

A30 Chiverton to Carland Cross Environmental Statement

**Volume 6 Document Ref 6.4 ES Appendix 4.2
Responses to scoping opinion**

HA551502-ARP-EGN-SW-RP-LE-000010

C01 | A3

22/08/18

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

Table of Contents

	Pages
4 APPENDIX 4.2	i
4.2 Scoping Opinion Comments and Responses	i
 Table of Tables	
Table 4-1 Scoping Opinion Comments, Actions and Outcomes	ii

4 APPENDIX 4.2

4.2 Scoping Opinion Comments and Responses

- 4.2.1 In August 2017 a Scoping Opinion was sought from the Planning Inspectorate (PINS). An environmental Scoping Report was submitted to PINS by Highways England under Regulation 10 of the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017. It set out the proposed scope of works and methods to be applied in carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the proposed structure of the Environmental Statement (ES).
- 4.2.2 The Scoping Report was issued to 66 bodies by PINS, of which 21 consultees replied by the statutory deadline. A Scoping Opinion was received from PINS on 20 September 2017. Table 1.1 contains all the comments received in the Scoping Opinion, the action to be undertaken following the comments, and the subsequent outcome of these actions (how they have been addressed or incorporated in the ES).

Table 4-1 Scoping Opinion Comments, Actions and Outcomes

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	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. [p.10]	The figures of the ES include labels and incorporate the comments.
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	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. [p.10]	Figure 1.3 – Environmental Constraints Plan shows the WHS Plans show all the required information
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	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. [p.10]	Chapter 2 includes a detailed description of all components of the scheme
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	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. [p.10]	The project description to ensure all works for which consent is sought is included with figures and drawings within Chapter 2 of the ES.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	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. [p.10]	The project description is sub-divided into junctions, this is deemed appropriate.
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	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.[p.11]	Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage in the ES identifies the barrow features. Barrows both scheduled and otherwise are identified in the ES and accompanying figures. It should be noted that some SAMs group a number of barrows under a single designation reference (for example NHLE SM 1020758 at Carland Cross comprises 5 separate barrows).
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'. [p.11] 	Chapter 2 project description of the ES provides a detailed description which has taken account the points raised.
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	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. [p.11]	The ES has been updated with the location of the noise bunding within the noise assessment chapter and project description. Described in Table 11-10

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	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. [p.11]	Chapter 2 Project Description of the ES has been updated to include demolition locations of structures.
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	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. [p.11]	Chapter 10 Materials takes account of these comments
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	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. [p.11]	The buildability details available at this time are not clearly developed as a contractor is not yet on board. The ES describes the assumed construction details. ES now refers to demolition rather than decommissioning. Demolition has been scoped out as it is neither feasible or desirable
Description of the Proposed Development	PINS	The Applicant should ensure that all terms used in the ES are also present in the glossary. [p.12]	Terms are included in Ch 19 Glossary
Description of the Proposed Development: Alternatives	PINS	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. [p.12]	Ch 3 details alternatives and selection criteria. Comparison of environmental effects is contained in Volume 7 Document Ref 7.6.
Description of the Proposed Development: Alternatives	PINS	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'). [p.12]	All text relevant to alternative and preferred option selection is contained within Ch 3 Consideration of Alternatives.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
Description of the Proposed Development: Flexibility	PINS	The Applicant's attention is drawn to the Inspectorate's Advice Note 9 'Using the 'Rochdale Envelope'1, which provides additional details on the recommended approach.	Volume 6 Document 6.4 Appendix 4.2 presents an assessment of the Limits of Deviation
Description of the Proposed Development: Flexibility	PINS	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. 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. [p.12]	Proposed scheme parameters suitably narrowed to allow an appropriate level of assessment. Two appendices describing alternatives indicate that there would be no material change if these alternatives were developed (Appendix 4.3, Appendix 4.4)
EIA Approach and Topic Areas	PINS	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. [p.14]	No material change, ES based on Scoping Opinion
EIA Approach and Topic Areas	PINS	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. [p.14]	Topics scoped out are explained in Ch 4 Approach to Environmental Assessment
EIA Approach and Topic Areas	PINS	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. [p.14]	Chapters 5 to 14 provide a table of summary of residual effects, the proposed mitigation measures, any remedial measures where necessary. Chapter 4 details how requirements are secured through DCO

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Relevant NPSs	PINS	The NPSs may include environmental requirements for NSIPs, which Applicant's should address within their ES. The designated NPS relevant to the transport sector is the National Networks NPS (NNNPS). [p.14]	Chapters 5 to 14 each include reference to NNNPS
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Scope of assessment	PINS	<p>The Inspectorate recommends that in order to assist the decision-making process, the Applicant uses tables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To demonstrate how the assessment has taken account of this Opinion. • To identify and collate the residual effects after mitigation for each of the specialist topics, including matters relevant to interrelationship 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. 	<p>This appendix demonstrates where and how the Opinion has been taken into account;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chapters 5 to 14 provide a table of summary of residual effects, the proposed mitigation measures, any remedial measures where necessary. - Chapter 15 tabulates cumulative matters relevant to interrelationship and cumulation effects - Descriptions of the European sites are included within the HRA report (in the form of summaries of the citations) as it is being presented as a standalone document. Where relying on mitigation this is being summarized within the HRA report cross referencing the CEMP where further details exist, and referencing the relevant requirement in the draft DCO.
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Scope of assessment	PINS	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	The ES assesses effects from the works which form the proposed development as listed in Schedule 1 (authorised development) of the draft DCO (Volume 3, Document Ref 3.1).

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		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. [p.15]	There is no associated development that could be defined as an additional NSIP as defined by s22 of the Planning Act 2008. The Explanatory Memorandum (Volume 3, Document Ref 3.2) sets out the schemes qualification as an NSIP.
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Scope of assessment	PINS	<p>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.</p> <p>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. [p.15]</p>	The ES includes details on the traffic and transport modelling and figures used in the assessment. Limitations included in in the ES.
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Scope of assessment	PINS	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 DCO application. [p.15]	<p>The EMP takes into account the construction and maintenance phases which will be developed by the contractor into a CEMP.</p> <p>Chapter 2 Project Description of the ES includes the construction and maintenance phases.</p> <p>The ES includes a lighting strategy in Appendix 4,4</p>
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Scope of assessment	PINS	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. [p.16]	Appendix 12.1 of ES Chapter 12 provides a Health Impact Assessment, whilst the ES Chapter 12 provides a summary of its findings, which also help inform an assessment of amenity effects.
EIA Approach and Topic	PINS	Wales and West Utilities in their scoping consultation response have supplied plans showing where pipes and equipment are and are not present.	Chapter 2 provided a high level description of the utilities diversion.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
Areas: Scope of assessment		The Applicant should consider the location of these assets in undertaking the various assessments as part of the ES. [p.16]	Utilities within the red line boundary have been identified as part of the engineering assessment and full consultations with utilities organisations have occurred. The ES does not need to consider further
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Baseline Scenario	PINS	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. [p.16]	Chapters 5 to 14 present a baseline section in each chapter which describes the current baseline environment without the proposed development.
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Forecasting methods of evidence	PINS	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. [p.16]	Chapters 5 to 14 have incorporated details of survey timescales.
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Forecasting methods of evidence	PINS	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. [p.16]	Chapter 4 of the ES presents the overarching methodology. Further details of topic methodologies are provided within chapters 5 to 14.
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Forecasting methods of evidence	PINS	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.	Chapters 5 to 14 each include a limitations sections if appropriate.
EIA Approach and Topic Areas:	PINS	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,	The ES provides a detailed assessment of resulting noise from

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
Residues and emissions		where relevant. This information should be provided in a clear and consistent fashion and may be integrated into the topic based assessments. [p.17]	construction and operation of the scheme. The ES includes type and quantity of residues and emissions within the road drainage and water environment, air quality, geology and soils, noise and vibration, climate change and materials chapters.
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Residues and emissions	PINS	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. [p.17]	Noted. No action required. EMF is not included in the ES.
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Residues and emissions	PINS	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.[p.17]	Chapter 10 Materials of the ES considers impacts associated with increased transport movement, on the local road network based on assumptions of material transportation at this stage. Chapter 5 Air Quality and Chapter 11 Noise takes account of increased transport movements
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Mitigation	PINS	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. [p.17]	Chapters 5 to 14 provide a table of summary of residual effects, and explains the proposed mitigation measures which are DCO requirements
EIA Approach and Topic Areas:	PINS	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	Likelihood of the occurrence of major accidents / hazards has been

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
Vulnerability to risks of major accidents/disaster		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. [p.18]	considered within individual chapters where relevant. A flood Risk Assessment has been produced (Volume 6 Document Ref 6.4 Appendix 13.2)
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Transboundary Effects	PINS	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. [p.18]	Covered in Chapter 4, of the ES
EIA Approach and Topic Areas: Transboundary Effects	PINS	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. [p.18]	Covered in Chapter 4 of the ES
EIA Approach and Topic Areas	PINS	A reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments must be included in the ES. [p.18]	See footnotes and end of Chapters 5-14
Air Quality	PINS	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 ³ , traffic modelling, the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Highways England interim advice notes (IANs) and the NNNPS.[p.19]	The air quality chapter assesses construction dust following the DMRB methodology, the method is otherwise unchanged from that set out in the scoping report..
Air Quality	PINS	The Scoping Report sets out 'standard mitigation measures' which may be implemented. 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 that dust and air quality complaints will be recorded; however, there is no reference to any	The recommended mitigation measures are included in the CEMP.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		corrective action that will be taken to address such issues and/or how the action will be recorded. [p.19]	
Air Quality	PINS	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. [p.20]	Chapter 5, section 5.6 presents the methodology for air quality.
Air Quality	PINS	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. [p.20]	Chapter 5, section 5.6 presents the methodology for air quality. The assessment is based on an opening year of 2023 and a future year of 2038 as predicted by the traffic modelling for the scheme. Highways England projections for emission factors in 2023 are used for the opening year and projected emission factors for 2030 (with is the furthest available information) are used for the future year of 2038.
Air Quality	PINS	Construction Dust The assessment should include consideration of dust emission associated with all relevant construction activities. The sensitivity of receptors to dust should be discussed and agreed with Cornwall Council. 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.20]	Construction impacts have been screened and assessed where necessary using the DMRB guidance which is appropriate for roads schemes. Where mitigation is required mitigation measures are recommended in the CEMP.
Air Quality	PINS	Diffusion tubes and NO _x 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	Monitoring data included in the assessment is included in Volume 6 Document ref 6.4 ES Appendix 5.4.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		agree with Cornwall Council whether the diffusion tube monitoring undertaken to date is sufficient for the purposes of the assessment.	
Air Quality	PINS	<p>Receptors</p> <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.21]</p>	Details of selected receptors are provided in Volume 6 Document ref 6.4 ES Appendix 5.3.
Air Quality	PINS	<p>Monitoring</p> <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.21]</p>	Results of the air quality assessment are provided in chapter 5 of the ES
Air Quality	PINS	<p>Assessment</p> <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.21]</p>	Results of the air quality assessment are provided in chapter 5 of the ES.
Cultural Heritage	PINS	<p>Study Area</p> <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>	The ES explains the rationale for the selection of the study area. This is based on DMRB methodology which is an accepted standard for historic environment assessment.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		<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 and vegetative screening. 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.22]</p>	<p>Consultation responses did not identify this as problematic.</p> <p>A ZVI was produced for the LVIA chapter and used for heritage assessment. The ZVI figure appears in the LVIA chapter and is cross-referenced in the heritage chapter.</p>
Cultural Heritage	PINS	<p>Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS)</p> <p>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. [p.23]</p>	<p>Assessment of effects on WHS considered in ES at Chapter 6.11 and in Chapter 7 Landscape. Chapter 11 Noise, maps show decrease in noise level within WHS.</p>
Cultural Heritage	PINS	<p>Scheduled Monuments and Grade II listed assets</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>The listed milestone NHLE 1140923 will be relocated 6m north in order to maintain its position in respect of the A30 following re-alignment. ES identifies slight adverse effect from relocation. CEMP details measures to safeguard the milestone pending relocation.</p>
Cultural Heritage	PINS	<p>Geophysical Survey</p> <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</p>	<p>Post-consent investigations will form part of the scheme mitigation.</p> <p>Statement of Common Ground and CEMP to be supplied as DCO application documents. CEMP to signpost an Archaeological Mitigation</p>

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		draft/outline version of any WSI should be appended to the ES. 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.23]	Strategy (AMS) to include the detailed approach to mitigation. AMS to be produced at detailed design stage and agreed with Cornwall Council (and if appropriate Historic England).
Cultural Heritage	PINS	<p>Defining value of assets</p> <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.24]</p>	<p>Rationale for defining value of assets is laid out in ES at section 6.6</p> <p>The value of heritage assets is determined according to accepted criteria set out in DMRB, and supported by the guidance set out in Conservation Principles (2008)</p> <p>Consultation responses did not identify this as problematic.</p>
Cultural Heritage	PINS	<p>Guidance</p> <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.24]</p>	Most recent HE guidance (2017) has been followed in the assessment and referenced in the ES at 6.3.24
Cultural Heritage	PINS	<p>Historic Hedgerows</p> <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</p>	<p>Historic hedgerow effects considered in relevant chapters (ecology/landscape) and cross-reference under heritage.</p> <p>A more detailed assessment will be carried out at detailed design.</p>

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		clarified in the ES and agreed with relevant consultees regarding the impact on and the setting of the WHS. 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 interrelated effects to arise, eg with regards to biodiversity and LVIA, should be considered. [p.24]	
Biodiversity	PINS	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 coordinated with the EIA, to avoid duplication of information between assessments. [p.8]	HRA progressed in consultation with NE (and CC for information).
Biodiversity	PINS	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. [p.26]	Through consultation with Natural England, the scoping out of these surveys was agreed in a meeting between Natural England and Arup under the DAS contract on 27/11/2017. Details can be found in the Statement of Common Grounds.
Biodiversity	PINS	Specific surveys for Species of Principal Importance. 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. 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.27]	Through consultation with Natural England, the scoping out of specific surveys for Species of Principal Importance was agreed in a meeting between Natural England and Arup under the DAS contract on 27/11/2017. Natural England agreed that assessment at a habitat level would be sufficient. Details can be found in the Statement of Common Grounds
Biodiversity	PINS	Study Area: The Inspectorate suggests that the chosen study area(s) is agreed with Natural England and Cornwall Council and justified in the ES. [p.27]	Through consultation with Natural England, the study areas agreed in a meeting between Natural England and Arup under the DAS contract on

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
			27/11/2017. Details can be found in the Statement of Common Grounds
Biodiversity	PINS	<p>Study Area:</p> <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'. 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.27]</p>	All areas within the study area have now been accessed for purposes of surveys, as detailed within the Chapter 8.
Biodiversity	PINS	<p>Ecological Receptors:</p> <p>The Inspectorate notes from Table 7.8 that bat populations have been valued as a 'county/ regional' receptor. 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 (EPS). [p.27]</p>	<p>In-line with CIEEM guidance, when determining the importance of a species population, contextual information about distribution and abundance is fundamental. As such, a small population of a species such as common pipistrelle, that is common and widespread in Cornwall, would be ascribed a lower value than a rarer species with restricted distribution in the South West, such as barbastelle. It does not follow that all EPS are of European value.</p>
Biodiversity	PINS	<p>Designated Sites:</p> <p>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. [p.28]</p>	Through consultation with Natural England, the study areas for designated sites agreed in a meeting between Natural England and Arup under the DAS contract on

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
			27/11/2017. Details can be found in the Statement of Common Grounds
Biodiversity	PINS	<p>Cornwall Roadside Verge Inventory (CRVI) sites: 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'.</p> <p>The nature of the impact should be described (eg land take) and assessed in the ES. [p.28]</p>	CRVIs are now illustrated on the relevant figure within the ES and assessed appropriately within the Chapter 8.
Biodiversity	PINS	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. [p.28]	This information is included in the ES
Biodiversity	PINS	<p>Habitat loss/fragmentation:</p> <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</p> <p>NE, the EA, Cornwall Council and the Wildlife Trust, as appropriate. [p.28]</p>	Habitat loss and fragmentation is fully assessed and quantified within Chapter 8. Mitigation and enhancement has been agreed within Natural England as described within the Statement of Common Grounds.
Biodiversity	PINS	<p>Felling of Trees</p> <p>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. [p.28]</p>	No ancient woodland is to be lost due to the Scheme. Included within ecology chapter of ES and discussions and agreements around the loss of a HPI woodland are captured within the Natural England Statement of Common Grounds.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
Biodiversity	PINS	<p>DMRB guidance and Standards</p> <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 UK5.</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.29]</p>	The Assessment methodology has clearly been set out in Chapter 8 of the ES.
Biodiversity	PINS	<p>Protected Species Licencing</p> <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.29]</p>	The ecological assessment of protected species identifies species for which a protected licence will be required. Draft Protected Species Licence will be drafted in agreement with Natural England and made available during examination, along with LoNIs.
Biodiversity	PINS	<p>Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)</p> <p>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. 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. [p.29]</p>	Consultation with NE has been integral to the development of the HRA. This is documented in the Statement of Common Ground
Biodiversity	PINS	Any ecological sites sensitive to air quality and likely to experience impacts from the Proposed	Consultation with NE has been integral to the development of the

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		Development should be discussed and agreed with Natural England (NE) (p20).	HRA, particularly relating to air quality effects of European Sites within the affected road network. This is documented in the Statement of Common Ground
Biodiversity	PINS	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 (p38).	NE have been fully consulted on ecological assessment as captured within the SOCG.
Landscape and Visual Effects	PINS	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.31]	The Landscape and other mitigation proposals are illustrated on the Volume 6, Document 6.3 Figure 7.6 Environmental Masterplans
Landscape and Visual Effects	PINS	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 verification work. 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.31]	A ZTV has been produced in accordance with the methodology set out in Volume 6, Document 6.2 Chapter 7 LVIA and includes accurate Lidar terrain data, built form and substantial areas of vegetation. It is shown in Volume 6 Document 6.3, Figure 7.1 Visibility and Viewpoints. The Study Area has been defined in the LVIA chapter
Landscape and Visual Effects	PINS	Visual Receptors 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 and Visual receptors have been agreed through engagement with Cornwall Council. Natural England were consulted on this, but declined to comment due to land of Nationally Designated

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		landscape from which there may be long distance views of the Proposed Development (for example the Cornwall AONB). [p.32]	landscapes within the study area. The AONB was scoped out by the AONB unit on the grounds that it was 5km from the Scheme. Receptors within the AONB, Heritage Coast and Open Access Land at St Agnes were included in the Assessment for completeness
Landscape and Visual Effects	PINS	Sensitivity of receptors The Applicant should also agree the sensitivity of the landscape and visual receptors with Cornwall Council. [p.32]	Sensitivity of receptors has been clearly set out in Tables within the assessment and these were shared with Cornwall Council. No comment was received
Landscape and Visual Effects	PINS	Guidance and standards 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)7 have both been used to inform the impact assessment. It should be confirmed where professional judgement has been utilised in the assessment.	The Assessment is based on DMRB Guidance, but also draws on GLVIA3 and other guidance as set out in the LVVIA Chapter.
Landscape and Visual Effects	PINS	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. [p.33]	Over 12km of new Cornish hedgerows are proposed in the Environmental Masterplans. These comprise planted and seeded types. The detail design of of these and other landscape elements would be agreed via a requirement , but the intention is to use Cornwall Council and Cornwall Wildlife Trust Guidance for the design.
Landscape and Visual Effects	PINS	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.	The Environmental Masterplans have been discussed with Cornwall Council and amendments made in accordance with comments received. The detailed design and

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		<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.33]</p>	<p>implementation of these elements would be secured through a DCO requirement in agreement with Cornwall Council.</p>
Landscape and Visual Effects	PINS	<p>The Inspectorate recommends that the ES assesses impacts associated with the proposed lighting (during both construction and operation). [p.33]</p>	<p>The effects of construction and operational lighting have been assessed in the LVIA. An alternative scheme with proposed lighting at Chiverton Junction has been assessed Volume 6 Document Ref 6.4 ES Appendix 4.4 Assessment of lighting variation</p>
Landscape and Visual Effects	PINS	<p>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.</p> <p>Locations of the photomontages should be agreed with Cornwall Council. [p.33]</p>	<p>It was agreed with Cornwall Council that 11 of the proposed Assessment Viewpoints would be photomontages. Further engagement with Historic England and Cornwall Council has led to the inclusion of photomontages from an additional three viewpoints.</p>
Landscape and Visual Effects	PINS	<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 trees and assess the potential effects on visual amenity. Any inter-related effects (for example, on ecological receptors) should be considered. Should the loss of TPO trees be required this should be agreed with Cornwall Council and NE. [p.33]</p>	<p>There is a TPO (North Plantation) at Chainage 3,400 to Chainage 3,850. A drainage ditch will necessitate the loss of some of the trees within this protected woodland. The effects of this have been assessed. Volume 6 Document Reference 6.4 Appendix 7.6 Arboricultural Impact Assessment accounts for special measures to allow for the protection of larger more valued trees within</p>

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
			this woodland. Volume 6, Document 6.3 Figure 7.6 Environmental Masterplan sheet 8 of 21 shows replacement planting, the detail of which will be agreed with Cornwall Council as part of a DCO Requirement.
Landscape and Visual Effects	PINS	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. Specifically the impact on the setting of the WHS. [p.34]	The impacts on hedgerows and the setting of the WHS have been assessed. The scheme would necessitate the loss of approximately 650m of Cornish hedgerow. Over 12km of new Cornish Hedgerow is proposed to mitigate for the loss of these elements, to mitigate landscape and visual effects and to integrate the scheme into the landscape.
Noise and Vibration	PINS	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. 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. In line with the DMRB, the Applicant is encouraged to consult with the Local Environmental Health Officer on the appropriateness of the study area and identification of sensitive receptors. [p.35]	The CCC EHO has been consulted to agree the methodology (and assessment locations). The study area is as defined in HD 213/11 for highways assessment.
Noise and Vibration	PINS	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.	The effects of noise and vibration on ecological receptors have been considered in Volume 6 Document Ref 6.2 ES Chapter 8 Biodiversity. This has been informed by the noise impact assessment data obtained for the noise and vibration assessment.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		Inter-relationships with other technical assessments should be considered - for example, noise impacts on the setting of heritage assets. [p.36]	
Noise and Vibration	PINS	<p>Baseline</p> <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.36]</p>	The baseline survey results are described in Appendix Volume 6 Doc Ref 6.4 S Appendix 11.2.
Noise and Vibration	PINS	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.36]	Construction and operational noise mitigation is described in Section 11.9 of Volume 6 Document Ref 6.2 ES Chapter 11 Noise and vibration.
Noise and Vibration	PINS	<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 of any proposed monitoring arrangements. This should confirm how the monitoring would be secured in the DCO. [p.36]</p>	Arrangements for operational monitoring are described in Section 11.11 of Volume 6 Document Ref 6.2 ES Chapter 11 Noise and vibration.
Noise and Vibration	PINS	<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 nighttime 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>	Cornwall Council have recommended a Section 61 (of the Control of Pollution Act 1974) application to agree appropriate controls and protocols, this would include any agreed noise limits.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		<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.37]</p>	
Noise and Vibration	PINS	<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.</p> <p>The Inspectorate advises the Applicant to discuss and agree with Cornwall Council which buildings should be included in the assessment. [p.37]</p>	Section 11.10 (Assessment of Effects) of Volume 6 Document Ref 6.2 ES Chapter 11 Noise and vibration describes construction vibration effects in terms of effects on occupants of buildings as well as the potential for building damage and how this would be controlled.
Noise and Vibration	PINS	<p>The Inspectorate notes that the Applicant references the use of the Noise Policy Statements 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.38]</p>	Section 11.5 of Volume 6 Document Ref 6.2 ES Chapter 11 Noise and vibration describes assessment criteria for noise and vibration which includes LOAEL and SOAEL thresholds.
Noise and Vibration	PINS	<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.38]</p>	Section 11.8 of Volume 6 Document Ref 6.2 ES Chapter 11 Noise and vibration considers construction traffic noise impacts.
People and Communities	PINS	<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.39]</p>	Table 1 of ES Chapter 12 presents study areas and these are reflected in the relevant ES Figures 12.1-8.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
People and Communities	PINS	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. These should be depicted on a map and agreed with the County tourism officer. [p.40]	A meeting with the Cornwall Council Economic Development (tourism) and Visit Cornwall was held on 11 May 2018 when tourism and recreation facilities and the approach to assessment were discussed and agreed (see Statement of Common Ground). Tourism and Recreation Receptors and Tourism and Recreation Assessment are considered in ES Chapter 12.
People and Communities	PINS	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. [p.40]	Table 1 of ES Chapter 12 presents study areas and Tourism and Recreation Receptors and Tourism and Recreation Assessment are considered in ES Chapter 12.
People and Communities	PINS	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.[p.40]	A meeting with the Cornwall Council Economic Development (tourism) and Visit Cornwall was held on 11 May 2018 when tourism and recreation facilities and the approach to assessment were discussed and agreed (see Statement of Common Ground). Tourism and Recreation Receptors and Tourism and Recreation Assessment are considered in ES Chapter 12.
People and Communities	PINS	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. The ES should set out how these impacts will be assessed in the absence of any specific DMRB methodology. [p.40]	Table 1 of ES Chapter 12 presents study areas and Chapter 12 sets out the potential impacts on land and property, as well as explaining the assessment methodology.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
People and Communities	PINS	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. [p.40]	Appropriate cross referencing is provided throughout ES Chapter 12, including to other relevant sections such as Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
People and Communities	PINS	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. [p.40]	Appropriate cross referencing is provided throughout ES Chapter 12, including to other relevant sections of the ES as well as to external data sources such as the 2011 Census.
People and Communities	PINS	Any road closures and diversion routes need to be described and assessed within the ES. [p.41]	ES Chapter 12 considers effects on all travellers including WCH. This includes identifying routes that interact with the scheme, proposed stopping up, diversions and new routes.
People and Communities	PINS	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. [p.41]	ES Chapter 12 considers effects taking into account both the existing A30 and proposed scheme.
People and Communities	PINS	Public Health England in their response to Scoping Consultation suggested the widening of the scope of this chapter to include health. 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.	Appendix 12.1 of ES Chapter 12 provides a Health Impact Assessment, whilst the ES Chapter 12 provides a summary of its findings, which also help inform an assessment of amenity effects.
Road Drainage and the Water Environment	PINS	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 not justify this. Other distances used for the study area are 'approximate'. The Inspectorate recommends that the study areas are agreed with the EA and Cornwall Council and fully justified in the ES. [p.43]	Added to ES Chapter 13, Section 13.3 Study Area. No response from statutory consultees so assume agreement. Justification added

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
Road Drainage and the Water Environment	PINS	The Inspectorate stresses the need for early discussions with the EA regarding the FRA. The Applicant should agree the scope of the FRA with the EA and ensure that up to date and appropriate climate change allowances ⁹ 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.43]	A FRA has been produced, the EA are currently reviewing the document. To be added to SoCG when agreed.
Road Drainage and the Water Environment	PINS	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. 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.43]	Outcomes of Chapter 13 assessment indicate that with the proposed mitigation in place the project poses a minimal risk of pollution to the water environment.
Road Drainage and the Water Environment	PINS	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. 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 WFD. [p.43]	A standalone WFD assessment has been completed for the Scheme. This is appended to the ES Water Chapter (13).
Road Drainage and the Water Environment	PINS	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.44]	Outcomes of Chapter 13 assessment indicate that with the proposed mitigation in place the project poses minimal risk of pollution from surface runoff to designated sites.

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
Road Drainage and the Water Environment	PINS	<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.44]</p>	All new or modified structures (culverts, crossings) are described in Chapter 13, Section 13.9.
Road Drainage and the Water Environment	PINS	<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.44]</p>	Definitions of magnitude, importance and significance included are provided within the ES.
Road Drainage and the Water Environment	PINS	<p>Paragraph 7.8.4.9 states 'Little is currently known regarding the existing and proposed drainage systems'.....'The use of Sustainable Drainage 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>SuDS features are shown on the Environmental Masterplans and assessed where appropriate in other relevant chapters.</p> <p>Drainage design discussions have already been undertaken with Cornwall Council and their comments incorporated. Consultation with the EA is ongoing. ES Chapter 13 includes a description and assessment of the drainage system..</p>

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		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.44]	
Road Drainage and the Water Environment	PINS	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.45]	The Health Impact Assessment can be found in Volume 6 Document Ref 6.4 Appendix 12.1
Road Drainage and the Water Environment	PINS	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.45]	Impacts on public water supplies are discussed in Chapter 13
Geology and soils	PINS	Potential need for detailed assessment noted depending on the results of a desk based assessment. Advised to agree need for detailed assessment with relevant consultees. Level of assessment to be justified in the ES and supported by evidence of agreement from consultees.	Contamination assessment shows there is no need for detailed quantitative assessments and this is fully justified within the ES. Nominal potential impacts will be mitigated. To date there has been no response from the EA in relation to contamination. Cornwall Council have provided information on potentially contaminated land and this has been incorporated into the assessment.
Geology and soils	PINS	'The effects on the agricultural resource of soils are considered within the Community and Private Assets chapter'. 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.46]	ES Chapter 12, People and Communities considers effects on agricultural land.
Geology and soils	PINS	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. [p.46]	The study area has been justified based on relevant guidance and through consideration of the likely impact. The study area has been increased to 1km for assessment of

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
			impacts to groundwater abstraction locations.
Geology and soils	PINS	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. 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.47]	The assessment has concluded that there will be a slight adverse impact on the Source protection Zone.
Geology and soils	PINS	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. 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.47]	Consulted with the Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS) to identify Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) or more recently termed County Geological Sites (CGS). RIGS/CGS are assigned locally and are therefore also considered 'locally important geological sites'.
Geology and soils	PINS	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. 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'. 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.48]	A preliminary assessment of the mining hazard undertaken by Cornwall Consultants Ltd through appropriate desk based study of their extensive in-house resources and defined potential 'high risk' areas. This has been supplemented with further non-intrusive geophysical surveys which has further refined the risk in certain areas. Recommendations have been made regarding further intrusive investigations.
Geology and soils	PINS	The Inspectorate notes the potential for impacts on soils, including erosion, compaction and devegetation. 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.	The assessment refers to the use of the engineering design, which includes adherence to MCHW Series 600 Earthworks and Series 3000 Landscape and Ecology. The Soils

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		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.48]	Management Plan will be developed as the scheme develops.
Geology and soils	PINS	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.48]	The assessment includes an assessment of the existing contamination on human health.
Materials	PINS	The ES should clearly set out the methodology including how significance of effect is determined. [p.49]	The Assessment Methodology is provided in Section 10.5 of the ES and includes a clear outline of the assessment method including how the baseline and extent of impacts have been identified. The significance of effect criteria is set out in Table 10-4.
Materials	PINS	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.49]	The chapter includes reference to Chapter 9 Geology and Soils and Chapter 11 Climate Change.
Materials	PINS	Paragraph 7.10.1.2 states that the study area will be 'the maximum physical extent of the Proposed Development'. 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. This should be clearly identified and justified in the ES with reference to a plan. [p.50]	The description of the study areas has been updated in Section 10.3. Two study areas have been set out, with reference to a plan for the initial study area. The second study area is a much wider scale as described in this section.
Materials	PINS	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. The ES should also	Waste disposal sites, material sourcing locations and likely transport routes have not been confirmed at the time of the assessment; potential sites have been identified and it has been

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		identify the likely routes used for the import/export and any impacts relating to this. [p.50]	confirmed that a combination of proximity principle and value for money will be used to determine suitable locations. Cornwall Council has provided a list of potential waste sites with existing capacity, and the consideration of these sites will be in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy and the Cornwall Local Plan.
Materials	PINS	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. 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.50]	Engagement has been ongoing between discipline leads throughout the production of the chapters to ensure consistency and understanding of impacts. Cross referencing has been provided where relevant.
Materials	PINS	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. 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. 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.50]	Confirmation of the quantity and type of material is not available at this stage, however an indication of the likely materials and how these will be reused/recycled on site or exported offsite has been provided in Table 10-12.
Materials	PINS	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> '. Potential impacts are then listed; however, the methodology section of the chapter does not set out how these impacts will be assessed. The ES should set out a clear methodology including how significance of effect is determined. [p.50]	Section 10.5 has been updated to provide further information as to how the significance of effect has been determined.
Materials	PINS	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	Further consultation with Cornwall Council has been undertaken. The

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		<p>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.51]</p>	<p>Council has confirmed that this is the most up to date available data and that an evidence review is being undertaken over the next year – this has been set out in Section 10.6. Assumptions have been provided with regards to the likely disposal sites for waste and preliminary information provided in Table 10-13.</p>
Materials	PINS	<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). 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. Furthermore, in terms of promoting and securing reuse of material, the interrelationship between plans should be explained. [p.51]</p>	<p>An outline SWMP has been produced and the interrelationship between plans has been set out in the Outline CEMP.</p>
Materials	PINS	<p>The Scoping Report refers to IAN 153/11¹² and states that <i>"it is not possible to provide detailed guidance on some aspects of the assessment 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. 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. The ES is required to clearly set out how significance is determined and how a potential significant effect is concluded. [p.51]</p>	<p>The methodology to determine the significance of environmental effects has been set out in Section 10.5.</p>
Climate Change	PINS	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The UK Climate Projections 2009 are available relative to a 1961-1990 baseline. In order to be consistent with climate projections, 1961-1990 will be the historical baseline climate period used for the assessment.</p>

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		relevant statutory consultees the most appropriate data sets for the assessment. [p.53]	UKCP09 are the latest climate change projections available for the UK.
Climate Change	PINS	Paragraph 7.11.5.2 of the Scoping Report states that processes for monitoring carbon emissions during construction and operation will be proposed. 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.53]	As detailed in the ES, Chapter 14, the scheme construction will be required to measure and report outturn emissions as part of standard Highways England requirements. It would be an objective within this process to review performance against that estimate in this ES and drive or increase reductions over those estimated in the 'Do Something' scenario. No monitoring during operation has been considered necessary by the climate change resilience assessment.
Climate Change	PINS	The CCR assessment is to be composed of two main parts - the assessment of climate hazards and the risk and resilience assessment. 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.54]	A mistake had occurred when editing this section and the list of climate hazards has been lost. The following climate hazards have been considered in the CCR assessment: high temperature low temperature, high precipitation low precipitation, humidity insolation (solar irradiation, storms/lightning strikes, and wind.
Climate Change	PINS	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. The Inspectorate therefore welcomes the Applicant's intention to consider (as part of the risk and resilience assessment) the need for additional	An assessment of climate change resilience has been included in the ES, in accordance with the revised Highways England guidance, detailed in MPI 57. No significant

Section of Scoping Opinion	Respondent	Scoping Opinion Comment (Note these include references to the Environmental Scoping Report)	Action
		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. 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.54]	climate change resilience effects have been identified. No additional climate change resilience measures have been proposed.
Climate Change	PINS	The Applicant should give careful consideration to those receptors which are most vulnerable to climate change. 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.54]	Details about the ICCI assessment and results and the approach to professional judgement have been summarised in Chapter 15 of the ES and further detailed in Appendix 15.2
Climate Change	PINS	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. [p.54]	Cornwall council has been consulted alongside other relevant statutory bodies as part of the PEIR consultation process.

If you need help accessing this or any other Highways England information, please call **0300 123 5000** and we will help you.

