

Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Anglian Water Services Limited

Consultation Compliance Checklist



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Glossary

Term	Definition
The Applicant	Anglian Water Services Limited
The Application	Referring to the application for a Development Consent Order
APFP Regulations	Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure Regulations (2009)
Core Consultation Zone	<p>A Core Consultation Zone first defined at Phase One consultation as being a zone which extends by a minimum distance of 1km from the centre point of the site area options. This also extends by a minimum of 200m from any infrastructure associated with the development, including a rising main to transfer waste water from Waterbeach to the new site. This principle has been applied as the consultation area has been refined following the site selection.</p> <p>Properties within the Core Consultation Zone have been directly sent consultation materials by post.</p>
DCLG Guidance	Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG, 2015)
Development Consent Order (DCO)	An order made under the Planning Act 2008 granting development consent for One or more Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP).
EIA Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A statutory process by which certain planned projects must be assessed before a formal decision to proceed can be made. It involves the collection and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the assessment requirements of the EIA Directive and EIA Regulations, including the publication of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report.
Green Belt	Land designated as Green Belt in the local development plan.
Non-prescribed consultee	Organisations that the Local Planning Authorities and/or PINS may choose to engage (if, for example, there are planning policy reasons to do so) who are not designated in law but are likely to have an interest in a proposed development, and have been identified by the Applicant.
Phase One consultation	Refers to the Phase One non-statutory consultation the Applicant undertook from 08 July – 14 September on the site selection for the Proposed Development.
Phase Two consultation	Refers to the first Phase of Section 47 community consultation (Phase Two consultation) was held from 23 June – 18 August 2021.

Term	Definition
Phase Three consultation	Refers to the second Phase of Section 47 statutory consultation (Phase Three consultation) was held from 24 February 2022 – 27 April 2022.
Planning Act 2008	The key legislation providing for national policy guidance to assist in the delivery of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). The 2008 Act led to the development of National Policy Statements (NPSs) to guide the decision-making processes for NSIPs.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The executive agency sponsored by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities which deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England.
Project Change	Amendments made to the project design as a result of feedback from consultation.
Proposed Development	Refers to the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project that is being applied for in the Application for a Development Consent Order.
Red line boundary	Defined as being the order limits or project boundary of the Development Consent Order for the Proposed Development
Section 42 consultees	To include the relevant prescribed consultees as defined in Regulation 3 of the APFP Regulations and, more specifically, listed in Schedule 1 to those Regulations, and including those bodies notified to the Applicant pursuant to Regulation 11(1)(c) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (“the EIA Regulations”) as well as further ‘non-prescribed’ consultees in addition to this and as fully listed in Appendix 6.1.5: Consultees Consulted under Section 42 of Planning Act 2008.
Section 47 consultees	Community and other organisations in the ‘vicinity’ of the Proposed Development who may be affected both directly and indirectly by the Development (in accordance with Section 47 of the 2008 Planning Act).
Wider consultation area	Referring to the area notifying the neighboring area to the Core Consultation Zone of the consultation by advertising in local media, placing local notices and using social media.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The following checklist demonstrates the consultation obligations imposed by sections 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 of the Planning Act 2008 (hereafter the '2008 Act'), as well as the statutory guidance about the pre-application procedure published under Section 50 of the Act. It includes an outline of how the Applicant has met each of these requirements.
- 1.1.2 Table 1.1 also demonstrates how the Applicant has complied with the following regulations and guidance:
- Infrastructure Planning (Application: Prescribed Form and Procedure) Regulation 2009 (APFP regulations);
 - Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
 - Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Planning Act 2008 guidance on the pre-application process (2015).
- 1.1.3 For completeness, this checklist also includes a summary of compliance with the following documents in relation to any guidance set out within those documents relating to consultation:
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017;
 - The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Three: EIA Consultation and Notification ('Advice Note 3') (PINS 2020).
 - The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 14: Compiling the Consultation Report ('Advice Note 14') (PINS 2020); and
 - The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 7: Environmental Impact Assessment ('Advice Note 7') (PINS 2020).

2 Consultation Compliance Checklist

Table 2-1: Consultation Compliance Checklist

	Requirement	Compliance																																						
The Planning Act 2008																																								
S 42	(1) The applicant must consult the following about the proposed application:																																							
	(a) such persons as may be prescribed,	The Applicant consulted all prescribed consultees; defined in Regulation 3 and Schedule 1 of the APFP Regulations. The Applicant added further 'non-prescribed' consultees in addition to this. See Appendix 5: Consultees Consulted under Section 42 of Planning Act 2008 which details all consultees consulted under Section 42 of the 2008 Act.																																						
	(b) each local authority that is within Section 43	<p>The Applicant consulted each local authority that is within Section 43 of the 2008 Act. For the sake of clarity, these are listed below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Local planning authority</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Classification as defined under Section 43 of 2008 Act</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>South Cambridgeshire District Council</td><td>B</td></tr> <tr><td>East Cambridgeshire District Council</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>Huntingdonshire District Council</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>Cambridge City Council</td><td>B</td></tr> <tr><td>Uttlesford District Council</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>North Hertfordshire District Council</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>Braintree District Council</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>West Suffolk District Council</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>North Northamptonshire Council</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedford Borough Council</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr><td>Central Bedfordshire Council</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr><td>Peterborough City Council</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr><td>Cambridgeshire County Council</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>Norfolk County Council</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr><td>Suffolk County Council</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr><td>Essex County Council</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr><td>Lincolnshire County Council</td><td>D (added by the Applicant as per the definition of the Classification in this table)</td></tr> <tr><td>Hertfordshire County Council</td><td>D (added by the Applicant as per the definition of the Classification in this table)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>See Appendix 5: Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the 2008 Planning Act.</p>	Local planning authority	Classification as defined under Section 43 of 2008 Act	South Cambridgeshire District Council	B	East Cambridgeshire District Council	A	Huntingdonshire District Council	A	Cambridge City Council	B	Uttlesford District Council	A	North Hertfordshire District Council	A	Braintree District Council	A	West Suffolk District Council	A	North Northamptonshire Council	D	Bedford Borough Council	D	Central Bedfordshire Council	D	Peterborough City Council	D	Cambridgeshire County Council	C	Norfolk County Council	D	Suffolk County Council	D	Essex County Council	D	Lincolnshire County Council	D (added by the Applicant as per the definition of the Classification in this table)	Hertfordshire County Council	D (added by the Applicant as per the definition of the Classification in this table)
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	(c) the Greater London Authority if the land is in Greater London, and	Not applicable.																																						
	(d) each person who is within one or more of the categories set out in Section 44	The Applicant consulted each person who is within one or more of the categories set out in Section 44 of the 2008 Act. See Appendix 32 of the Consultation Report: Section 44 Consultees and Book of Reference (App Doc Ref 3.3).																																						
S45	Timetable for consultation under Section 42	See Section 8 of the Consultation Report																																						

Requirement	Compliance
<p>(1) The applicant must, when consulting a person under Section 42, notify the person of the deadline for the receipt by the applicant of the person's response to the consultation.</p> <p>(2) A deadline notified under subSection (1) must not be earlier than the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the person receives the consultation documents.</p>	<p>The Applicant notified all those consulted under Section 42 of the deadline in writing by email or post. See Appendix 26: Notification to Section 42 Consultees of Section 42 Consultation (24 February 2022 – 27 April 2022).</p> <p>The Applicant undertook consultation on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) between 24 February 2022 – 27 April 2022. Section 42 consultees corresponded with by post were sent a Section 42 notification and USB of the consultation documents by post on 23 February. Section 42 consultees notified by email were formally notified of the commencement of the consultation on 24 February 2022. All Section 42 consultees were notified of the Section 42 consultation to commence on 24 February 2022 and close on 27 April 2022.</p> <p>Additional round of targeted statutory consultation: The Applicant undertook a subsequent round of targeted consultation under Section 42(1) of the Act, covering changes to the change order limits (see Appendix 30: Targeted Statutory Consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008).</p> <p>The Applicant notified the Section 42 consultees in writing of the targeted consultation and the deadline for responses on 13 July 2022. The consultation commenced on 15 July 2022 and closed on 15 August 2022 (35 days in total). All Section 42 consultees as listed in Appendix 5: Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the 2008 Planning Act were consulted during the targeted statutory consultation.</p>
<p>(3) In subSection (2) “the consultation documents” means the documents supplied to the person by the applicant for the purpose of consulting the person.</p>	<p>The consultation documents provided to all Section 42 consultees (further referred to as the ‘Section 42 Consultation Documents’) comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the Section 42 covering letter (see Appendix 26: Notification to Section 42 Consultees of Section 42 Consultation (24 February – 27 April 2022): • A copy of notice publicised in accordance with Section 48 of the Act (see Appendix 23: Section 48 Notice). This notice includes details of the community consultation and virtual exhibition, and where consultation materials can be accessed free of charge; and, • A web link (available at [REDACTED]) to all consultation documentation for Phase Three consultation, which comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The full PEIR including a Non-Technical Summary (PEIR NTS) ○ The Draft Development Consent Order and Works Plans (CWWTPR Draft DCO, DCO Works Plans 1-10, DCO Works Plan Key Plan) ○ Management Plans <p>A USB with all of the above materials was also available upon request, free of charge.</p> <p>At the targeted statutory consultation, the consultation documents comprised (see Appendix 30: Targeted Statutory Consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A S42 targeted consultation cover letter • Scheme Order Limit Changes and Justifications • Scheme Order Limit Changes Key Plan • Scheme Order Limit Changes Maps (x9).
<p>S46 Duty to notify Commission of proposed application</p>	<p>See Section 8 of the Consultation Report</p>
<p>(1) The applicant must supply the Secretary of State with such information in relation to the proposed application as the applicant would supply to the Secretary of State for the purpose of complying with Section 42 if the applicant were required by that Section to consult the Secretary of State about the proposed application.</p>	<p>The Applicant notified the Secretary of State in writing under Section 46 of the 2008 Act on 22 February 2022 that it was intending to commence consultation under Section 42 of the 2008 Act on the PEIR commencing on 24 February 2022 and closing on 27 April 2022. Confirmation of receipt was provided on 28 March 2022. See Appendix 6.1.4.</p>
<p>(2) The applicant must comply with subSection (1) on or before commencing consultation under Section 42.</p>	<p>Consultation documents included in this electronic package were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 46 cover letter (please see a copy in Appendix 4); • Example covering letter to statutory consultees under Section 42 of the 2008 Act (please see a copy in Appendix 26); • Example covering letter to land interests under Section 42 of the 2008 Act (please see a copy in Appendix 27). • Notice publicising the proposed DCO application under Section 48 of the 2008 Act (please see a copy in Appendix 23); • A link to the Applicant’s project consultation website document library containing:

Requirement	Compliance						
S47 Duty to consult the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). ○ A non-technical summary of the PEIR; ○ The Draft Development Consent Order and Works Plans ○ Management Plans 						
(1) The applicant must prepare a statement setting out how the applicant proposes to consult, about the proposed application, people living in the vicinity of the land.	The Applicant prepared a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC). See Appendix 8: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Final Statement of Community Consultation .						
(2) Before preparing the statement, the applicant must consult each local authority that is within Section 43(1) about what is to be in the statement.	<p>Before preparing the statement, the Applicant consulted each host local authority that is within Section 43(1) on the content of the SoCC, being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cambridge City Council ● South Cambridgeshire District Council ● Cambridgeshire County Council <p>The Applicant also consulted a neighbouring ‘A’ local authority owing to the proximity of the boundary to the Proposed Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● East Cambridgeshire District Council 						
(3) The deadline for the receipt by the applicant of a local authority’s response to consultation under subSection (2) is the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the local authority receives the consultation documents.	<p>Appendix 7: Section 47, Duty to Consult Local Community – Draft Statement of Community Consultation includes a copy of the draft SoCC.</p> <p>The Applicant submitted the draft SoCC to the local authorities for statutory consultation on 18 February 2021 at 15:38 by email accompanied by a cover letter (see Appendix 7: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Draft Statement of Community Consultation, Cover Letter to Planning Authorities). Responses were requested by 19 March 2021, exceeding the statutory minimum of 28 days under Section 47(3) of the 2008 Act.</p>						
(4) In subSection (3) “the consultation documents” means the documents supplied to the local authority by the applicant for the purpose of consulting the local authority under subSection (2).	The consultation documents supplied by the Applicant included a covering letter and email, and the draft SoCC. See Appendix 7: Section 47, Duty to Consult Local Community – Draft Statement of Community Consultation .						
(5) In preparing the statement, the applicant must have regard to any response to consultation under subSection (2) that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed by subSection (3).	The Applicant had regard to all relevant comments received on the draft SoCC. Details of the responses and how the Applicant had regard to them are provided in Table 6.2, Section 6 of the Consultation Report.						
(6) Once the applicant has prepared the statement, the applicant must — make the statement available for inspection by the public in a way that is reasonably convenient for people living in the vicinity of the land,	The Applicant made the SoCC available for inspection by the public on the project website (www.cwwtpr.com) from 09 June 2021 and copies were available in hard copy on request, as set out in Appendix 8: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Final Statement of Community Consultation .						
(a) publish, in a newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the land, a notice stating where and when the statement can be inspected, and	The Applicant published the Section 47 notice in local newspapers (see Appendix 6.1.10 for a copy of the notice). These were:						
(b) publish the statement in such manner as may be prescribed.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1145 1430 1264 1455">Publication</th> <th data-bbox="1567 1430 1626 1455">Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1145 1465 1397 1491">Cambridge Independent</td> <td data-bbox="1567 1465 1703 1491">09 June 2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1145 1503 1323 1528">Cambridge News</td> <td data-bbox="1567 1503 1703 1528">09 June 2021</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Publication	Date	Cambridge Independent	09 June 2021	Cambridge News	09 June 2021
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Cambridge Independent	09 June 2021						
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(7) The applicant must carry out consultation in accordance with the proposals set out in the statement.	<p>Copies of the SoCC were also displayed at the Community Access Points listed in Table 6.4 of the Consultation Report (App Doc Ref 6.1)</p> <p>The Applicant undertook consultation under Section 47 of the 2008 Act in accordance with the SoCC. See Section 7 of the Consultation Report for a description of how the Applicant complied with the obligations set out in the SoCC.</p> <p>This included holding two phases of Section 47 community consultation as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase Two consultation: which commenced 23 June 2021 and closed on 18 August 2021. ● Phase Three consultation: which commenced on 24 February 2022 and closed on 27 April 2022. 						
S 48 Duty to publicise	See Section 9 of the Consultation Report						

Requirement	Compliance															
(1) The applicant must publicise the proposed application in the prescribed manner.	<p>The Applicant prepared and publicised the application in the prescribed manner set out in the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 by publishing a Section 48 notice (see Appendix 24: Section 48 Notice Advertisements):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1130 289 1961 478"> <thead> <tr> <th>Publication</th> <th>1st Insertion</th> <th>2nd Insertion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cambridge Independent</td> <td>16 February 2022</td> <td>23 February 2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cambridge News</td> <td>17 February 2022</td> <td>24 February 2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Guardian</td> <td>24 February 2022</td> <td>n/a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London Gazette</td> <td>24 February 2022</td> <td>n/a</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Dated newspaper copies are provided in Appendix 24: Section 48 Notice and Advertisements.</p>	Publication	1 st Insertion	2 nd Insertion	Cambridge Independent	16 February 2022	23 February 2022	Cambridge News	17 February 2022	24 February 2022	The Guardian	24 February 2022	n/a	London Gazette	24 February 2022	n/a
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(2) Regulations made for the purposes of sub Section (1) must, in particular, make provision for publicity under sub Section (1) to include a deadline for receipt by the applicant of responses to the publicity.	<p>The Section 48 notice included a deadline of 27 April 2022 for receipt of responses to the publicity. The final notice was published on 24 February 2022.</p>															
S 49 Duty to take account of responses to consultation and publicity	See Section 11 of the Consultation Report															
<p>This Section has no associated Explanatory Notes (1) SubSection (2) applies where the applicant –</p> <p>(a) has complied with Sections 42, 47 and 48, and</p> <p>(b) proposes to go ahead with making an application for an order granting development consent (whether or not in the same terms as the proposed application).</p> <p>(2) The applicant must, when deciding whether the application that the applicant is actually to make should be in the same terms as the proposed application, have regard to any relevant responses.</p> <p>(3) In subSection (2) “relevant response” means—</p> <p>(a) a response from a person consulted under Section 42 that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed by Section 45 in that person's case,</p> <p>(b) a response to consultation under Section 47(7) that is received by the applicant before any applicable deadline imposed in accordance with the statement prepared under Section 47, or</p> <p>(c) a response to publicity under Section 48 that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed in accordance with Section 48(2) in relation to that publicity.</p>	<p>The Applicant has had regard to all relevant responses made pursuant to Section 42, Section 47 and Section 48 in accordance with Section 49.</p> <p>A summary of relevant responses received and how the Applicant has considered these is provided in the Consultation Report, specifically in Section 10 and 11, and in Appendix 2: Applicant Regard to Section 47 Consultation Responses and Appendix 3: Applicant Regard to Section 42 Consultation Responses.</p>															
S50 Guidance about pre-application procedure																
(1) Guidance may be issued about how to comply with the requirements of this Section.	<p>The Applicant has had regard to the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG, 2015), Planning Act 2008: guidance on the pre-application process. The Applicant has also had regard to Advice Notes prepared by the Planning Inspectorate (please see below).</p>															
(2) Guidance under this Section may be issued by the Planning Inspectorate or the Secretary of State.																
(3) The applicant must have regard to any guidance under this Section.																
Reg 3 The Infrastructure Planning: (Application: Prescribed Form and Procedure) Regulation 2009	<p>The persons prescribed for the purposes of Section 42(a) (duty to consult) are those listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule 1 to these Regulations, who must be consulted in the circumstances specified in relation to each person.</p>															
Reg 3 The persons prescribed for the purposes of Section 42(a) (duty to consult) are those listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule 1 to these Regulations, who must be consulted in the circumstances specified in relation to each person in column 2 of that table.	<p>The Applicant consulted all persons prescribed in column 1 of the table in Schedule 1 who were deemed relevant to this application by the descriptions set out in column 2 of that table. A full list is provided in Appendix 5: Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the 2008 Planning Act.</p>															
Reg 4 (2) The applicant must publish a notice, which must include the matters prescribed by paragraph (3) of this regulation, of the proposed application –	<p>The Applicant published a notice which included all the matters set out in paragraph (3). Copies of the notice are provided in Appendix 24: Section 48 Notice Advertisements.</p> <p>The Section 48 notice was published as follows:</p>															

Requirement	Compliance															
<p>(a) for at least two successive weeks in one or more local newspapers circulating in the vicinity in which the proposed development would be situated;</p> <p>(b) once in a national newspaper; once in the London Gazette and, if land in Scotland is affected, the Edinburgh Gazette; and</p> <p>(d) where the proposed application relates to offshore development –</p> <p>(i) once in Lloyd’s List; and</p> <p>(ii) once in an appropriate fishing trade journal.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1145 254 1264 281">Publication</th> <th data-bbox="1436 254 1561 281">1st Insertion</th> <th data-bbox="1709 254 1843 281">2nd Insertion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1145 296 1397 323">Cambridge Independent</td> <td data-bbox="1436 296 1620 323">16 February 2022</td> <td data-bbox="1709 296 1893 323">23 February 2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1145 333 1323 361">Cambridge News</td> <td data-bbox="1436 333 1620 361">17 February 2022</td> <td data-bbox="1709 333 1893 361">24 February 2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1145 371 1288 399">The Guardian</td> <td data-bbox="1436 371 1620 399">24 February 2022</td> <td data-bbox="1709 371 1754 399">n/a</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1145 409 1308 436">London Gazette</td> <td data-bbox="1436 409 1620 436">24 February 2022</td> <td data-bbox="1709 409 1754 436">n/a</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Publication	1 st Insertion	2 nd Insertion	Cambridge Independent	16 February 2022	23 February 2022	Cambridge News	17 February 2022	24 February 2022	The Guardian	24 February 2022	n/a	London Gazette	24 February 2022	n/a
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<p>(2) The matters which the notice must include are:</p> <p>(a) the name and address of the applicant;</p> <p>(b) a statement that the applicant intends to make an application for development consent to the Commission;</p> <p>(c) a statement as to whether the application is EIA development;</p> <p>(d) a summary of the main proposals, specifying the location or route of the proposed development;</p> <p>(e) a statement that the documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development are available for inspection free of charge at the places (including at least one address in the vicinity of the proposed development) and times set out in the notice;</p> <p>(f) the latest date on which those documents, plans and maps will be available for inspection (being a date not earlier than the deadline in sub-paragraph);</p> <p>(g) whether a charge will be made for copies of any of the documents, plans or maps and the amount of any charge;</p> <p>(h) details of how to respond to the publicity; and</p> <p>(i) a deadline for receipt of those responses by the applicant, being not less than 28 days following the dates when the notice is last published.</p>	<p>The notice included all matters required by this regulation. References below refer to the specific paragraph of the notice where the information was provided.</p> <p>(a) paragraph 1;</p> <p>(b) paragraph 1;</p> <p>(c) paragraph 3;</p> <p>(d) paragraph 4;</p> <p>(e) paragraphs 7 and 8;</p> <p>(f) paragraph 10;</p> <p>(g) paragraph 8;</p> <p>(h) paragraph 11; and</p> <p>(i) paragraph 10</p>															
<p>Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017</p>																
<p>Procedure for establishing whether environmental impact assessment is required See Section 4 of the Consultation Report</p>																
<p>Reg 6 (1) A person who proposes to make an application for an order granting development consent must, before carrying out consultation under Section 42 (duty to consult) either –</p> <p>(a) request the Secretary of State to adopt a screening opinion in respect of the development to which the application relates; or</p> <p>(b) notify the Secretary of State in writing that the person proposes to provide an environmental statement in respect of that development.</p>	<p>The Applicant submitted a Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate on 20 October 2021, confirming that it intended to provide an Environmental Statement in respect of the Proposed Development pursuant to Regulation 8(1)(b) and requested a scoping opinion, pursuant to Regulation 10(1).</p>															
<p>(3) A request or notification under paragraph (1) must be accompanied by –</p> <p>(a) a plan sufficient to identify the land;</p> <p>(b) a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment; and</p> <p>(c) such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make.</p>	<p>A plan sufficient to identify the land was provided as an Appendix to the Regulation 8(1)(b) letter. A Scoping Report was produced and issued to Secretary of State, which provided a description of the nature and purpose of the Proposed Development and an explanation of the possible effects of the Proposed Development identified at that stage.</p>															
<p>Reg 10 Consultation statement requirements</p> <p>The consultation statement prepared under Section 47 (duty to consult local community) must set out –</p> <p>(a) whether the development for which the applicant proposes to make an application for an order granting development consent is EIA development; and</p>	<p>See Appendix 8: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Final Statement of Community Consultation</p> <p>The SoCC states in Section 7 that the Proposed Development is an EIA development (Consultation under EIA Regulations) and sets out how the Applicant intends to publicise and consult on the PEIR in Section 7 (Preparation for Statutory Consultation) and Sections 7 & 8. See Appendix 8: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Final Statement of Community Consultation.</p>															

Requirement	Compliance
(b) if that development is EIA development, how the applicant intends to publicise and consult on the preliminary environmental information.	The Applicant consulted all parties notified to the Applicant by PINS under Reg 11(1)(c) (which are the list of bodies appended to the Scoping Opinion). These parties are included in the Applicants list of Section 42 consultees in Appendix 6.1.5.
11	See Section 9 of the Consultation Report
<p>Pre-application publicity under Section 48 (duty to publicise)</p> <p>Where the proposed application for an order granting development consent is an application for EIA development, the applicant must, at the same time as publishing notice of the proposed application under Section 48(1), send a copy of that notice to the consultation bodies and to any person notified to the applicant in accordance with regulation 11(1)(c).</p> <p>Where the proposed application for an order granting development consent is an application for EIA development, the applicant must, at the same time as publishing notice of the proposed application under Section 48(1), send a copy of that notice to the consultation bodies and to any person notified to the applicant in accordance with regulation 11(1)(c).</p>	<p>The Applicant provided a copy of the notice publicised in accordance with Section 48 of the 2008 Act (see Appendix 26: Notification to Section 42 Consultees of Section 42 Consultation (24 February 2022 – 27 April 2022)) to all Section 42 consultees.</p>
13	<p>The Applicant provided a copy of the notice publicised in accordance with Section 48 of the 2008 Act (see Appendix 26: Notification to Section 42 Consultees of Section 42 Consultation (24 February 2022 – 27 April 2022)) to all Section 42 consultees.</p>
Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Planning Act 2008 guidance on the pre-application process (2015)	
17	<p>“When circulating consultation documents, developers should be clear about their status, for example ensuring it is clear to the public if a document is purely for the purposes of consultation.”</p> <p>The Applicant strived to ensure that the status on any documents prepared to inform the consultation was clear throughout. For example, the PEIR was clearly marked “preliminary”, and this was reiterated in public documents.</p>
18	<p>“Early involvement of local communities, local authorities and statutory consultees can bring about significant benefits for all parties...”</p> <p>The Applicant engaged with local authorities and the community early in the development process for the Proposed Development through consultation on the draft SoCC (see Section 6 of the Consultation Report) and by creating Community Working Groups (CWGs).</p> <p>The Applicant also undertook a non-statutory consultation (referred to as Phase One consultation) on site selection prior to the publication of the SoCC and commencement of statutory consultation. Details of this can be found in Section 5 of the consultation report.</p> <p>The Applicant commenced Section 47 consultation following the publication of the SoCC, with the first phase of Section 47 community consultation (referred to as Phase Two consultation) taking place at an early stage (23 June 2021 – 18 August 2021) in order to enable an iterative evolution of the Proposed Development’s design in response to consultation.</p>
20	<p>“Experience suggests that to be of most value, consultation should be:</p> <p>Based on accurate information that gives consultees a clear view of what is proposed including any options; Shared at an early enough stage so that the proposal can still be influence, while being sufficiently developed to provide some detail on what is being proposed; and Engaging and accessible in style, encouraging consultees to react and offer their views.”</p> <p>The Applicant’s approach to Section 47 consultation is set out in Section 6 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The Applicant undertook two rounds of Section 47 community consultation as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 June 2021 – 18 August 2021 (referred to as Phase Two consultation) • 24 February 2022 – 27 April 2022 (referred to as Phase Three consultation) <p>This was to ensure that consultees had adequate opportunity to influence the proposals at an early enough stage that the proposals were still fluid, whilst ensuring that sufficient information was provided to inform their response.</p> <p>Information on the application and consultation was provided in different formats to make this more engaging and encourage participation from a range of different audiences. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Phase Three consultation preparing a non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR NTS) (available at Phase Three consultation). • A consultation leaflet distributed hard copy to the core consultation area, made available on the project website and hosted at CAP sites; • An online and hard copy feedback form; • Fact sheets and exhibition boards on key topics (made available also digitally on the project website and virtual exhibition). • Copies of maps and plans for the Proposed Development • Bespoke website with a document library which contains all consultation materials, available at www.cwwtpr.com. • Digital engagement platform for online feedback.

Requirement	Compliance
<p>23 In brief, during the pre- application stage applicants are required to: notify the Secretary of State of the proposed application; identify whether the project requires an environmental impact assessment; where it does, confirm that they will be submitting an environmental statement along with the application, or that they will be seeking a screening opinion ahead of submitting the application; produce a Statement of Community Consultation, in consultation with the relevant local authority or authorities, which describes how the applicant proposes to consult the local community about their project and then carry out consultation in accordance with that Statement; make the Statement of Community Consultation available for inspection by the public in a way that is reasonably convenient for people living in the vicinity of the land where the development is proposed, as required by Section 47 of the Planning Act and Regulations; identify and consult statutory consultees as required by Section 42 of the Planning Act and Regulations; publicise the proposed application in accordance with Regulations; set a deadline for consultation responses of not less than 28 days from the day after receipt/last publication; have regard to relevant responses to publicity and consultation; and prepare a consultation report and submit it to the Secretary of State.</p>	<p>As set out in this document as well as detailed in the Consultation Report, the Applicant has complied with all requirements listed under point 23 of the DCLG Guidance (2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community webinars were undertaken during the phases of consultation • A consultation summary report following each round of consultation and community newsletters. • Community Working Groups took place outside of the consultation periods to update the community on the development
<p>24 The requirements of the Planning Act and associated Regulations form the framework for the pre-application consultation process. The Government recognises that major infrastructure projects and the communities and environment in which they are located will vary considerably. A ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach is not, therefore, appropriate. Instead, applicants, who are best placed to understand the detail of their specific project, and the relevant local authorities, who have a unique knowledge of their local communities, should as far as possible work together to develop plans for consultation. The aim should be to ensure that consultation is appropriate to the scale and nature of the project and where its impacts will be experienced.</p>	<p>The Applicant consulted on a draft SoCC that set out an approach to consultation for the scale and type of Development that applies for the Proposed Development. All comments received from the local authorities were incorporated into the final SoCC as detailed in Table 6.2 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The Applicant and the host authorities have worked together closely on the plans for consulting the local community. For example, regarding the Waterbeach pipeline boundary, the Applicant agreed that the associated tunnel/pipeline corridor is to be included in the core consultation zone as it was retained as part of the DCO red line boundary.</p>
<p>25 “Consultation should be thorough, effective and proportionate. Some applicants may have their own distinct approaches to consultation, perhaps drawing on their own or relevant sector experience, for example if there are industries protocols that can be adapted. Larger, more complex applications are likely to need to go beyond the statutory minimum timescales laid down in the Planning Act to ensure enough time for consultees to understand project proposals and formulate a response. Many proposals will require detailed technical input, especially regarding impacts, so sufficient time will need to be allowed for this. Consultation should also be sufficiently flexible to respond to the needs and requirements of consultees, for example where a consultee has indicated that they would prefer to be consulted via email only, this should be accommodated as far as possible.”</p>	<p>The Applicant carried out the pre-application consultation in accordance with the SoCC, as agreed with host local authorities.</p> <p>Owing to the scale of the Proposed Development and volume of technical information in consultation documents including the PEIR, the Applicant allowed a more than the statutory 28-day minimum consultation period for the Section 47 and Section 42 consultation. The Applicant facilitated an ongoing Section 47 consultation to enable a continuous dialogue with the community and sensitive stakeholders, such as by setting multiple face to face events and an online webinar, to further understand the issues and interests of importance to local parish councils.</p> <p>To assist Section 47 consultees in accessing the PEIR and plans, in addition to the technical PEIR, the Applicant provided a non-technical summary (NTS), information sheets on key topics, a consultation leaflet, and a virtual exhibition with further summarised information. The Applicant also held five face-to-face events and an online webinar throughout the consultation to assist with answering any questions related to the PEIR documentation and plans.</p> <p>The Applicant shared PEIR and Section 47 consultation information with 30 interest groups as listed in Section 6 of the Consultation Report. These groups were encouraged to share consultation information with their membership.</p> <p>The Applicant provided feedback forms for respondents which asked if they would like to be kept updated on news and activity on the Proposed Development. They were asked to select how they would like to be kept updated, the following options were provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post

Requirement	Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email
<p>26 “The Planning Act requires certain bodies and groups of people to be consulted at the pre-application stage but allows for flexibility in the precise form that consultation may take depending on local circumstances and the needs of the project itself. [...] In addition, applicants may also wish to strengthen their case by seeking the views of other people who are not statutory consultees, but who may be significantly affected by the project.”</p>	<p>Respondents were also provided with the opportunity to be added to a keep informed stakeholder list.</p> <p>In addition to statutory consultees identified under Section 42 of the 2008 Act, the Applicant sought to identify and consult with other bodies and individuals who may have an interest in the application. A full list of all non-prescribed consultees identified by applicant and consulted with under Section 42 of the 2008 Act is provided in Appendix 5: Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the 2008 Planning Act.</p>
<p>27 “Applicants are therefore encouraged to consult widely on project proposals.”</p>	<p>The Applicant strived to raise awareness of the Proposed Development across its core and also wider consultation. The full range of consultation methods is provided in Section 6 of the Consultation Report. All phases of consultation were widely publicised including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing a hard copy consultation leaflet to the core consultation area; Making all consultation materials accessible on the project website: www.cwwtpr.com; Making hard copy documents available at CAP sites, where possible and safe to do so; Placing posters at Local Information Points (LIPs) across the core and wider consultation area (listed in Appendix 13); Hand posting consultation materials to seldom heard consultees; Providing press released to media across the consultation area and beyond; Placing advertisements in regional publications; Using social media, including Twitter
<p>28 “From time to time a body may cease to exist but, for legislative timetabling reasons, may still be listed as a statutory consultee. In such situations the Secretary of State will not expect strict compliance with the statutory requirements. Applicants should identify any successor body and consult with them in the same manner as they would have with the original body.</p> <p>Where there is no obvious successor, applicants should seek the advice of the inspectorate, who may be able to identify an appropriate alternative consultee. Whether or not an alternative is identified, the consultation report should briefly note any cases where compliance with statutory requirements was impossible and the reasons why.”</p>	<p>The Applicant reviewed the consultee list on a regular basis to ensure that the contact details were up to date and that any successor body was consulted with. See Appendix 5: Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the 2008 Planning Act. The Applicant also had regard to any changes in contact details that it was made aware of via the information lines.</p>
<p>29 “Applicants will often need detailed technical input from expert bodies to assist with identifying and mitigating the social, environmental, design and economic impacts of projects, and other important matters. Technical expert input will often be needed in advance of formal compliance with the pre-application requirements. [...] Applicants are therefore advised to discuss and agree a timetable with consultees for the provision of such inputs.”</p>	<p>The Applicant has engaged with both statutory and non-statutory consultees throughout the pre-application phase. These meetings have been facilitated through Technical Working Groups (TWGs). See Section 5 of the Consultation Report for more detail on the TWGs held.</p>
<p>34 Local authorities have considerable expertise in consulting local people. They will be able to draw on this expertise to provide advice to applicants on the makeup of the community and on how consultation might best be undertaken. In addition, many authorities will already have a register of local interest groups, and should be able to readily provide applicants with an appropriate list of such groups for the purposes of consultation</p>	<p>The Applicant consulted each local authority that is within Section 43(1) on the content of the draft SoCC, and as detailed in Section 6 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>Prior to publication of the SoCC, the Applicant sought advice from South Cambridgeshire District Council’s Traveller Liaison Officer on how to engage with a seldom heard travellers group. This engagement took place prior to the publication of the SOCC and continued thereafter.</p> <p>The following organisations were identified by the Applicant as seldom heard groups and were consulted across all Phases of the pre-application consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alzheimer Society

Requirement	Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Cambridgeshire Traveller Liaison Officer • Cambridge deaf association • Care Network Cambridgeshire • Age UK Cambridgeshire & Peterborough • Cambridge Council for Voluntary Service (CCVS) • Hunts Forum of Voluntary Organisations • Camsight • Visit Cambridge and Beyond • Disability Cambridgeshire • Cambridge Learning Disability Partnership • Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Federation of Young Farmers Clubs • Charitable Housing Association Cambridgeshire • Cambridgeshire Celebrates Age • The WI – Cambridge Federation • Cambridgeshire Older People's Enterprise (COPE) • The Gatehouse (private landowner, consulted during Phase Two and Three consultation)
<p>35 “The applicant has a duty under Section 47 of the Planning Act to prepare a Statement of Community Consultation, and then to conduct its consultation in line with that statement. Before doing so, the applicant must consult on their Statement of Community Consultation with each local authority in whose area the proposed development is situated. This may require consultation with a number of different local authorities, particularly for long linear projects.”</p>	<p>The Applicant prepared a SoCC at the start of the consultation process and consulted on a draft version with local authorities prior to publishing it in accordance with Section 47(6) of the 2008 Act. The proposal crossed three local authority boundaries, who were formally consulted on the SoCC: Cambridge County Council, Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council Owing to its proximity as a neighboring authority, the Applicant also consulted with East Cambridgeshire District Council.</p> <p>The Consultation Zone (defined in Section 6 of the Consultation Report) for CWWTPR was shown in the SoCC and lies across four local authorities. See Appendix 8: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Final Statement of Community Consultation.</p> <p>Within the consultation zone, the Applicant identified a core consultation zone and a wider consultation zone, as defined in Section 6. The core consultation zone included over 9,000 local homes and businesses that are located in proximity to the Proposed Development. Following feedback from Teversham Parish Council during the Phase Two consultation period, this was amended to include over 10,000 homes. The wider consultation zone consisted of all host ‘B’ and ‘C’ authorities and neighbouring ‘A’ authorities. Consultation activities with the core and wider consultation zones were proportionate, as detailed in Section 7 of the consultation report.</p>
<p>36 “Even where it is intended that a development would take place within a single local authority area, it is possible that its impacts could be significantly wider than just that local authority’s area – for example if the development was located close to a neighbouring authority. Where an applicant decides to consult people living in a wider area who could be affected by the project (e.g. through visual or environmental impacts, or through increased traffic flow), that intention should be reflected in the Statement of Community Consultation.”</p>	<p>Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Statement of Community Consultation.</p> <p>Within the consultation zone, the Applicant identified a core consultation zone and a wider consultation zone, as defined in Section 6. The core consultation zone included over 9,000 local homes and businesses that are located in proximity to CWWTPR proposed infrastructure. Following feedback from Teversham Parish Council during the phase two consultation period, this was amended to include over 10,000 homes. The wider consultation zone consisted of all host ‘B’ and ‘C’ authorities and neighbouring ‘A’ authorities. Consultation activities with the core and wider consultation zones were proportionate, as detailed in Section 7 of the consultation report.</p>

Requirement	Compliance
<p>37 “...prior to submitting their draft Statement of Community Consultation applicants may wish to seek to resolve any disagreements or clarifications about the public consultation design. An applicant is therefore likely to need to engage in discussions with local authorities over a longer period than the minimum requirements set out in the Act.”</p>	<p>The Applicant engaged with the local authorities prior to issuing the SoCC to notify them of the intended approach to consultation and to seek their feedback. All responses to the draft SoCC and how the Applicant had regard to them in the final version of the SOCC are detailed in Table 6.2 of the Consultation Report.</p>
<p>38 “The role of the local authority in such discussions should be to provide expertise about the make-up of its area, including whether people in the area might have particular needs or requirements, whether the authority has identified any groups as difficult to reach and what techniques might be appropriate to overcome barriers to communication. The local authority should also provide advice on the appropriateness of the applicant’s suggested consultation techniques and methods. The local authority’s aim in such discussion should be to ensure that the people affected by the development can take part in a thorough, accessible and effective consultation exercise about the proposed project.”</p>	<p>The Applicant developed its approach to consultation collaboratively with the local authorities. The considered feedback and suggestions from the local authorities captured during informal meetings and formally in response to the draft SoCC regarding its approach to consultation.</p> <p>Changes made in response to the draft SoCC consultation are detailed in Table 6.2 in Section 6 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>Prior to publication of the SoCC, the Applicant sought advice from South Cambridgeshire District Council’s Traveller Liaison Officer on how to engage with a seldom heard travellers group. This engagement took place prior to the publication of the SOCC and continued thereafter.</p>
<p>39 “Topics for consideration at such pre-consultation discussions might include: The size and coverage of the proposed consultation exercise (including, where appropriate, consultation which goes wider than one local authority area); The appropriateness of various consultation techniques, including electronic based ones; The design and format of consultation materials; Issues which could be covered in consultation materials; Suggestions for places/timings of public events as part of the consultation; Local bodies and representative groups who should be consulted; and Timescales for consultation.</p>	<p>The Applicant developed its approach to consultation collaboratively with the local authorities. The considered feedback and suggestions from the local authorities captured during informal meetings and formally in response to the draft SoCC regarding its approach to consultation.</p> <p>Changes made in response to the draft SoCC consultation are detailed in Table 6.2 in Section 6 of the Consultation Report. These included:</p> <p>The Applicant provided clarity in the SoCC when referring to virtual methods of consultation and caveated this with alternative measures for digitally disadvantaged residents including feedback provided via hard copy freepost feedback forms or through freephone telephone line.</p> <p>Regarding the Waterbeach pipeline boundary, the Applicant agreed that the associated tunnel/pipeline corridor is to be included in the core consultation zone as it was retained as part of the DCO Red Line Boundary.</p>
<p>40 “It is expected that in most cases applicants and local authorities will be able to work closely together and agree on the local consultation process.”</p>	<p>As detailed in Section 7 of the Consultation Report, the Applicant engaged with the local authorities early in the development process. Furthermore, even after publishing the SoCC, the Applicant continued to consider any feedback or suggestions from the local authorities. See Section 5, 7 and 12 of the Consultation Report for details regarding ongoing meetings with local authorities.</p>
<p>41 “Where a local authority raises an issue or concern on the Statement of Community Consultation which the applicant feels unable to address, the applicant is advised to explain in their consultation report their course of action to the Secretary of State when they submit their application.”</p>	<p>The Applicant endeavoured to respond to all issues or concerns raised following consultation on the Draft Statement of Community Consultation, as outlined in Table 6.2 in Section 6 of the Consultation Report. The Applicant was confident that the list of publications identified in Section 7 to publicise its Section 47 consultation was effective in covering its wider consultation zone.</p>
<p>42 “Where a local authority decides that it does not wish to respond to a consultation request on the Statement of Community Consultation, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to ensure that all affected communities are consulted. If the applicant is unsure how to proceed, they are encouraged to seek advice from the Inspectorate. However, it is for the applicant to satisfy themselves that their consultation plan allows for as</p>	<p>All relevant local authorities provided a response to the draft SoCC as described in Section 6 of the Consultation Report.</p>

	Requirement	Compliance
	full public involvement as is appropriate for their project, and once satisfied, to proceed with the consultation.”	
43	<p>“Local authorities are also themselves statutory consultees for any proposed major infrastructure project which is in or adjacent to their area. Applicants should engage with [local authorities as statutory bodies] as early as possible to ensure that the impacts of the development on the local area are understood and considered prior to the application being submitted to the Secretary of State.”</p>	<p>The Applicant commenced consultation with ‘B’ and ‘C’ Host Authorities (in which the proposed development is located), and neighbouring ‘A’ authorities, in the pre-application stage, initially on the contents of the SoCC and subsequently through the various stages of the Environmental Impact Assessment, as detailed in Section 6 and Section 10 of the consultation report.</p>
43	<p>Local authorities will be able to provide an informed opinion on a wide number of matters, including how the project relates to Local Plans.</p> <p>Local authorities may also make suggestions for requirements to be included in the draft Development Consent Order.</p> <p>These may include the later approval by the local authority (after the granting of a Development Consent Order) of detailed project designs or schemes to mitigate adverse impacts. It will be important that any concerns local authorities have on the practicality of enforcing a proposed Development Consent Order are raised at the earliest opportunity.</p>	<p>Engagement with local authorities has been undertaken since the inception of CWWTPR, with a continuous programme of meetings tailored to ensure the project benefits from valuable input and agreements, as detailed in Section 5, 7 and 12 of the consultation report.</p> <p>In respect of the detailed design phase of CWWTPR, aspects of the project will be developed and approved post-consent with local authorities.</p>
48	<p>“Local authorities are encouraged to discuss and work through issues raised by the proposed development with applicants well before an application is submitted. Agreements reached between an applicant and relevant local authorities can be documented in a statement of common ground. [...] The statement of common ground can also set out matters where agreement has not been reached.”</p>	<p>The Applicant is proposing to enter into Statements of Common Ground with the following parties, and has had extensive and continued engagement with those parties as relevant as the project has evolved. Discussions with all parties are ongoing at this stage and the Applicant hopes to submit draft Statements of Common Ground with those parties early on in the Examination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Cambridgeshire District Council • Cambridge City Council • Cambridgeshire County Council • Natural England • The Environment Agency • National Highways • Historic England • Ely Internal Drainage Board • Network Rail • The Cam Conservators • Cadent • Cambridge Water • UK Power Networks (UKPN) • Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) • Save Honey Hill Action Group • The National Trust • The Wildlife Trust
49	<p>“Applicants will also need to identify and consult people who own, occupy or have another interest in the land in question, or who could be affected by a project in such a way that they may be able to make a claim for compensation. This will give such parties early notice of projects, and an opportunity to express their views regarding them.”</p>	<p>The Applicant has consulted with those who own, occupy or have an interest in the land. Dialogue with landowners continued past formal statutory consultation to progress agreements. Details of the consultation with landowners is provided in Sections 5, 8 and 12 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>By engaging with land interests early in the process, the Applicant has been able to take on board comments received.</p>

Requirement	Compliance
<p>50 “It is the applicant’s responsibility to demonstrate at submission of the application that due diligence has been undertaken in identifying all land interests and applicants should make every reasonable effort to ensure that the Book of Reference (which records and categorising those land interests) is up to date at the time of submission.”</p>	<p>The Applicant has made diligent enquiries to ensure that the Book of Reference (App Doc Ref 3.3) is up to date at the time of submission.</p>
<p>51 “However, it is understood that land interests change over time and that new or additional interests may emerge after an applicant has concluded statutory consultation but just before an application is submitted. In such a situation, the applicant should provide a proportionate opportunity to any new person identified with a land interest to make their views known on the application. Where new interests in land are identified very shortly before the intended submission of an application, despite diligent efforts earlier in the process it may be difficult at that stage for applicants to consult and take account of any responses from those new interests before submitting their application as intended. If this situation arises applicants should be proactive and helpful in ensuring that the person understands how they can, if they so wish, engage with the process if the application is accepted for examination.”</p>	<p>A request was made to the Land Registry to provide details of any changes in ownership.</p> <p>The Applicant considers that it has rigorously observed its duty to carry out diligent inquiry to inform and support its Application for development consent for the Proposed Development.</p> <p>However, the Applicant also considers that diligent inquiry is an ongoing process in which the information obtained to date will need to be kept under review and updated at appropriate milestones as the Applicant continues to progress its promotion and delivery of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Updates were requested from Land Registry on a regular basis so as to capture any changes to the data in advance of the rounds of statutory consultation. The most recent update in respect of the interests within the Order Land was undertaken in early December 2022 before the finalisation and submission of the Book of Reference. Consultation has been undertaken with parties if new interests were revealed and verified in a period up to approximately 6 weeks before the submission of the application. Updates will continue to be sought and any amendments to the Book of Reference that are revealed will be recorded and the parties notified at the Section 56 notification stage following acceptance of the Application.</p>
<p>52 “Applicants should explain in the consultation report how they have dealt with any new interests in land emerging after conclusion of their statutory consultation having regard to their duties to consult and take account of any responses.”</p>	<p>Where new land interests were identified after the conclusion of the statutory consultation (under Section 42), these were consulted as part of one additional round of targeted statutory consultation. This targeted consultation is detailed within Section 11.5 of the consultation report.</p>
<p>53 “Local people have a vital role to play at the pre-application stage. People should have as much influence as is realistic and possible over decisions which shape their lives and communities. It is therefore critical that they are engaged with project proposals at an early stage...”</p>	<p>The Applicant publicised the SoCC on 09 June 2021 to communicate how the approach to pre- application consultation would be undertaken with the community. The Applicant then submitted a Community Consultation Leaflet, which was sent to all properties in the consultation area on 23 June 2021 publicising the first round of statutory community consultation from 23 June 2021 – 18 August 2021. The consultation was further publicised online, in local media and via notifications at local information points. This was to engage with the community and near neighbours early in the development of the Development.</p> <p>The Applicant chose to undertake a multistage and iterative consultation process with the community to ensure feedback from the consultation could influence the design of the Development.</p> <p>Feedback and Development changes made as a result of public consultation are summarised in Section 1 and 10 of the Consultation Report and in Appendix 2: Applicant Regard to Section 47 Consultation Responses.</p>
<p>54 “In consulting on project proposals, an inclusive approach is needed to ensure that different groups have the opportunity to participate and are not disadvantaged in the process. Applicants should use a range of methods and techniques to ensure that they access all Sections of the community in question.”</p>	<p>A range of consultation methods were presented in the draft SoCC which was consulted on with the local authorities. See Appendix 8: Section 47, Duty to Consult Local Community – Final Statement of Community Consultation.</p> <p>Online and offline communication methods were used to engage a wide range of people in the consultation process for the Development. These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bespoke digital engagement platform • Bespoke virtual exhibition • Social media posts • Notices available at 25 local information points and 7 community access points. • Mailouts to a consultation area of over 9000 local properties and businesses with a feedback form and envelope enclosed to be returned free of charge • Community webinars and face-to-face events • Community Working Group meetings • Local media engagement and advertising • Freephone information line • Freepost address • Email address

Requirement	Compliance
<p>55 “Applicants must set out clearly what is being consulted on. They must be careful to make it clear to local communities what is settled and why, and what remains to be decided, so that expectations of local communities are properly managed. Applicants could prepare a short document specifically for local communities, summarising the project proposals and outlining the matters on which the view of the local community is sought. [...] Such documents should be written in clear, accessible, and non-technical language. Applicants should consider making it available in formats appropriate to the needs of people with disabilities if requested. There may be cases where documents may need to be bilingual...but it is not the policy of the Government to encourage documents to be translated into non-native languages.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information posters <p>Section 4 of the SoCC (see Appendix 8: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Final Statement of Community Consultation) clearly sets out what the Applicant plans to consult on with the local community including: short term and temporary impacts during construction, long term operational impacts and benefits.</p> <p>In the statutory phase one consultation leaflet and phase two consultation leaflet and the virtual exhibition boards (see Appendix 17: Phase Two (Statutory Phase One) Section 47 Community Consultation Materials and Appendix 20: Phase Three (Statutory Phase Two) Section 47 Community Consultation Materials the aspects of the project that had been settled on were clearly laid out and explained.</p> <p>Accessible high-level summaries of technical information were provided as non-technical summaries during all phases of consultation for interested individuals (see Appendix 12: Phase One (Non-statutory) Community Consultation Materials, Appendix 17: Phase Two (Statutory Phase One) Section 47 Community Consultation Materials, Appendix 20: Phase Three (Statutory Phase Two) Section 47 Community Consultation Materials. The Applicant recognised that the PEIR provided technical information, so a non-technical summary was produced to supplement the full PEIR.</p> <p>All consultation materials were made available in different formats, including braille, audio and large print upon request.</p>
<p>56 “Applicants are required to set out in their Statement of Community Consultation how they propose to consult those living in the vicinity of the land. They are encouraged to consider consulting beyond this where they think doing so may provide more information on the impacts of their proposals...”</p>	<p>The Applicant sets out how it intended to consult the local community in the SoCC. The Applicant publicised the consultation widely and consulted with a significant number of consultees from the wider area, as detailed in Section 6 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The Applicant defined a core consultation zone and a wider consultation (as defined in Section 6 of the consultation report), in order to proportionately engage with communities living in the vicinity of the land. The core consultation zone included over 9,000 local homes and businesses that are located in proximity to the Proposed Development. Following feedback from Teversham Parish Council during the phase two consultation period, this was amended to include over 10,000 homes. The wider consultation zone consisted of all host ‘B’ and ‘C’ authorities and neighbouring ‘A’ authorities. Consultation activities with the core and wider consultation zones were proportionate, as detailed in Section 7 of the consultation report.</p>
<p>57 “The Statement of Community Consultation should act as a framework for the community consultation generally, for example setting out where details and dates of any events will be published. The Statement of Community Consultation should be made available online, at any exhibitions or other events held by applicants. It should be placed at appropriate local deposit points (e.g. libraries, council offices) and send to local community groups as appropriate.”</p>	<p>Electronic versions of the SoCC were issued to the local authorities, and parish councils. The SoCC was available to view on the project website at all times throughout consultation, and available in hard copy format free of charge upon request. This included versions of the SoCC in large print, audio and braille.</p> <p>The SoCC was also made available to view at Community Access Points where possible due to COVID-19 implications.</p> <p>The SoCC outlined the consultation process for the Proposed Development and the indicative details of the phase one statutory Section 47 consultation. It contained the details and dates of consultation that were publicised across the consultation area (See Appendix 8: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Final Statement of Community Consultation).</p>
<p>58 “Applicants are required to publicise their proposed application under Section 48 of the Planning Act and the Regulations and set out the detail of what this publicity must entail. [...] Where possible, the first two required local newspaper advertisements should coincide approximately with the beginning of the consultation with communities. However, given the detailed information required for the publicity in the Regulations, aligning publicity with consultation may not always be possible, especially where a multi-stage consultation is intended.”</p>	<p>The Applicant publicised the Section 48 Notice (see Appendix 23: Section 48 Notice) in two consecutive rounds of local media advertisements in two local papers as follows:</p> <p>First round of notices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambridge Independent: 16 February 2022 Cambridge News: 17 February 2022 <p>Second round of notices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambridge Independent: 23 February 2022 Cambridge News: 24 February 2022 The Guardian: 24 February 2022 London Gazette: 24 February 2022 <p>The publication schedule of the Section 48 notices is provided in this document and in Section 9 of the Consultation Report.</p>
<p>61 “Applicants have a statutory duty to consult any local authority in whose land a project it sited. So, where an offshore project also features land-based development, the applicant should treat the local authority where the land-based development is located as the main consultee for the</p>	<p>The Applicant consulted the following local authorities within which the proposed development is located, on the draft SoCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambridge City Council South Cambridgeshire District Council

	Requirement	Compliance
	Statement of Community Consultation. The applicant is also advised to consider seeking views on the Statement of Community Consultation from local authorities whose communities may be affected by the project, for example visually of through construction traffic, even if the project is in fact some distance from the area in question. In addition, applicants may find it beneficial to discuss their Statement of Community Consultation with any local authority in the vicinity of where there could be an effect on harbour facilities.”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridgeshire County Council • East Cambridgeshire District Council
63	“Applicants should ensure they consider all the potential impacts on communities which are in the vicinity of the proposed project. These are unlikely to affect all communities to the same degree but might include potential visual, environmental, economic and social impacts.”	The Applicant has undertaken an Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Development. The assessments are presented in the Environmental Statement (Volume 5 of the DCO application) , that accompanies the Application.
64	“Where the location of a proposed offshore project is such that the impacts on communities are likely to be very small or negligible, applicants are still expected to inform relevant coastal authorities and communities of the proposed project and give them a chance to take part in any consultation. When deciding who to consult in these situations, applicants are encouraged to think laterally, by, for example identifying nearby local authorities with busy harbours, active fishing or sailing. water-sports communities or key local environmental groups.”	The Applicant consulted widely with neighbouring authorities and other parties that could have an interest in the proposals Appendix 5: Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the 2008 Planning Act includes a full list of organisations formally consulted with.
65	“Where there are no obvious impacts on local communities, applicants should consult the local communities closest to the proposed project. [...] Equally, local communities may have concerns, for example, about environmental impacts, and open engagement with the applicant will allow them the chance to express their concerns and to understand how these concerns are being addressed. The level of interest shown by local authorities and communities will dictate the degree and depth of consultation required. [...]”	The Applicant has consulted openly with the local communities throughout the pre-application consultation period and adapted its approach based on local feedback. Where more information has been requested, the Applicant has endeavoured to make this available through the various information channels, including the website and Virtual Exhibition. During the pre-application stage, the Applicant has provided feedback to consultees in terms of how their comments have influenced the proposal, through Consultation Summary Reports, and webinars.
66	“Ultimately, applicants for offshore projects should take a pragmatic approach, consulting in proportion to the impacts on communities and the size of the project, whilst ensuring that relevant local communities are kept informed about the proposals and offered the chance to participate in shaping them. Applicants should use this as a guiding principle for consultation together with the statutory requirements as set out in the Planning Act. Provided they do this, and fully explain their approach in the consultation report which accompanies their application, the expectation is that their application will not be rejected on the grounds of insufficient public consultation.”	The Applicant has taken a pragmatic approach to consultation. Full consultation has been undertaken with local communities affected by the proposals, including regularly updated information on offshore elements of the application. By adopting an iterative approach to consultation, the Applicant has been able to ensure that the consultation was robust, proportionate and ultimately effective.
68	“To realise the benefits of consultation on a project, it must take place at a sufficiently early stage to allow consultees a real opportunity to influence the proposals. At the same time, consultees will need sufficient information on a project to be able to recognise and understand the impacts.”	<p>The Applicant undertook consultation early in the development process with statutory consultees, landowners and members of the local community. Early on it was stated that more information would be made available as the project developed. See Section 5 of the SoCC, available in Appendix 8: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Final Statement of Community Consultation.</p> <p>Consultation on early-stage proposals was undertaken during phase one consultation. This allowed for consultees a real opportunity to influence proposals. Evidence of how the Applicant has had regard to comments received during phase one consultation is included in Section 10 of the consultation report, and in Appendix 2: Applicant Regard to Section 47 Consultation Responses.</p>
69	“Applicants will often require detailed technical advice from consultees, and it is likely that their input will be of the greatest value if they are consulted when the project proposals are fluid, followed up by confirmation of the approach as proposals become firmer. In principle, therefore applicants should undertake initial consultation as soon as there is sufficient detail to allow consultees to understand the nature of the project properly.”	Throughout the pre-application consultation period, the Applicant consulted with stakeholders informally to seek their feedback on the proposals. TWG meetings were established early on in pre-application.
70	“To manage the tension between consultation early, but also having project proposals that are firm enough to enable consultees to comment, applicants are encouraged to consider an iterative, phased consultation	As detailed in Section 7 of the Consultation Report, the Applicant adopted an iterative, phased approach to Section 47 community consultation for the Proposed Development, which consisted of five community consultation events during the Phase Two consultation and six events during Phase Three consultation.

Requirement	Compliance
<p>consisting of two (or more) stages, especially for larger projects with long development periods. For example, the applicant might wish to consider undertaking non-statutory early consultation at a stage where options still being considered. This will be helpful in informing the proposals and assisting the applicant in establishing a preferred option on which to undertake statutory consultation.”</p>	<p>The Applicant also undertook ongoing consultation between phases of consultation, including ongoing stakeholder meetings to encourage greater participation from across the community. For example, a CWG was established to discuss interest areas for parish councils, local councillors and the local community group. See Section 5 of the Consultation Report.</p>
<p>71 “Where an iterative consultation is intended, it may be advisable for applicants to carry out the final stage of consultation with persons who have an interest in the land once they have worked up their project proposals in sufficient detail to identify affected land interests.”</p>	<p>The Applicant also attended multiple individual parish council meetings, as detailed in Section 5 and Section 12 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The Applicant considers that the stages of consultation carried out with land interests has been sufficient and has increased in detail with each phase of consultation, including as part of the Section 42 consultation between 24 February 2022 and 27 April 2022 and the additional round of targeted consultation between 15 July 2022 and 15 August 2022.</p> <p>The Applicant has also engaged with persons with land interests prior to the Section 42 consultation in the form of service of Land Interest Questionnaires (LIQs) and emails and conducting site visits and phone calls. Although the primary intention of these is to establish all landed interests it also gave people the opportunity to provide feedback to the Applicant.</p> <p>Additionally, there has been and continues to be the opportunity for direct informal landowner feedback to the Applicant. The Applicant continues to receive feedback through various avenues of contact that remain open during pre-application and can inform the project proposals.</p>
<p>72 “...The Planning Act requires a consultation period of a minimum of 28 days from the day after receipt on the consultation documents. It is expected that this may be sufficient for projects which are straightforward and uncontroversial in nature. But many projects, particularly larger or more controversial ones, may require longer consultation periods than this. Applicants should therefore set consultation deadlines that are realistic and proportionate to the proposed project. It is also important that consultees do not withhold information that might affect a project, and that they respond in good time to applicants. Where responses are not received by the deadline, the applicant is not obliged to take those responses into account.”</p>	<p>The Applicant exceeded the statutory minimum for all rounds of consultation.</p> <p>Phase Two consultation (56 days)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 June 2021 – 18 August 2021 <p>Phase Three consultation (62 days)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 February 2022 – 27 April 2022
<p>73 “Applicants are not expected to repeat consultation rounds set out in their Statement of Community Consultation unless the project proposals have changed very substantially. [...] When considering the need for additional consultation, applicants should use the degree of change, the effect on the local community and the level of public interest as guiding factors.”</p>	<p>The Applicant continued to refine the red line boundary throughout the pre-application consultation programme, following feedback from each round of consultation under Section 47 of the Act 2008.</p> <p>Where the Applicant proposed changes that fell beyond the previous red line boundary, in response to ongoing project development and design changes. Additional consultation was undertaken on these areas to ensure new lands interests were consulted and had an opportunity to comment on the application.</p>
<p>74 “Where a proposed application changes to such a large degree that the proposal could be considered a new application, the legitimacy of the consultation already carried out could be questioned. In such cases, applicants should undertake further re-consultation on the new proposals, and should supply consultees with sufficient information to enable them to understand the nature of the change and any likely significant impacts (but not necessarily the full suite of consultation documents), and allow at least 28 days for consultees to respond.”</p>	<p>The Project did not change as much as envisaged by this part of the guidance; however, targeted statutory consultation was required to provide feedback on minor scheme order limit changes. This targeted consultation commenced on 15 July 2022 and closed on 15 August 2022, a total of 31 days.</p>
<p>75 “If the application only changes to a small degree [...] the applicant should ensure that all affected statutory consultees and local communities are informed of the changes.”</p>	
<p>76 “In circumstances where a particular issue has arisen during the pre-application consultation, or where it is localised in nature, it may be appropriate to hold a non-statutory, targeted consultation. A developer’s Statement of Community Consultation should be drafted so that it does not preclude this approach. [...]”</p>	
<p>77 “Applicants are required under Section 37 of the Planning Act to produce a consultation report alongside their application, which details how they have complied with the consultation requirements set out in the Act.”</p>	
<p>80 “Therefore, the consultation report should: provide a general description of the consultation process undertaken, which can helpfully include a timeline;</p>	<p>References to the relevant Sections of Volume B1: Consultation Report are provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the consultation process, including a timeline is provided in Section 1 of the Consultation Report;

Requirement	Compliance
<p>set out specifically what the applicant has done in compliance with the requirements of the Planning Act, relevant secondary legislation, this guidance, and any relevant policies, guidance or advice published by Government or the Inspectorate;</p> <p>set out how the applicant has taken account of any responses to consultation with local authorities on what should be in the applicant’s statement of community consultation;</p> <p>set out a summary of relevant responses to consultation (but not a complete list of responses);</p> <p>provide a description of how the application was informed and influenced by those responses, outlining any changes made as a result and showing how significant relevant responses will be addressed;</p> <p>provide an explanation as to why responses advising on major changes to the project were not followed, including advise from statutory consultees on impacts;</p> <p>where the applicant has not followed the advice of the local authority or not complied with this guidance or any relevant Advice Note published by the Inspectorate, provide an explanation for the action taken or not taken; and</p> <p>be expressed in terms sufficient to enable the Secretary of State to understand fully how the consultation process has been undertaken and significant effects addressed. However, it need not include full technical explanations of these matters.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is noted throughout the Consultation Report detailed in full in Appendix 1: Consultation Compliance Checklist; • Section 6 of the Consultation Report explains the approach to consulting on the draft SoCC and details the full comments received from the local authorities and how the Applicant responded to these comments and any changes made to the final SoCC (see Appendix 8: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Final Statement of Community Consultation); • A summary of the responses received to the consultation and how the Applicant has responded to these comments and any resulting project changes is clearly summarised in Section 1 of the Consultation Report; • A summary of responses received to the project and how the Applicant had regard to these is provided in Section 10 and 11 of the consultation report. Appendix 2: Applicant Regard to Section 47 Consultation Responses and Appendix 3: Applicant Regard to Section 42 Consultation Responses detail all responses received to the Section 47 and Section 42 consultation and how the Applicant has taken account of comments. <p>As part of the responses provided to feedback, in Appendix 2: Applicant Regard to Section 47 Consultation Responses and Appendix 3: Applicant Regard to Section 42 Consultation Responses, the Applicant has indicated where there has been a project change or no change with a supporting explanation provided in the responses. A summary of these key changes or no changes is provided in Section 1 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The Applicant has endeavoured to make the Consultation Report as clear as possible. The Applicant has followed guidance regarding the structure of the Consultation Report as set out in PINS Advice Note Fourteen: Compiling the Consultation Report and has included diagrams and timelines to guide readers. This Appendix demonstrates how the Applicant has complied with these requirements and in each Section of the Consultation Report with a statement of compliance.</p>
<p>81 “It is good practice that those who have contributed to the consultation are informed of the results”</p>	<p>During the pre-application period, the Applicant produced interim consultation summary reports after each round of community consultation events undertaken in accordance with Section 47 of the 2008 Act (Appendix 18: Phase Two (Statutory Phase One) Section 47 Consultation Summary Report and Appendix 21 Phase Three (Statutory Phase Two) Section 47 Consultation Summary Report. These reports provided a high-level overview of the feedback received at each stage.</p>
<p>82 “As with the consultation itself, it is likely that different audiences will require different level of information....”</p>	<p>A non-technical summary has been prepared and submitted alongside Volume 1: Environmental Statement that accompanies the application. The Consultation Report (document reference 6.1) includes a summary of the key topics raised during the consultation and how the Applicant has had regard to these in the application. Tables of all relevant responses received to the Section 47 consultation and how the Applicant has had regard to these is provided in Appendix 2: Applicant Regard to Section 47 Consultation Responses.</p>
<p>83 “The consultation report may not be the most appropriate format in which to respond to the points raised by various consultee groups and bodies. Applicants should make a judgement as to whether the consultation report provides sufficient detail on the relevant impacts, or whether a targeted response would be more appropriate. Applicants are also likely to have identified a number of key additional bodies for consultation and may need to continue engagement with these bodies on an individual basis.”</p>	<p>These tables have been prepared following guidance from the Planning Inspectorate (2012), Advice Note Fourteen: Compiling the Consultation Report.</p> <p>After each phase of Section 47 consultation the Applicant published a consultation summary report to the core consultation zone and online via the Project website ((Appendix 18: Phase Two (Statutory Phase One) Section 47 Consultation Summary Report and Appendix 21: Phase Three (Statutory Phase Two) Section 47 Consultation Summary Report to notify consultees of how feedback received was being taken into account in the development of the Project.</p> <p>Following the phase two Section 47 consultation, the Applicant provided direct updates to locally elected members by way of bespoke briefing meetings. A summary of these meetings is provided in Section 7 of the Consultation Report.</p> <p>The Applicant is prepared to continue to engage across the consultation area and through the established dedicated working groups beyond the DCO application submission to ensure consultees remain engaged and additional bodies are informed of the latest Project information.</p>
<p>93 “For the pre-application consultation process, applicants are advised to include sufficient preliminary environmental information to enable consultees to develop an informed view of the project. [...] The preliminary environmental information is not expected to replicate or be a draft of the environmental statement. [...] The key issue is that the information presented must provide clarity to all consultees. Applicants should be careful not to assume that non-specialist consultees would not be interested in any technical environmental information. It is therefore advisable to ensure access to such information is provided during all consultations. The applicant’s Statement of Community Consultation must</p>	<p>The Applicant will also engage with consultation bodies throughout the application phase, along with ongoing engagements with SoCGs.</p> <p>The Applicant has prepared an Environmental Statement, and a Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations. The Applicant confirmed in its SoCC that CWWTPR constitutes an ‘EIA Development’ for the purposes of the EIA Regulations. The Applicant set out in the SoCC how it would be publicising and consulting on the PEIR. Further information in respect of how the PEIR was publicised and consulted upon is included in Section 8 of the Consultation Report.</p>

Requirement	Compliance
<p>95 include a statement about how the applicant intends to consult on preliminary environmental information.”</p> <p>“When considering whether a project has the potential to significantly affect the integrity of certain European protected wildlife sites, the applicant must provide a report which should include the site(s) that may be affected, together with sufficient information to enable the Secretary of State, as decision maker, to conclude whether an appropriate assessment is required, and, if so, to undertake such an assessment.”</p>	<p>The Applicant has prepared the Environmental Statement (document reference Volume 5), and the Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations (document reference 5.4.8.16).</p>
<p>96 “It is the applicant’s responsibility to consult with the relevant statutory bodies and, if they consider it necessary, with any relevant non-statutory nature conservation bodies, in order to gather evidence for such a report (to support a Habitats Regulations Assessment). This consultation should take place as early as possible in the pre-application process. One way of doing this is for an applicant to agree an evidence plan. [...]”</p>	<p>As part of its consultation undertaken pursuant to Section 42 of the 2008 Act, the Applicant consulted Natural England, the Environment Agency and other relevant nature stakeholders.</p>

3 References

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (2009) [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/2264/contents/made>

Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017) [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents/made>

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Planning Act 2008: Guidance on the pre-application process (2015) [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/418009/150326_Pre-Application_Guidance.pdf

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You can view all our DCO application documents and updates on the application on The Planning Inspectorate website:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/cambridge-waste-water-treatment-plant-relocation/>