250 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline must be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration must be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

### **8.6 Surface Mineral Extraction**

An assessment must be carried out on the effect of surface mineral extraction activity within 100 metres of a pipeline. Consideration should also be given to extraction around groundbeds and other pipeline associated plant and equipment.

Where the mineral extraction extends up to the pipeline easement, a stable slope angle and stand-off distance between the pipeline and slope crest must be determined by Wales & West Utilities. The easement strip should be clearly marked by a suitable permanent boundary such as a post and wire fence, and where appropriate, slope indicator markers shall be erected to facilitate the verification of the recommended slope angle as the slope is formed, by the contractor. The pipeline easement and slope needs to be inspected periodically to identify any signs of developing instability. This may include any change of slope profile including bulging, the development of tension cracks on the slope or easement, or any changes in drainage around the slope. The results of each inspection should be recorded.

Where surface mineral extraction activities are planned within 100 metres of the pipeline but do not extend up to the pipeline easement boundary, an assessment, by Wales & West Utilities must be made on whether the planned activity could promote instability in the vicinity of the pipeline. This may occur where the pipeline is routed across a natural slope or the excavation is deep. A significant cause of this problem is where the groundwater profile is affected by changes in drainage or the development of lagoons.

Where the extraction technique involves explosives the provisions of section 8.5 apply.

### **8.7 Deep Mining**

Pipelines routed within 1 km of active deep mining may be affected by subsidence resulting from mineral extraction. The determination of protective or remedial measures will normally require expert assistance, which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities

### **8.8 Landfilling**

The creation of slopes outside of the pipeline easements may promote instability within the vicinity of the pipeline. An assessment should therefore be carried out, by Wales & West Utilities, on the effect of any landfilling activity within 100 metres of a pipeline. The assessment is particularly important if landfilling operations are taking place on a slope in which the pipeline is routed.

### **8.9 Pressure Testing**

Hydraulic pressure testing will not be permitted within 8 metres of the pipeline unless suitable precautions have been taken against the effects of a burst. These precautions should include limiting of the design factor to 0.3 for the third party pipeline for a distance of 6 metres either side of the Wales & West Utilities pipeline, and the use of mill tested pipe or sleeving.

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### **8.10 Seismic Surveys**

Wales & West Utilities must be advised of any seismic surveying work in the vicinity of pipeline that will result in Wales & West Utilities' pipeline being subjected to peak particle velocities in excess of 50 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration near to the pipeline shall also be monitored by the contractor whilst the survey work is being carried out.

Where the peak particle velocity is predicted to exceed 50 mm/sec, the ground vibration should be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request.

### **8.11 Hot Work**

The Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site should supervise all welding, burning or other 'hot work' that takes place within the easement.

### **8.12 Wind Turbines**

Wales & West Utilities must be advised of any planned development of wind turbines in the vicinity of an above 2 bar gas pipelines to ensure the development does not impact on the future safe operation of the pipeline. Industry guidance states that any wind turbine must be sited no closer than 1.5 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of the pipeline.

## **9. BACKFILLING**

Third parties must provide Wales & West Utilities with 7 days' notice, or shorter notice only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities, of the intent to backfill over, under or alongside the pipeline. This requirement should also apply to any backfilling operations alongside the pipeline within 3 metres of the pipeline. Any damage to the pipeline or coating must be reported to the Wales & West Utilities responsible person in order that damage can be assessed and repairs can be carried out.

**Minor damage to pipe coating and damage to test leads will normally be repaired by Wales & West Utilities free of charge.**

No backfilling should be undertaken without Wales & West Utilities agreement to proceed. When backfilling, the pipeline should be surrounded by at least 300mm of soft fill (i.e. stone dust) containing no stones, bricks, lumps of concrete, etc. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person will stipulate the necessary consolidation requirements.

If the pipeline has been backfilled without the knowledge of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person then he will require the material to be re-excavated in order to enable the condition of the pipeline coating to be confirmed.

## **10. ACTION IN THE CASE OF DAMAGE TO THE PIPELINE**

If the Wales & West Utilities pipeline is damaged, even slightly, and even if no gas leak has occurred then the following precautions must be taken immediately:-

- " Shut down all plant and machinery and extinguish any potential sources of ignition.
- " Evacuate all personnel from the vicinity of the pipeline.
- " Notify Wales & West Utilities using the free 24 hour emergency telephone number  
**0800 111 999\*1**
- " Notify the Wales & West Utilities responsible person or his office immediately using the contact telephone number provided.
- " Ensure no one approaches the pipeline.
- " Do not try to stop any leaking gas.

<sup>1</sup> \* All calls are recorded and may be monitored

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## 11. REFERENCES

NRSWA	New Roads & Street Works Act
HS(G)47	Avoiding Danger from Underground Services
IGE/SR/18	Safe Working Practices to Ensure the Integrity of Gas Pipelines and Associated Installations
T/PR/P/18	Working on Pipelines Containing Defective Girth Welds or Girth Welds of Unknown Quality
CIS08	Safety in Excavations (HSE document)

## 12. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Contractor:	the person, firm or company with whom Wales & West Utilities enters into a contract to which this specification applies, including the Contractor's personal representatives, successors and permitted assigns.
Easement:	Easements are negotiated legal entitlements between Wales & West Utilities and landowner and allow Wales & West Utilities to lay, operate and maintain pipelines within the easement strip. Easement strips may vary in width typically between 6 and 25 metres depending on the diameter and pressure of the pipeline. Consult Wales & West Utilities for details of the extent of the easement strip where work is intended.
Liquefaction:	Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of the soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other rapid loading. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, that is, soils in which the space between individual particles is completely filled with water. When liquefaction occurs, the strength of the soil decreases and the ability of the soil to support pipelines or other components is reduced.
Pearson Survey:	a survey used for locating coating defects on buried pipeline services.
DCVG Survey:	Direct Current Voltage Gradient, a survey for locating and grading coating defects on buried pipeline service
Promoter of new works:	the person or persons, firm, company or authority for whom new services, structures or other works in the vicinity of existing Wales & West Utilities pipelines and associated installations operating above 7 bar gauge are being undertaken.
Wales & West Utilities responsible person:	the person or persons appointed by Wales & West Utilities with the competencies required to act as the Wales & West Utilities representative for the purpose of the managing the particular activity.
Wayleave:	general term which is considered equivalent to 'easement' in this document.

**APPENDIX A**

**SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM - SAMPLE**

**Emergency Telephone No. 0800 111 999\***

**Plant Protection Telephone No. 02920278912**

**SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM**

**Activity Reference:**

**Activity Location:**

**Site Manager:**

*(name & telephone number)*

**Wales & West Utilities Contact:**

*(name & telephone number)*

**The following documents were issued to *(individual's name)***

..... of  
*(company name and address)* .....

**by *(Wales & West Utilities representative)***

..... on  
*(date)*.....

**Documents:-**

*(List of documents)*

**Signed : *(by the recipient)***

**Date of signature :**

**APPENDIX A**

**SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM - SAMPLE**

Emergency Telephone No.           **0800 111 999\***  
Plant Protection Telephone No.   **02920 278912**

**SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM**

**Activity Reference:**

**Activity Location:**

**Site Manager:**  
*(name & telephone number)*

**Wales & West Utilities Contact:**  
*(name & telephone number)*

**The following documents were issued to** (Individuals Name)  
.....**of**  
*(company name and address)*  
.....

**by** *(Wales and West Utilities representative)*  
..... **on**  
*(date)* ..... :-

**Documents:-**

**Signed :**  
Date of signature :

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**ENDNOTE****Comments**

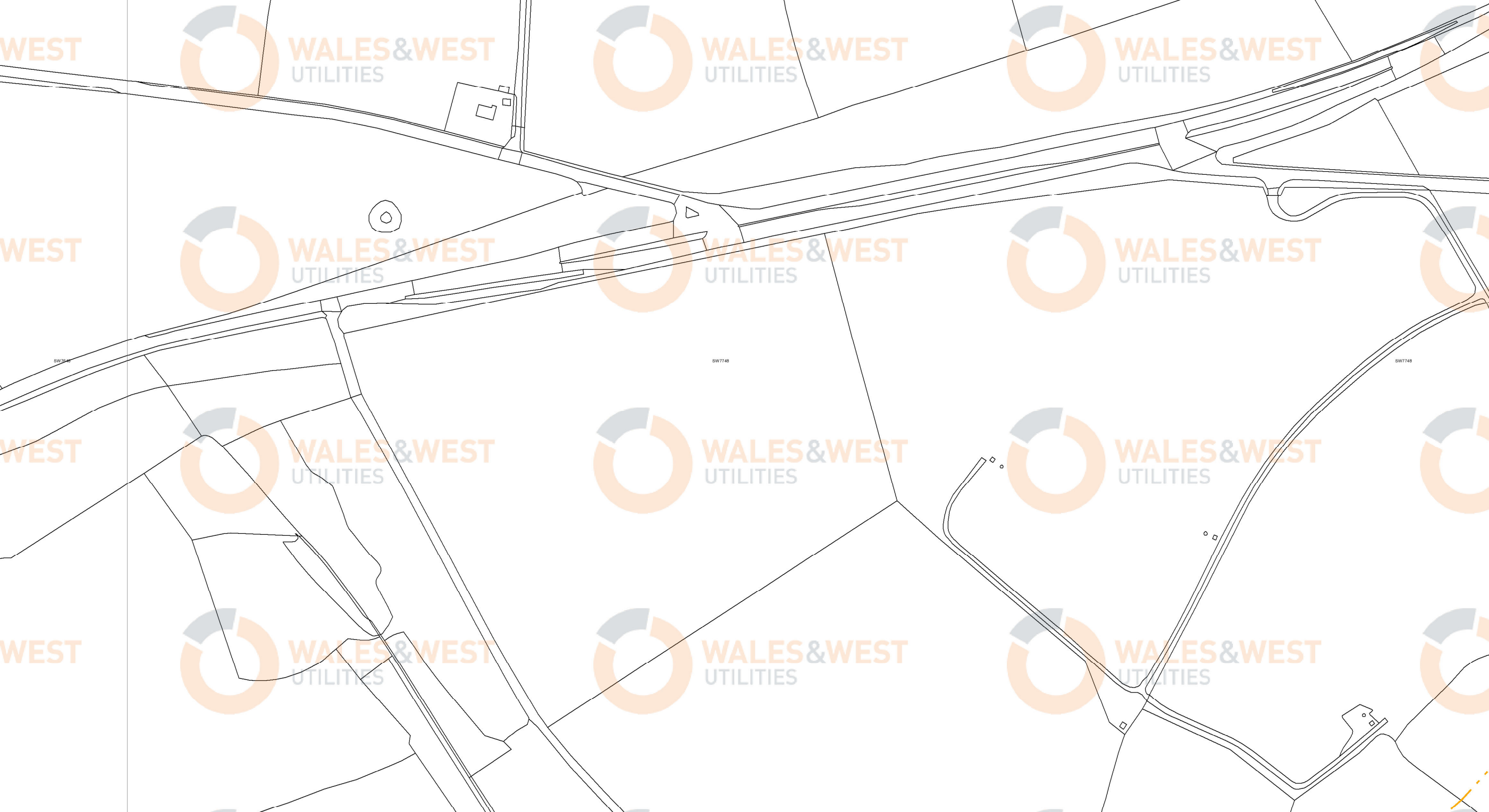
Comments and queries regarding the technical content of this document should be directed to:

Asset Management & HSE Dept  
Wales & West Utilities Ltd,  
Wales & West House  
Spooner Close  
Celtic Springs  
Coedkernew  
NEWPORT  
NP10 8FZ

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**Extreme caution. Major Accident Hazard Pipeline in Vicinity.**  
**\*\*RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY\*\***  
 Prior to excavation starting you must contact the plant protection team on 02920 278912.



Scale	1 : 2500@A3
User ID	Danielle.Thomas
Date	11/08/2017
Grid Ref:	Easting: 177407 Northing: 48646
NRSWA Response	

Low Pressure	IGT/Other Polygon
Medium Pressure	Contact Zones
Intermediate Pressure	NTS Pipeline
High Pressure	

Some examples of Plant Items:

Valve	Depth of Cover	Syphon	Diameter Change	Material Change
-------	----------------	--------	-----------------	-----------------

0 65 130 Meters

**TITLE:**

The plan shows those pipes owned by Wales & West Utilities (WU) in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). The information shown on this plan is derived from historic information and may have involved re-scaling plans, and the accuracy of it cannot be guaranteed. Service pipes, valves, syphons, stub connections, etc. may not be shown but their presence should be anticipated. No warranties are therefore given in respect of it. WU its employees and contractors do not accept any liability for any inaccuracy or incompleteness in it.

You must use safe digging practices, in accordance with HS(G)47, to establish the actual position of mains, pipes, services and other apparatus on site before any mechanical plant is used. It is your responsibility to ensure that this information is provided to all persons (either direct labour or contractors) working for you or near gas apparatus. The information shown on this plan should not be used beyond 28 days from the date of issue of this plan as it is subject to updating.

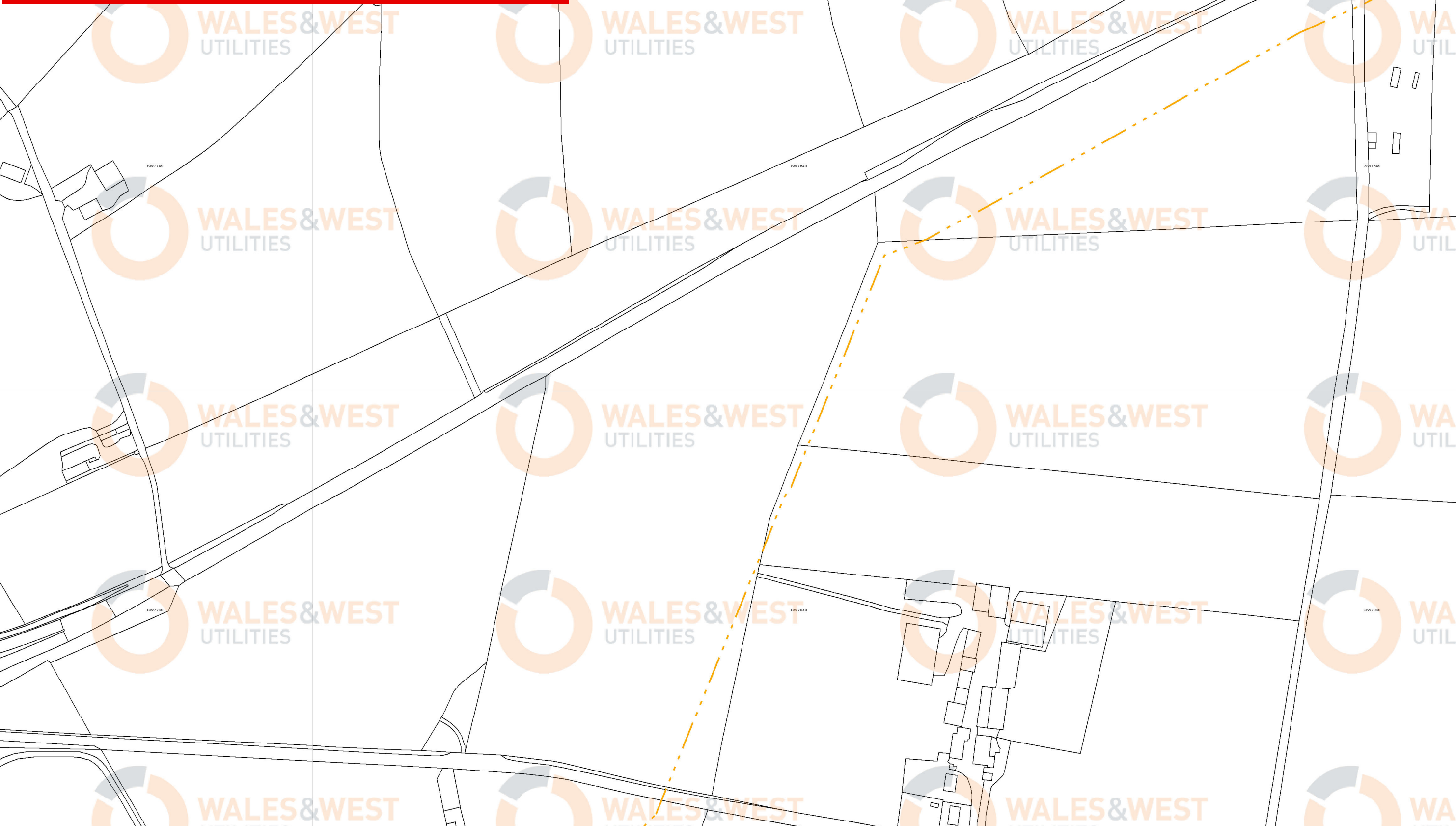
The plan also provides indications of gas pipes owned by other GTs, or otherwise privately owned, which may be present in this area. This information is not information of WU and WU is unable to verify this information or to confirm whether it is accurate or complete. It is supplied voluntarily to assist the user in determining whether to make contact with other GTs or others. The user must obtain such information from the other GT or person concerned. WU, its employees and contractors do not accept any liability for this information or any inaccuracy or incompleteness in it.

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**Extreme caution. Major Accident Hazard Pipeline in Vicinity.**  
**\*\*RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY\*\***  
**Prior to excavation starting you must contact the plant protection team on 02920 278912.**



Scale	1 : 2500@A3
User ID	Danielle.Thomas
Date	11/08/2017
Grid Ref:	Easting: 178280 Northing: 49004

Low Pressure	IGT/Other Polygon
Medium Pressure	Contact Zones
Intermediate Pressure	NTS Pipeline
High Pressure	

Some examples of Plant Items:

Valve	Depth of Cover	Syphon	Diameter Change	Material Change
-------	----------------	--------	-----------------	-----------------

**TITLE:**

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WALES & WEST UTILITIES

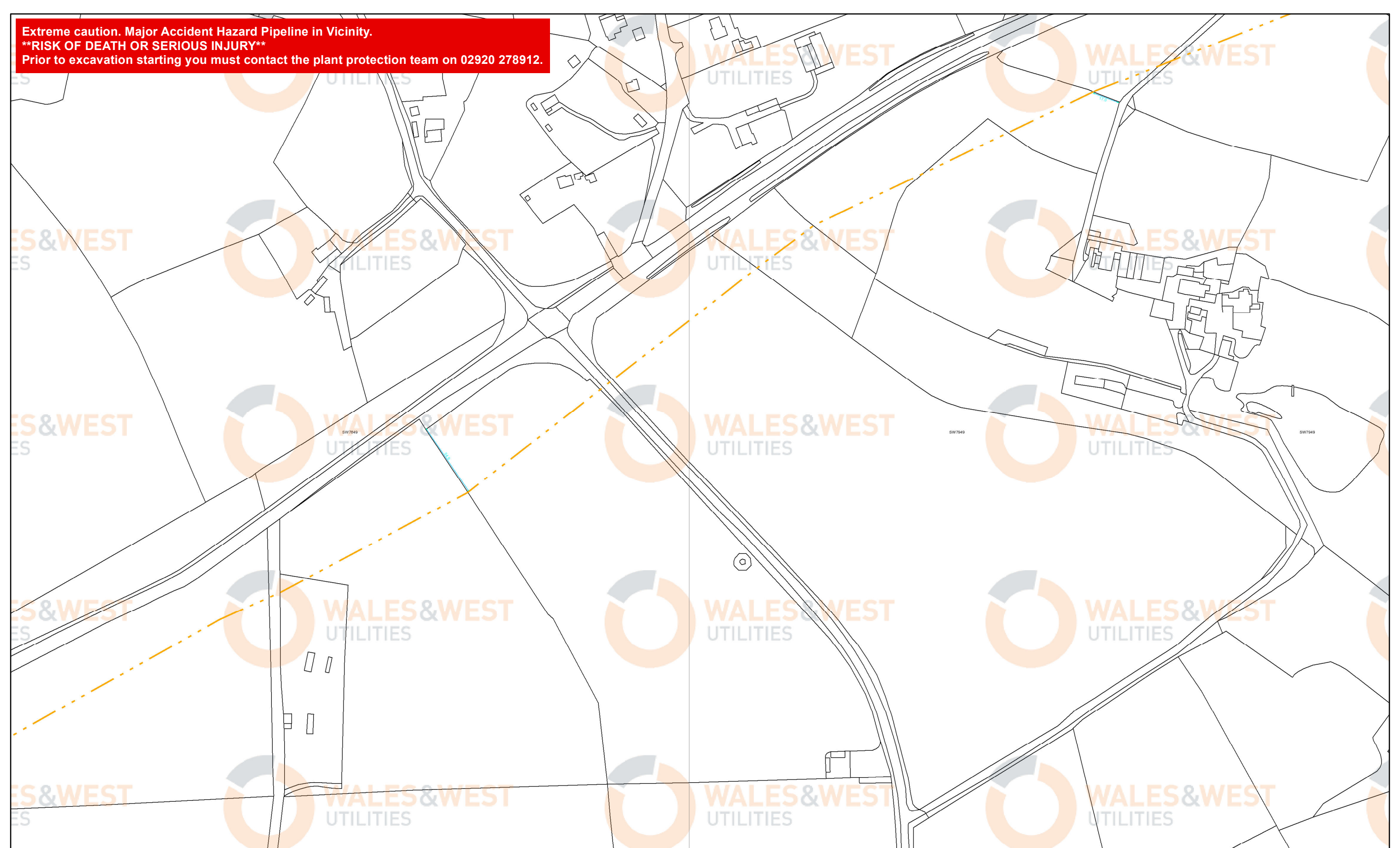
Wales and West Utilities Ltd., Wales and West House, Spooner Close, Celtic Springs, Coedkernew, Newport, NP10 8FZ

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NRSA Response



**Extreme caution. Major Accident Hazard Pipeline in Vicinity.**  
**\*\*RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY\*\***  
**Prior to excavation starting you must contact the plant protection team on 02920 278912.**



Scale	1 : 2500@A3
User ID	Danielle.Thomas
Date	11/08/2017
Grid Ref:	Easting: 179008 Northing: 49375
<b>NRSWA Response</b>	

Low Pressure	IGT/Other Polygon
Medium Pressure	Contact Zones
Intermediate Pressure	NTS Pipeline
High Pressure	

Some examples of Plant Items:

Valve	Depth of Cover	Syphon	Diameter Change	Material Change
-------	----------------	--------	-----------------	-----------------

**TITLE:**

The plan shows those pipes owned by Wales & West Utilities (WU) in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). The information shown on this plan is derived from historic information and may have involved re-scaling plans, and the accuracy of it cannot be guaranteed. Service pipes, valves, syphons, stub connections, etc. may not be shown but their presence should be anticipated. No warranties are therefore given in respect of it. WU its employees and contractors do not accept any liability for any inaccuracy or incompleteness in it.

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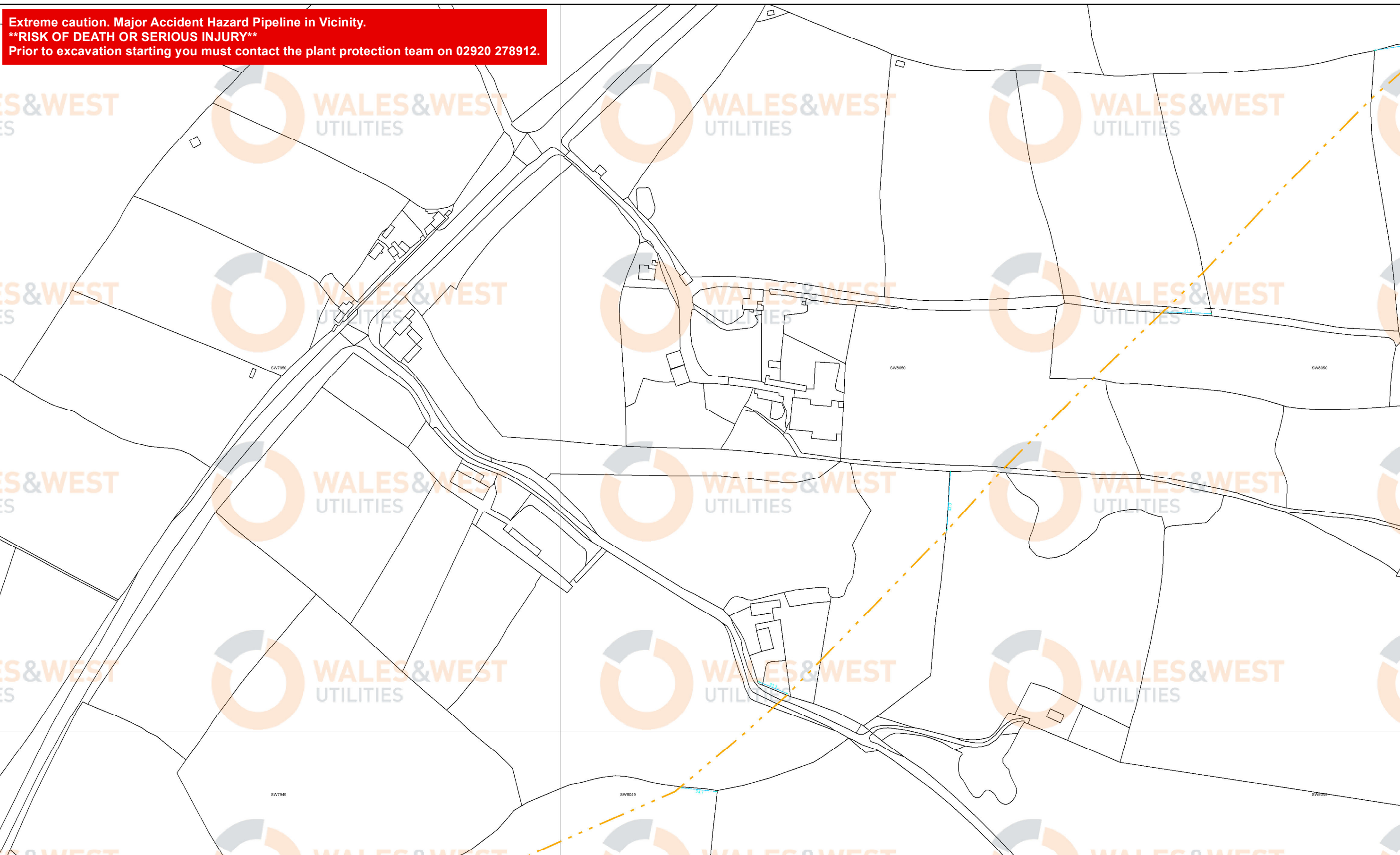
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**Extreme caution. Major Accident Hazard Pipeline in Vicinity.**  
**\*\*RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY\*\***  
 Prior to excavation starting you must contact the plant protection team on 02920 278912.



Scale	1 : 2500@A3
User ID	Danielle.Thomas
Date	11/08/2017
Grid Ref:	Easting: 180098 Northing: 50210
<b>NRSWA Response</b>	

Low Pressure	IGT/Other Polygon
Medium Pressure	Contact Zones
Intermediate Pressure	NTS Pipeline
High Pressure	

Some examples of Plant Items:

Valve	Depth of Cover	Syphon	Diameter Change	Material Change
-------	----------------	--------	-----------------	-----------------

**TITLE:**

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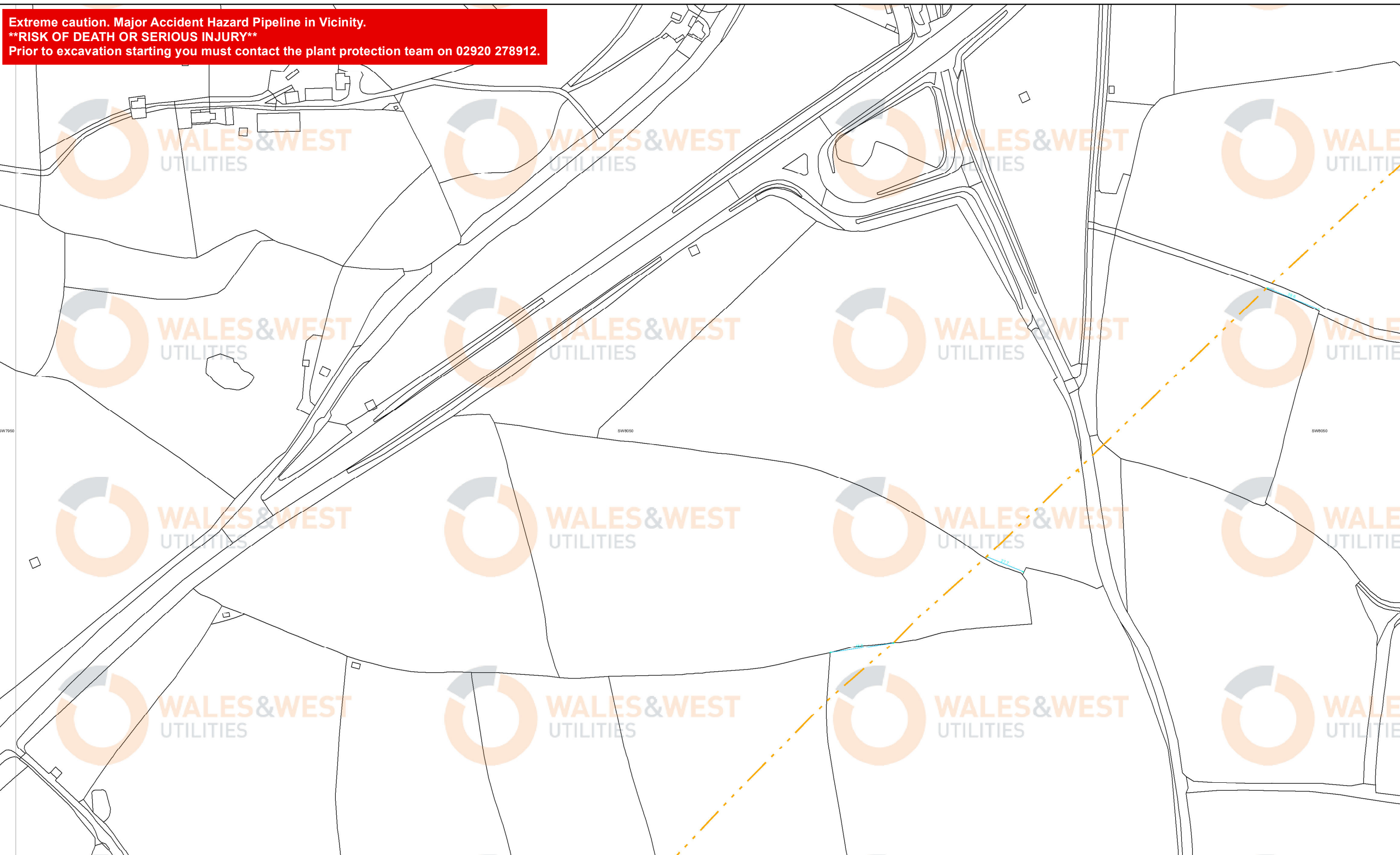
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**\*\*RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY\*\***  
 Prior to excavation starting you must contact the plant protection team on 02920 278912.



Scale	1 : 2500@A3
User ID	Danielle.Thomas
Date	11/08/2017
Grid Ref:	Easting: 180479 Northing: 50632
<b>NRSWA Response</b>	

Low Pressure	IGT/Other Polygon
Medium Pressure	Contact Zones
Intermediate Pressure	NTS Pipeline
High Pressure	

Some examples of Plant Items:

Valve	Depth of Cover	Syphon	Diameter Change	Material Change
-------	----------------	--------	-----------------	-----------------

0 65 130 Meters

**TITLE:**

The plan shows those pipes owned by Wales & West Utilities (WU) in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). The information shown on this plan is derived from historic information and may have involved re-scaling plans, and the accuracy of it cannot be guaranteed. Service pipes, valves, syphons, stub connections, etc. may not be shown but their presence should be anticipated. No warranties are therefore given in respect of it. WU its employees and contractors do not accept any liability for any inaccuracy or incompleteness in it.

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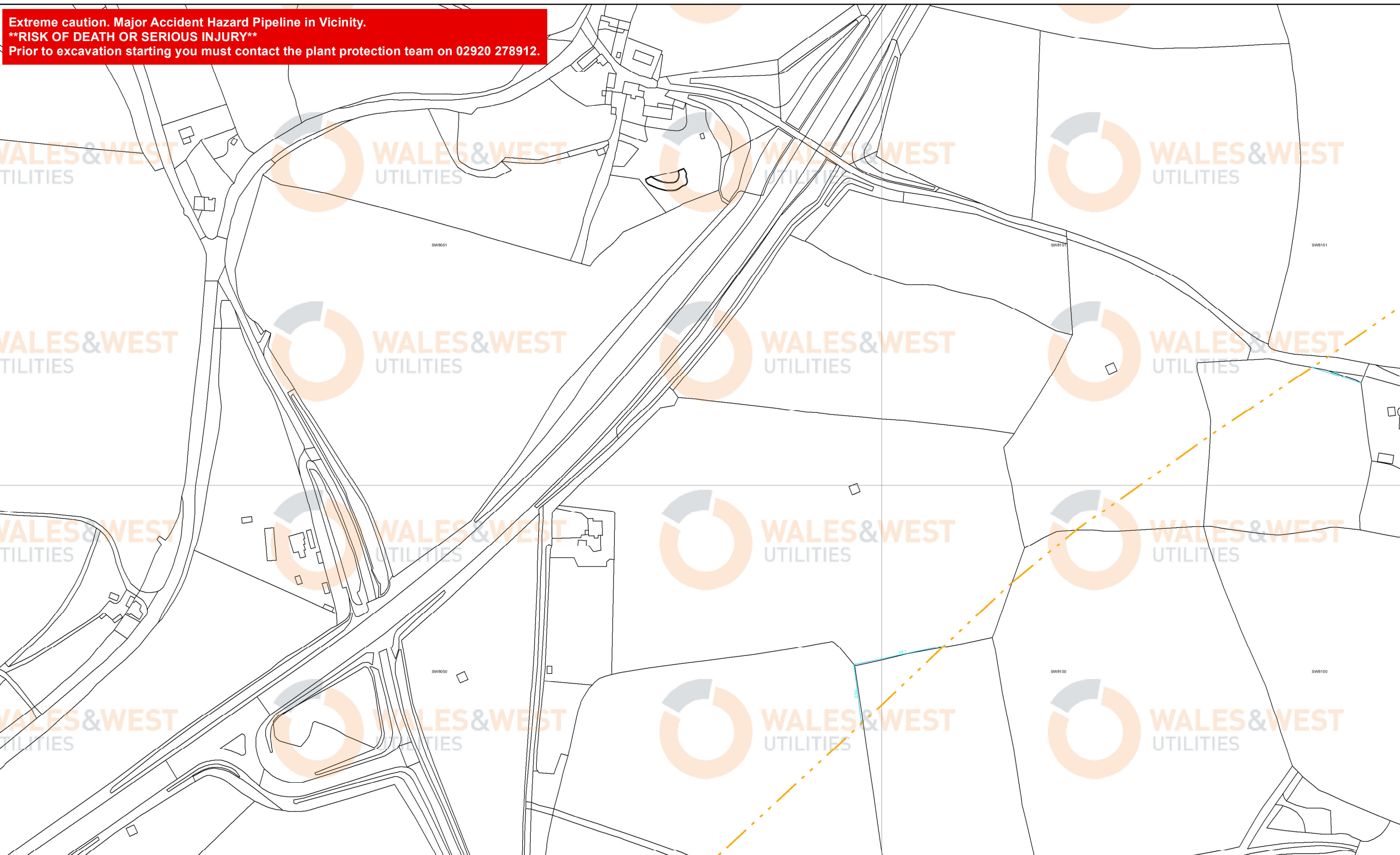
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**Extreme caution. Major Accident Hazard Pipeline in Vicinity.**  
**\*\*RISK OF DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY\*\***  
 Prior to excavation starting you must contact the plant protection team on 02920 278912.



Scale	1 : 2500@A3
User ID	Danielle.Thomas
Date	11/08/2017
Grid Ref:	Easting: 180873 Northing: 51038
<b>NRSWA Response</b>	

Low Pressure	IGT/Other Polygon
Medium Pressure	Contact Zones
Intermediate Pressure	NTS Pipeline
High Pressure	

Some examples of Plant Items:

Valve	Depth of Cover	Syphon	Diameter Change	Material Change
-------	----------------	--------	-----------------	-----------------

**TITLE:**

The plan shows those pipes owned by Wales & West Utilities (WU) in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). The information shown on this plan is derived from historic information and may have involved re-scaling plans, and the accuracy of it cannot be guaranteed. Service pipes, valves, syphons, stub connections, etc. may not be shown but their presence should be anticipated. No warranties are therefore given in respect of it. WU its employees and contractors do not accept any liability for any inaccuracy or incompleteness in it.

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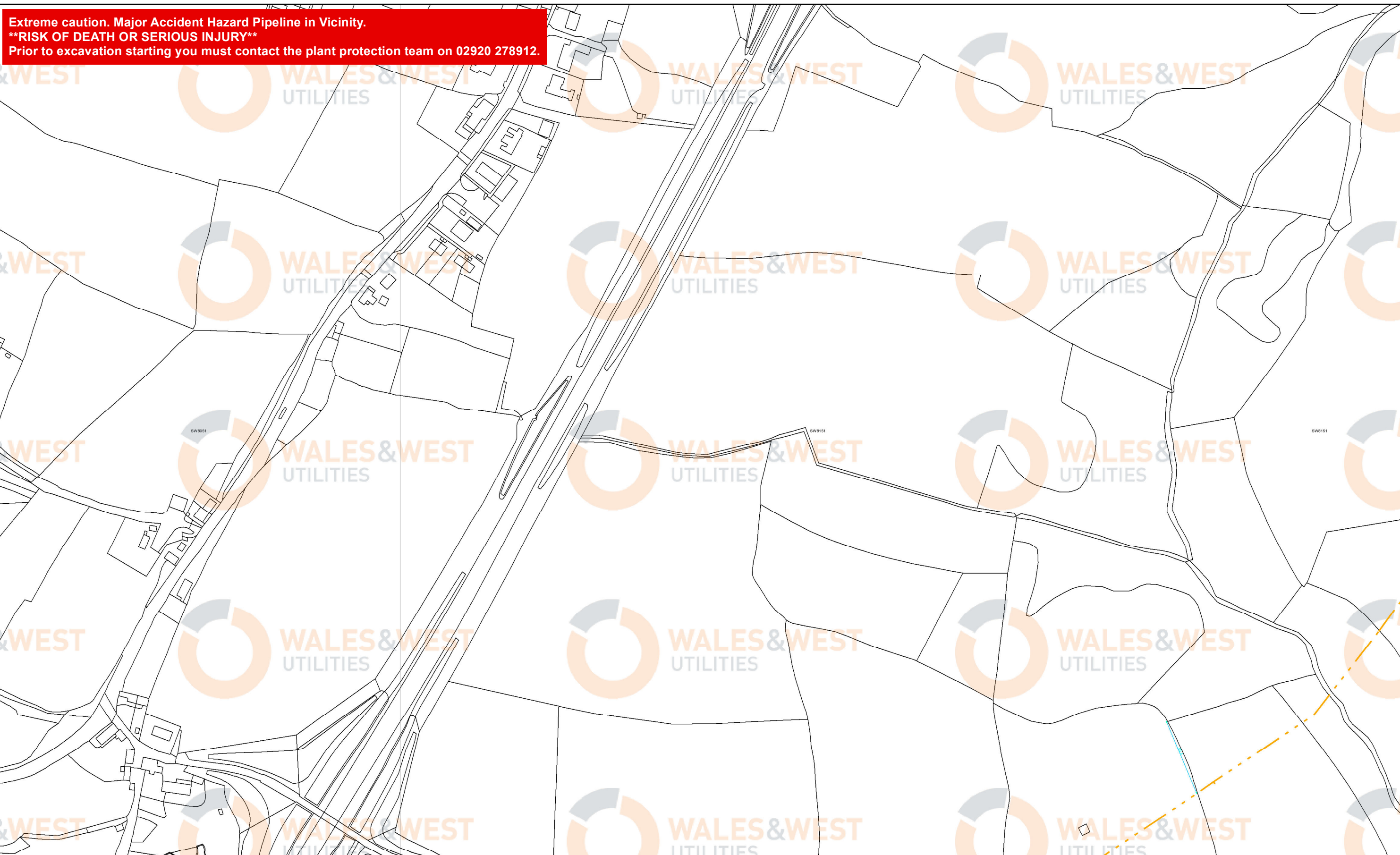
**WALES & WEST UTILITIES**

Wales and West Utilities Ltd., Wales and West House, Spooner Close, Celtic Springs, Coedkernew, Newport, NP10 8FZ

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Scale	1 : 2500@A3
User ID	Danielle.Thomas
Date	11/08/2017
Grid Ref:	Easting: 181210 Northing: 51512
<b>NRSWA Response</b>	

Low Pressure	IGT/Other Polygon
Medium Pressure	Contact Zones
Intermediate Pressure	NTS Pipeline
High Pressure	

Some examples of Plant Items:

Valve	Depth of Cover	Syphon	Diameter Change	Material Change
-------	----------------	--------	-----------------	-----------------

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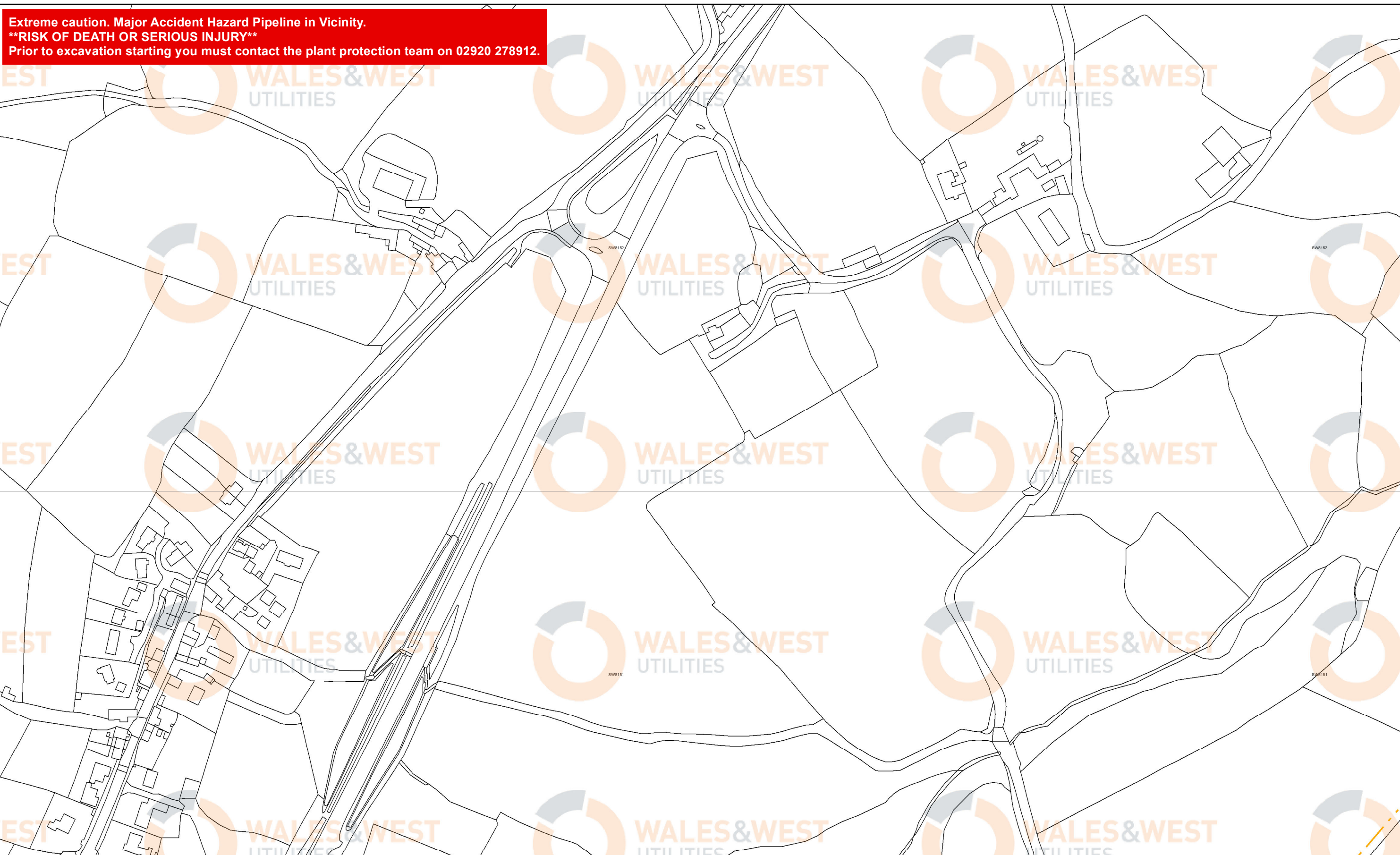
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Scale	1 : 2500@A3
User ID	Danielle.Thomas
Date	11/08/2017
Grid Ref:	Easting: 181506 Northing: 52042
<b>NRSWA Response</b>	

Low Pressure	IGT/Other Polygon
Medium Pressure	Contact Zones
Intermediate Pressure	NTS Pipeline
High Pressure	

Some examples of Plant Items:

Valve	Depth of Cover	Syphon	Diameter Change	Material Change
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**TITLE:**

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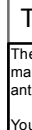
Scale	1 : 2500@A3
User ID	Danielle.Thomas
Date	11/08/2017
Grid Ref:	Easting: 181804 Northing: 52457
<b>NRSWA Response</b>	

Low Pressure	IGT/Other Polygon
Medium Pressure	Contact Zones
Intermediate Pressure	NTS Pipeline
High Pressure	

Some examples of Plant Items:

Valve	Depth of Cover	Syphon	Diameter Change	Material Change
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**TITLE:**

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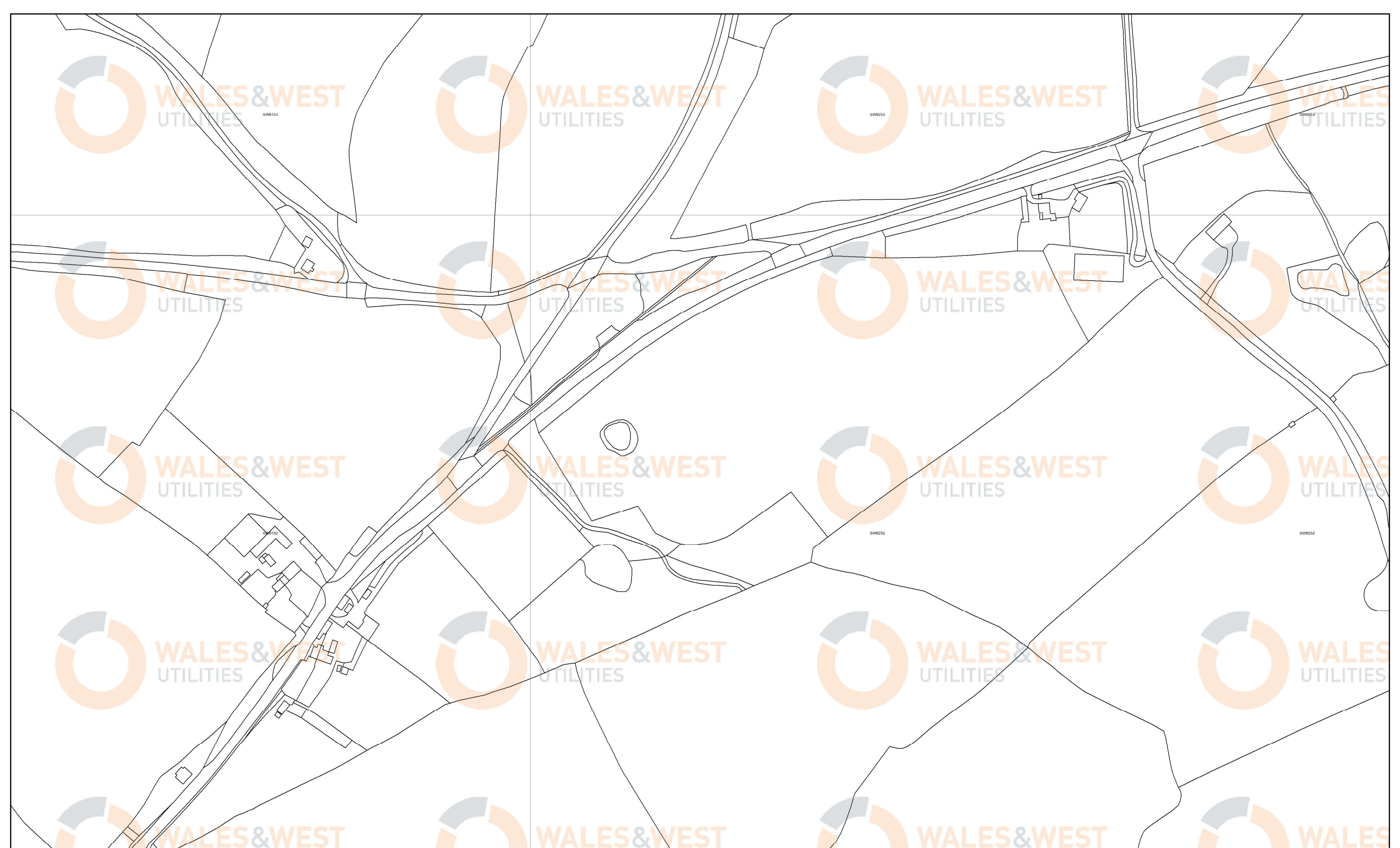
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








Scale	1 : 2500@A3
User ID	Danielle.Thomas
Date	11/08/2017
Grid Ref:	Easting: 182121 Northing: 52845
NRSWA Response	

 Low Pressure	 IGT/Other Polygon
 Medium Pressure	 Contact Zones
 Intermediate Pressure	 NTS Pipeline
 High Pressure	

Some examples of Plant Items:


 Valve	 Depth of Cover	 Syphon	 Diameter Change	 Material Change
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**TITLE:**

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