Appendix A: ExQ1 1.12 – Summary of residual significant effects

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
5.2.6 Chapter 6: Agriculture Land and Soils							
Construction phase	Permanent loss of BMV land due to land required for the proposed WWTP, access road and landscaping proposals	Impact reduced through design and minimisation of land required.	Low	High	Moderate adverse and **significant**	None available	Moderate adverse and **significant**
	Permanent acquisition of land from farm businesses.	Impact minimised through the minimisation of land required and orientation of Scheme Order Limits to avoid severance and creation of land slivers. Provision of land access to avoid severed land.	Medium for G036, R037	Medium for G036 and R037	Moderate (**significant**) on RO37 and GO36	Access for R037 will be provided through discussion and agreement with the landowner, their tenants and or land agents. The return of land temporarily required during construction to previous use through reinstatement to original land use after construction would be in line with landowner/tenant requirements as required by section 7.4 of the CoCP Part A (App Doc Ref: 5.4.2.1).	Moderate adverse and **significant** for R037
	Temporary requirement of land from farm businesses for waste water transfer tunnel and treated effluent transfer pipelines.	Creation of a temporary access (CA2 on sheet 3 Access and traffic regulation order plans (App Doc Ref 4.7.3)). from the B1047 Horningsea Road to land required for the construction of the transfer tunnel and avoidance of existing farm access to Poplar Hall.	Low	High	Moderate and **significant** for P119	Minimising access disruption and disturbance through implementation of Section 7.6 of the CoCP Part A (Traffic and Transport) and the CTMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.19.7) requirement to agree temporary access through coordination with landowners, tenants and/or land agents. Requirement within section 3 of the CoCP Part A (Application Doc Ref: 5.4.2.1) Part A (Community & Stakeholder Engagement) to appoint a Community Liaison Officer responsible for ensuring that relationships and lines of communication are maintained throughout the construction period including communication of temporary changes to access.	Temporary, reversible, moderate and **significant** for P119
	Temporary loss of access to and use of agricultural land during construction of the Waterbeach pipeline	Impact minimised through the minimisation of construction widths of the Waterbeach pipeline corridor.	Low	High	Moderate and temporary, which is **significant**.	Mitigation comprises measures for the protection and handling of soils within the outline SMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.6.3). Managed through the soil quality and management mitigation measures which include, but are not limited to the following: • Handling of site soils should always be conducted in accordance with the Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (Defra 2018); • Soil handling will be limited during wet periods where soils are susceptible to structural damage when handled at high moisture content or when plastic; • Tracked/low ground pressure vehicles are used where possible throughout stripping and haulage to reduce structural damage through compaction; • Soil stripping will be carried out in all areas subject to earthworks and will be stored and handled separately as per their type; and • Stripped soils will be stockpiled, where possible, on dry, flat ground avoiding hollows Return land temporarily required during construction to previous use through reinstatement to original land use	Moderate reversible and temporary which is **significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
						after construction in line with landowner/tenant requirements as required by section 7.4 of the CoCP Part A (App Doc Ref: 5.4.2.1).	
	Temporary requirement of land from farm businesses.	Creation of temporary haul route section parallel to Hatridges' Lane as shown on Sheet 9 Access and traffic regulation order plans (App Doc Ref 4.7.3). Use of trenchless techniques for the construction of the Waterbeach pipeline to avoid a land parcel between the River Cam and Fen Road in the southern extent of the Scheme Order Limits.	High – Y041	Medium Y041	Temporary adverse major/moderate effect which is **significant** – Y041	Minimising access disruption and disturbance through implementation of Section 7.6 (Traffic and Transport) of the CoCP Part A (App Doc Ref: 5.4.2.1) and the CTMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.19.7) requirement to agree temporary access through coordination with landowners, tenants and/or land agents. Requirement within section 3 of the CoCP Part A (Application Doc Ref: 5.4.2.1) Part A (Community & Stakeholder Engagement) to appoint a Community Liaison Officer responsible for ensuring that relationships and lines of communication are maintained throughout the construction period including communication of temporary changes to access	Moderate which is **significant** for Y041.
5.2.7 Chapter 7 Air Quality							
No significant residual effect has been identified							
5.2.8 Chapter 8 Biodiversity							
Construction Phase	Removal of habitats in relation to temporary and permanent use of the land resulting in habitat loss, fragmentation and severance of wildlife corridors	Habitats removed for the construction of the permanent access, proposed WWTP and landscape masterplan to be replaced by planting of habitats of higher ecological value in line with landscape masterplan within the Landscape, Ecological and Recreational Management Plan (LERMP) (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14).	Medium	Moderate adverse (permanent and temporary impacts present)	Moderate adverse (**significant**) – before planted mitigation as part of the landscape masterplan. Moderate beneficial – after mitigation as part of the landscape masterplan (**significant**)	Further measures delivered during operation will be implemented through the long-term application of the LERMP which requires that the operator to prepare a detailed management and maintenance plan (secured through requirements in the DCO), based on the LERMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14), including: • Maintenance operations are to be carried out in accordance with BS 4428: Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations. Maintenance of soft landscaping to be in accordance with BS 7370-4 Grounds Maintenance: Recommendations for Maintenance of Soft Landscape • Addition of new species of vegetation once shade established • Specific cutting and mowing regimes • Use of deer fencing / tree guards to protect planted areas • Controlling vegetation at seasonal ponds –	Moderate beneficial which is **significant**
Construction Phase	Temporary and permanent removal of ditch habitat	Management of construction activities will be through measures as described within the CoCP Part A and B in particular section 4.4 which requires the Principal Contractor(s) to produce a CEMP. The best practice measures applied during construction in relation to minimising impacts to ditch habitats are:	Medium	Moderate adverse - for ditch within WWTP land and landscape masterplan	Moderate adverse (**significant**) – for ditch within WWTP land and landscape masterplan Slight adverse (not significant) –	Management of impacts to ditch habitats will also managed through further measures as described within the CoCP Part B, i (App Doc Ref 5.4.2.2): • Section 3.1 CoCP Part B – re-established banks by planting native locally sourced vegetation – Plant material from the drainage ditch will be transferred to new	Moderate adverse which is **significant** for lengths of ditch within the land required for the proposed WWTP land and landscape masterplan.

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
		• limiting any permanent crossing of ditches to a maximum width of 6m • the implementation of measures set out under section 7.2 of the CoCP Part A in respect Riparian and Aquatic Habitats, in particular: – Minimising riparian habitat temporarily disturbed as far as is practical, with delineation of the working area prior to the commencement of construction and until works are complete to prevent damage to the surrounding habitats. – Aquatic and bank vegetation will be left in place for as long as practicable. – Topsoil from the banks will be removed and stored separately for reinstatement after construction in accordance with the Outline Soil Management Plan (Appendix 6.3, App Doc Ref 5.4.6.3). – The working width through the channel will be kept to the minimum required for safe working practice and will be clearly marked to prevent encroachment. The channel bed material will be removed prior to the excavation of the trench, stored separately and replaced once construction works are complete to promote rapid colonisation of the area by aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants. – Where appropriate, marginal vegetation of ecological value will be removed from the watercourse and stored upstream for use in reinstatement. – The proposed working method will incorporate measures to maintain the flow downstream of the crossing point. – The preconstruction bank and channel profiles will be restored on completion of the pipeline crossings. Channel bed-substrates will be replaced to the same composition and topsoil reinstated to the banks. – Where fish are identified and where feasible works will be carried out between August and October and in low flow conditions to protect potential fish spawning or nursery sites		Minor adverse for ditch next to River Cam	ditch next to River Cam	drainage ditches created for water vole compensatory habitat or a suitable receptor site, prior to displacement. Any plant material to be transferred to any newly created waterbodies/receptor site should be checked by a suitably experienced ecologist to ensure it is not a species listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) or Schedule 2 of the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. • Section 3.3 CoCP Part B (App Doc Ref 5.4.2.2) – Crossings of the ditch with hedgerow running to the eastern side of the proposed WWTP will be minimised to 2 crossings each up to 6m width. The crossing locations will target existing gaps in the hedge. Crossing of the ditch (incorporating a temporary culvert not exceeding an 8m length of the ditch) will be in accordance with a permit from the Swaffham Internal Drainage Board. • Section 3.4 the following protective measures are required and will be implemented: – The pits for trenchless techniques will be set back a minimum of 10 metres from the edge of the River Cam – Where the pipeline crosses drainage ditches via open cut techniques a flume crossing will be put in place. The working area will also be narrowed to a maximum of 10 metres.	For ditch next to River Cam: Slight adverse and not significant
Construction Phase	Direct and indirect impacts on bats (roosts) due to the combination of noise, use of temporary lighting, land clearance and presence of people in close	A Natural England development licence will be in place to legally allow for the disturbance of the five roosts, with mitigation measures including supervised working under an agreed method statement (ref) by a licenced bat ecologist. The following measures will also be put in place:	High	Moderate adverse (short term)	Moderate adverse and **significant**	Management of construction impacts to terrestrial habitats that may affect bat population will be through further measures as described within the CoCP Part A (App Doc Ref 5.4.2.1)and B (App Doc Ref 5.4.2.2). These will be set out in the CEMP related to the specific works activity:	Moderate beneficial and **significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
	proximity to known utilised habitats	• provision of a tool-box talk by the licenced bat ecologist • timing the works at roost locations to be outside of the hibernation period (where hibernation suitability has been discerned); and • installation of suitable bat boxes for use by crevice dwelling species on appropriate retained trees prior to disturbing works commencing, to facilitate continued opportunities for bats to roost.				• Planting impacted will be replaced in first available planting season with stock of the same species and size as that originally planted. • Additional thickening of hedgerow to promote habitat connectivity. • Enhancement roost feature installation; early planting of larger specimen trees and hedgerow plants; and thickening of hedgerows along the boundaries of the landscape masterplan. In relation to controls on construction activities the management of noise through measures within Section 7.7, Noise and vibration which requires the application of best practicable measures (BPM) as defined by the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (CoPA) and the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) for the control of noise. Including but not limited to: • where possible, noise and vibration will be controlled/reduced at source; and • working methods will be changed or amended where it is feasible to include equipment and operational activities which produce less noise. These measures are to be reflected within the Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP) appended to/as part of the CEMP. Management of lighting through the Lighting Design Strategy (Appendix 2.5, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.5) and the CoCP Part A, Section 5.9 (Lighting) which requires that the contractors incorporate a strategy for temporary lighting into the CEMP(s) (secured through requirements in the DCO). Which includes requirements for temporary lighting: • use of mobile trailer-mounted, generator powered light plant in connection with specific construction works such as works associated with the pipelines • use of fixed lighting used to light the construction compounds and certain working areas to include LED type lighting • restricting height to a maximum of 8m from the ground • designing and positioning lighting to ensure that any artificial light emitted from the working areas minimises glare, does not prejudice health including for residents, walkers or passing drivers/trains, or create a nuisance under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 • designing lighting to accord with The Institute of Lighting Professionals Advice Note- Guidance Note 1 for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (GN01/21) (2021) & Guidance Note 08/18 - Bats and Artificial Lighting In	

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
						The UK - Bats And The Built Environment Series (2018) or any later revisions.	
Construction Phase	Direct and indirect impacts on bats (lighting and habitat related) due to the combination of temporary construction noise, use of temporary lighting, land clearance and presence of people in close proximity	Direct and indirect impacts related to works to affecting bat habitat will be through application of the mitigation measures in line with agreed Natural England licence conditions (Draft Licence included Appendix 8.20 App Doc Ref 5.4.8.20): • Heras fencing will surround the known bat tree roosts to prevent approach by machinery. This perimeter should be at least as large as the root protection zone, if not larger and not block or impede access to the roost. An ecologist will assess the fencing once in place and advise as required. • During all working periods an ecologist will be available as an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW). • When working within 20m of the roost an ecologist will be present, typically the on-site ECoW • Licensed ecologist will place and discovered animals within the nearest bat box or in the care of a suitably experienced bat carer as appropriate; and • All fencing will be removed around the tree roosts and returned to their original state once works completed.	Medium (non-Annex II species); High (foraging and commuting barbastelle)	Minor adverse (short term)	Moderate adverse an d **significant**	Further mitigation as described above in relation to further mitigation or enhancement measures for lighting and noise as per the above references to CoCP Part A. Enhancement roost feature installation; early planting of larger specimen trees and hedgerow plants; and thickening of hedgerows along the boundaries of the landscape masterplan.	Slight adverse and not significant until vegetation established when effect is moderate beneficial and **significant**
Construct ion Phase Construction Phase	Direct and indirect impacts on terrestrial invertebrates due to direct interface with habitat and the combination of noise, use of temporary lighting, land clearance, excavation, and presence of people in proximity	In relation to the land required for the permanent access, proposed WWTP and landscape masterplan the design measures to minimise loss of terrestrial habitat that may support invertebrate populations includes: • keeping tree planting away from the margins of the CWS to maintain the grassland, which is used by a diverse invertebrate assemblage, • Inclusion of bare areas of soil along field margins in the east of the site around the proposed areas of calcareous loam meadow grassland (as shown in the Landscape Masterplan (Figure 3.1) and Habitat Areas plan (Figure 3.9) and presented in Section 3.1), with the management of these areas involving annual cultivation in spring. This type of management will also benefit invertebrates, • creation of habitat to benefit invertebrates, including small seasonal ponds, formed from scrapes or swales, and bee banks (see Figure	Medium	Minor adverse (lighting impact pathway); moderate beneficial (habitat impact pathway)	Lighting impact: Slight adverse (not significant) Habitat impact: moderate beneficial and **significant**	In relation to the land required for the permanent access, proposed WWTP and landscape masterplan the requirement to implement the LERMP in operation for a period of up to 30 years to ensure effective delivery of BNG through the landscape masterplan. Further measures delivered during operation will be implemented through the long-term application of the LERMP which requires that the operator to prepare a detailed management and maintenance plan (secured through requirements in the DCO), based on the LERMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14), including mowing / cutting regimes, watering, maintenance of specified habitats. In relation to controls on construction activities the management of lighting through the Lighting Design Strategy (Appendix 2.5, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.5) and the CoCP Part A, Section 5.9 (Lighting) which requires that the contractors incorporate a strategy for temporary lighting into the CEMP(s) (secured through requirements in the DCO). Which includes requirements for temporary lighting:	Moderate beneficial and **significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
		3.10: Proposed Ecology Features) in strategic areas within the Landscape Masterplan, and • retaining the existing ditch with hedgerow within the land required for the landscape masterplan contained with the LERMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14).				• use of mobile trailer-mounted, generator powered light plant in connection with specific construction works such as works associated with the pipelines • use of fixed lighting used to light the construction compounds and certain working areas to include LED type lighting • restricting height to a maximum of 8m from the ground • designing lighting to accord with The Institute of Lighting Professionals Advice Note- Guidance Note 1 for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (GN01/21) (2021) & Guidance Note 08/18 - Bats and Artificial Lighting In The UK - Bats And The Built Environment Series (2018) or any later revision In relation to controls on construction activities the management of noise through measures within Section 7.7, Noise and vibration which requires the application of best practicable measures (BPM) as defined by the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (CoPA) and the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) for the control of noise. Including but not limited to: • where possible, noise and vibration will be controlled/reduced at source; and • working methods will be changed or amended where it is feasible to include equipment and operational activities which produce less noise. These measures are to be reflected within the Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP) appended to/as part of the CEMP.	
Construction Phase	Creation and management of habitats as part of the landscape masterplan results in beneficial impacts associated with more varied and quality habitat when compared to existing baseline habitats.	Direct benefit to be realised through the habitat provisions and within the LERMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14): • inclusion of a new mosaic of habitats within in the landscape masterplan intended to link to existing habitat features of value (such as existing hedgerows and habitats as part of the CWS) • implementation of appropriate management measures to meet the BNG commitment which will enable replacement habitat if initial planting is not successful.	Medium	Moderate beneficial	Moderate beneficial and **significant**	Further measures delivered during operation will be implemented through the long-term application of the LERMP which requires that the operator to prepare a detailed management and maintenance plan (secured through requirements in the DCO), based on the LERMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14), including: • Maintenance operations are to be carried out in accordance with BS 4428: Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations. • Maintenance of soft landscaping to be in accordance with BS 7370-4 Grounds Maintenance: Recommendations for Maintenance of Soft Landscape • Addition of new species of vegetation once shade established • Specific cutting and mowing regimes • Use of deer fencing / tree guards to protect planted areas	Moderate beneficial and **significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
						• Controlling vegetation at seasonal ponds	
5.2.9 Chapter 9 Climate Resilience							
No significant residual effect has been identified							
5.2.10 Chapter 10 - Carbon							
Construction phase	Capital carbon as a result of materials and activities to construct the Proposed Development	Reduction in carbon achieved through design, in particular: • Reduction in tunnel length and diameters. • Inclusion of tertiary treatment. • Optimisation of the size / form of the Treated effluent pipelines and outfall. • Optimisation of major process tank volumes from original baseline sizes. • Optimisation of road area.	High	50,790 tCO2e per year	**Significant**	Continued innovation review (~1-10% estimated reduction potential): there will be a continual review as technologies develop and market conditions change. This will include continued engagement and collaboration with the supply chain to implement innovations within the Proposed Development incorporated into the detailed design. Material specification: • optimisation of concrete mix with up to 70% cement replacement in 5 major tank structures could achieve an additional 9% carbon saving (the Applicant has used this technology and is confident of its application in the detailed design). Further savings would be possible when expanded to other concrete structures and base pours within the Proposed Development; • alternative reinforcement options will also be reviewed, for example fibre options for large concrete pours and basalt rebar for structures; and • continuing to identify alternative materials or optimal concrete mixes for other smaller structures and chambers. Efficient construction and temporary works (~0.5-3% estimated reduction potential): • use of electric crawler cranes; • solar powered temporary lighting towers; • solar porta-loos for on-site facilities; • solar hybrid generators to provide lower carbon site power during construction; and • solar powered Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras and traffic lights. In the CoCP (Part A), carbon mitigation is identified through the requirement for the Principal Contractor(s) to put in place measures to minimise energy consumption and carbon emissions during construction. Such measures include: reduced energy usage; monitoring, reporting and setting of targets for carbon reduction from site activities and from transportation to and from sites; consideration of energy efficiency in the procurement, maintenance and use of construction plant; and consideration and assessment of energy from renewable and/or low emission sources used during construction. Reductions in emissions during construction contribute towards the	Moderate adverse and **significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
						70% emissions reduction target which the Applicant has set for it's construction projects Application of established carbon management process independently verified to PAS2080:2016 to detailed design activities	
	Land use change	Landscape masterplan initial planting results in a lower carbon sequestration potential.	High	<10 tCO2e per year	Not significant	The long-term application of the LERMP which requires that the operator to prepare a detailed management and maintenance plan (secured through requirements in the DCO), based on the LERMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14) whereby management of vegetation enables increased sequestration of -100 tCO2e / year.	Beneficial and **significant**
Operation phase	Operation of the proposed WWTP	This depends on the preferred option being taken forward: • Using renewable biomethane (gas to grid) • Optimisation pumping power demand of Terminal Pumping Station (TPS) • Reduction in chemicals and power demand for sludge dewatering; Vacuum degassing post-digestion.	High	Gross emissions: 3,300 tCO2e per year 2,770 tCO2e per year Net emissions -2,940 tCO2e per year 1,420 tCO2e per year	**Significant**	The Operational Carbon Management Plan will drive carbon reduction in operation and track operational emissions against the Applicant's target that the project remains operationally net zero. Carbon reduction measures include : • Improve energy efficiency such as implementation of a heat recovery system (using heat sources within the wastewater treatment plant) if the G2G option is selected; • Generate renewable power from inclusion of solar; • Seek to achieve BREEAM 'Excellent' standard for the Gateway building • Maximise green gas production; and • Other measures within the Outline Carbon Management Plan (CMP) (App Doc Ref 5.4.10.2) . – implementation of user engagement measures to drive efficient operations – Implementation of offsetting strategy under worst case of CHP option	**Significant**
	Whole life carbon	This depends on the preferred option being taken forward: • Measures adopted in operation and land use change act to reduce emissions over the whole life of the assessment.	High	Gross emissions: 104,410 tCO2e per year 80,070 tCO2e per year (CHP option) • Net emissions: • -32,330 tCO2e per year 71,480 tCO2e per year (CHP option)	**Significant**	LERMP: management of vegetation going forwards enables increased sequestration. Net emissions: • 35,380 tCO2e per year (preferred gas to grid option) • 68,430 tCO2e per year (CHP option) Carbon reduction measures as described above	**Significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
5.2.11 Chapter 11 - Community							
Construction phase	Temporary changes to recreational resources and informal open spaces - River Cam	Temporary works design maintains navigation of River Cam throughout construction period of the outfall. Timing of works will not take place before mid-July and will be completed by October in any one year to avoid busier times in the year in particular race fixtures.	High	Moderate	Moderate adverse and **significant**	Measures to manage the minimum navigable width that must be retained and provide advance warning to users of the river are outlined in section 3.1 of CoCP Part B (App Doc Ref 4.2.2.2).	Moderate adverse and **significant**
5.2.12 Chapter 12 - Health							
No significant residual effect has been identified							
5.2.13 Chapter 13 – Historic Environment							
Construction phase	Permanent construction impacts on heritage and historic landscape assets. from change within the setting or to the character of heritage assets (HE011, HE040, HE095, HE096). Change in character of HLCA22.	Land temporarily required during construction will be returned to previous use through reinstatement to original land use after construction in line with landowner/tenant requirements as required by section 7.4 of the CoCP Part A and through application of a SMP based on the outline SMP (Appendix 6.3, App Doc Ref 5.4.6.3).	Low to high	Negligible to moderate	Negligible/ minor adverse (not significant) for all receptors except Biggin Abbey (HE011) where a temporary moderate adverse effect is predicted which is **significant.**	As described in the Chapter 15: Landscape and Visual Amenity: Management of lighting through the Lighting Design Strategy (Appendix 2.5, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.5) and the CoCP Part A, Section 5.9 (Lighting) (Appendix 2.1, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.1) which requires that the contractors incorporate a strategy for temporary lighting into the CEMP(s) (secured through requirements in the DCO), which will collectively secure deliver appropriate mitigation of light during construction. This strategy includes requirements for the use of lighting with no upward orientation or light spill. Management of impacts to land temporarily required managed through measures as described within the CoCP Part A and B (Appendix 2.1 and 2.2, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.1 & 2): • requirement within the CoCP Part A for the reinstatement of ditches temporarily disturbed during construction • requirement within the CoCP Part B for the use of solid site hoarding/temporary acoustic barriers at Waterbeach construction compound and around HDD pit locations/HDD plant during continuous working periods. • requirement in CoCP Part B that the outfall compound should have screening/hoarding to minimise the visual impact compatible with the requirements in the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) (Appendix 20.1, App Doc Ref 5.4.20.1). • Minimise road and junction widening for work areas including temporary construction accesses as indicated in section 7.2 of the CoCP Part A. • Provision of solid hoarding at shaft 4 and its associated construction compound area (General Arrangement Plan(s), App Doc Ref 4.2 refer) as required by CoCP Part B	Moderate adverse effect on Biggin Abbey (HE011) which is **significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
						• Provision of solid hoarding around shafts 4 and 5 to mitigate the potential for adverse visual impacts on Poplar Hall and Poplar Hall Farm as required by CoCP Part B • Requirement in CoCP Part B for lighting levels for the shafts not to exceed 200 lux and for welfare accesses and egresses not to exceed 50 lux. • Requirement with the CoCP Part B that no works will be undertaken within 50 metres of the moated site at Biggin Abbey. This area should be demarcated on a figure in the CEMP covering these activities and the restriction communicated to the workforce.	
Construction phase	Permanent construction impacts from the removal of archaeological remains (HE1303, HE1304, HE1306, HE1307, HE1308, HE1310, HE1328 and HE1329).	A programme of archaeological mitigation will be agreed with Cambridge Historic Environment Team (CHET).	Negligible to medium	Moderate to large	Moderate adverse **significant** effects will persist from the partial or complete removal of archaeological remains in the case of four areas of prehistoric settlement activity (HE1307, HE1308, HE1328 and HE1329) and possible further remains relating to two excavated cremations (HE1308 and HE3109).	Appropriate recording of archaeological remains where loss is unavoidable.	Moderate adverse **significant** effects will persist from the partial or complete removal of archaeological remains in the case of four areas of prehistoric settlement activity (HE1307, HE1308, HE1328 and HE1329) and possible further remains relating to two excavated cremations (HE1308 and HE3109).
5.2.14 Chapter 14 - Land Quality							
No significant residual effect has been identified							
5.2.15 Chapter 15 - Landscape and Visual Amenity							

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
Construction phase	Direct and indirect impacts on landscape character due to construction of the WWTP	Early planting as specified within the LERMP Section 3.2, Landscape Masterplan phasing, (Appendix 8.14, App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14). This will comprise: a hedge with standard trees along the southern side of a section of Low Fen Drove Way, a woodland belt approximately 7.5m wide along the southern and western boundaries and part of the eastern boundary of the proposed WWTP site and trees planted in gaps between existing trees along the eastern side of Horningsea Road between Low Fen Drove Way and Horningsea. In addition, an existing shelter belt between the WWTP site and Horningsea will be rejuvenated with trees and shrubs to replace failed planting and ongoing landscape maintenance to promote establishment and improve growth rates.	Eastern Fen Edge Chalklands LCA Medium:	Major	Large adverse and **significant**	In relation to controls on construction activities the management of noise through measures within Section 7.7, Noise and vibration which requires the application of best practicable measures (BPM) as defined by the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (CoPA) and the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) for the control of noise. Including but not limited to: • where possible, noise and vibration will be controlled/reduced at source; and • working methods will be changed or amended where it is feasible to include equipment and operational activities which produce less noise. These measures are to be reflected within the Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP) appended to/as part of the CEMP. Management of lighting through the Lighting Design Strategy (Appendix 2.5, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.5) and the CoCP Part A, Section 5.9 (Lighting) which requires that the contractors incorporate a strategy for temporary lighting into the CEMP(s) (secured through requirements in the DCO). Which includes requirements for temporary lighting: • use of mobile trailer-mounted, generator powered light plant in connection with specific construction works such as works associated with the pipelines • use of fixed lighting used to light the construction compounds and certain working areas to include LED type lighting • restricting height to a maximum of 8m from the ground • designing and positioning lighting to ensure that any artificial light emitted from the working areas minimises glare, does not prejudice health including for residents, walkers or passing drivers/trains, or create a nuisance under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 The implementation of measures set out under section 7.4 of the CoCP Part A in respect of Soil Management and in the Outline Soil Management Plan (Appendix 6.3 App Doc Ref 5.4.6.3) which will ensure the rapid and effective reestablishment of habitats especially hedgerows. Management of impacts to land temporarily required managed through measures as described within the CoCP Part A and B (Appendix 2.1 and 2.2, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.1 & 2): • Minimise road and junction widening for work areas including temporary construction accesses as indicated in section 7.2 of the CoCP Part A.	Large adverse and **significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
Construction phase	Direct and indirect impacts on visual amenity due to construction of the WWTP	As described above in relation to landscape character impact mitigation	Users of Horningsea Road (VP18 and VP25):Medium	Major (day only as non residential receptor)	Large adverse which is **significant**	As described above in relation to further mitigation or enhancement for landscape character impact mitigation	Large adverse and **significant**
		Construction lighting will result in temporary moderate adverse effects which are significant on night-time views from • residential properties in High Ditch Road (VP10), Horningsea Road (VP11), Low Fen Drove Way (VP13 and VP 17), • residents of Poplar Hall, Poplar Hall Farmhouse and Red House Close (VP22) and • Biggin Abbey and associated cottages (VP24).	Views of Low Fen Drove Way and residents at Parsonage Farm (VP17)	Major Moderate (night)	Large adverse which is significant	As described above in relation to further mitigation or enhancement for landscape character impact mitigation	Large adverse and **significant** (day) Moderate adverse and **significant** (night)
			Residents of Poplar Hall, Poplar Hall Farmhouse and Red House Close	Major Moderate (night)	Large adverse	As described in relation to impacts to landscape character area plus the following. Management of impacts to land temporarily required managed through measures as described within the CoCP Part A and B (Appendix 2.1 and 2.2, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.1 & 2): • Provision of solid hoarding at shaft 4 and its associated construction compound area (General Arrangement Plan(s), App Doc Ref 4.2 refer) as required by CoCP Part B • Provision of solid hoarding around shafts 4 and 5 to mitigate the potential for adverse visual impacts on Poplar Hall and Poplar Hall Farm as required by CoCP Part B • Requirement in CoCP Part B for lighting levels for the shafts not to exceed 200 lux and for welfare accesses and egresses not to exceed 50 lux.	Large adverse and **significant** (day) Moderate adverse and **significant** (night)
Construction phase		As described above in relation to landscape character impact mitigation	Users of Footpath Fen Ditton 85/6 (VP22)	Major	Large adverse which is significant	As described above in relation to further mitigation or enhancement for landscape character impact mitigation	Large adverse and **significant**
		As described above in relation to landscape character impact mitigation Provision of solid hoardings at the outfall compound to partially screen the construction of the proposed WWTP.	Residents at Biggin Abbey and associated cottages and users of Footpath Ditton 85/8 (VP24)	Major Moderate (night)	Large adverse which is significant	As described above in relation to further mitigation or enhancement for landscape character impact mitigation plus the requirement in CoCP Part B(Appendix 2.2, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.2) that the outfall compound should have screening/hoarding to minimise the visual impact compatible with the requirements in the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) (Appendix 20.1, App Doc Ref 5.4.20.1).	Large adverse and **significant** (day) Moderate adverse and **significant** (night)

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
Construction phase		As described above in relation to landscape character impact mitigation	Users on Byway Fen Ditton 85/14 and Low Fen Drove Way (VP6): High	Moderate	Moderate adverse	As described above in relation to further mitigation or enhancement for landscape character impact mitigation	Moderate adverse and **significant** (day as non residential)
		As described above in relation to landscape character impact mitigation in particular a hedge with standard trees along the southern side of a section of Low Fen Drove Way, a woodland belt approximately 7.5m wide along the southern and western boundaries of the landscape masterplan extent and part of the eastern boundary of the proposed WWTP site.	Residents of High Ditch Road (VP10)	Moderate	Moderate adverse	As described above in relation to further mitigation or enhancement for landscape character impact mitigation	Moderate adverse and **significant**
Construction phase		As described above in relation to landscape character impact mitigation in particular • infilling of gaps to existing stands of trees along the eastern side of Horningsea Road between Low Fen Drove Way and Horningsea, and • rejuvenation of an existing shelter belt between the WWTP site and Horningsea with planting of trees and shrubs to replace failed planting and ongoing landscape maintenance to promote establishment and improve growth rates.	Residents of Horningsea Road (VP11)	Moderate	Moderate adverse	As described above in relation to further mitigation or enhancement for landscape character impact mitigation	Moderate adverse and **significant**
Construction phase		As described above in relation to landscape character impact mitigation in particular a hedge with standard trees along the southern side of a section of Low Fen Drove Way, a woodland belt approximately 7.5m wide along the southern and western boundaries of the landscape masterplan extent and part of the eastern boundary of the proposed WWTP site.	Residents at the Gate House on Low Fen Drove Way (VP13)	Moderate	Moderate adverse	Further mitigation as described above in relation to further mitigation or enhancement for landscape character impact mitigation	Moderate adverse and **significant**
		None	Users of Footpath Milton 162/1 and the River Cam (VP23)	Moderate	Moderate adverse	Further mitigation as described above in relation to further mitigation or enhancement for landscape character impact mitigation	Moderate adverse and **significant** (day only as non residential)
		Early planting as specified within the LERMP Section 3.2, Landscape Masterplan phasing, (Appendix 8.14, App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14), in particular a hedge with standard trees along the southern side of a section of Low Fen Drove Way, a woodland belt approximately 7.5m wide along the southern and western boundaries and part of the eastern boundary of the proposed WWTP site and trees planted in gaps between existing trees along the eastern side of Horningsea Road between Low Fen Drove Way and Horningsea.	Users of Footpaths Horningsea 130/1 and 130/2 and Footpath Fen Ditton 85/7 (Harcamlow Way and Fen Rivers Way) (VP26).	Moderate	Moderate adverse	Further mitigation as described above in relation to further mitigation or enhancement for landscape character impact mitigation	Moderate adverse and **significant** (day only as non residential)
Construction phase	Direct and indirect impacts on visual receptors due to	None	Residents on the B1047 Horningsea Road and Musgrave	Moderate	Moderate adverse (significant)	Management of impacts to land temporarily required managed through measures as described within the CoCP	Moderate adverse and **significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
	construction of Waterbeach Pipeline		Way, Fen Ditton looking north and north-east: High			Part A and B (Appendix 2.1 and 2.2, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.1 & 2): • requirement within the CoCP Part A for the reinstatement of ditches temporarily disturbed during construction • requirement within CoCP Part A to minimise severance of hedgerows and to reinstate hedgerows. • Minimise road and junction widening for work areas including temporary construction accesses as indicated in section 7.2 of the CoCP Part A. • Requirement of CoCP Part B relating to hedgerows: – to be removed should be translocated under the supervision of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) during the winter months – hedgerow should be translocated in as large sections as possible to reduce damage to roots. Hedgerows to be translocated should be a minimum of 2m in length and less than 5m wide. Sites where hedgerows are to be translocated should have similar ground conditions to the existing hedgerow site. – Replanting should beas soon as possible after being excavated from the existing site. In the event that removed hedgerow needs to be temporarily stored a suitable location and care plan will be prepared by a suitably experienced ecologist Management of lighting through the Lighting Design Strategy (Appendix 2.5, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.5) and the CoCP Part A, Section 5.9 (Lighting) which requires that the contractors incorporate a strategy for temporary lighting into the CEMP(s) (secured through requirements in the DCO). Which includes requirements for temporary lighting: • use of mobile trailer-mounted, generator powered light plant in connection with specific construction works such as works associated with the pipelines • use of fixed lighting used to light the construction compounds and certain working areas to include LED type lighting • restricting height to a maximum of 8m from the ground • designing and positioning lighting to ensure that any artificial light emitted from the working areas minimises glare, does not prejudice health including	

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
						for residents, walkers or passing drivers/trains, or create a nuisance under the Environmental Protection Act 1990	
Construction phase		None	Residents at Northern Bridge Farm looking south: High	Moderate	Moderate adverse (significant) (daytime only)	Further mitigation as described above	Moderate adverse and **significant** (day)
		Provision of solid hoardings between Shaft 4 construction compound and Red House Close, near Poplar Hall Farm House.	Residents of Poplar Hall and Poplar Hall Farmhouse looking south, residents of Red House Close looking north and users of Footpath Fen Ditton 85/6 adjacent looking north and south	Moderate	Moderate adverse (significant) (daytime only)	Further mitigation as described above	Moderate adverse and **significant** (day)
		None	Users of shared foot/cycle path along Horningsea Road looking south-east	Moderate	Moderate adverse (significant) (daytime only assessed)	Further mitigation as described above	Moderate adverse and **significant** (day)
Construction phase		None	Users of Footpath Horningsea 130/5 and Footpath Horningsea 130/6 and Bridleway Horningsea 130/8 (Harcamlow Way) looking west and south (PRoW crosses the pipeline route	Moderate	Moderate adverse (significant) (daytime only assessed)	Further mitigation as described above	Moderate adverse and **significant** (day)
		None	Users of Footpath Horningsea 130/10 (PRoW crosses the pipeline route) and residents at Eye Hall Farm and Mulberry House Farm looking east	Moderate Minor (night)	Moderate adverse (significant) (daytime only)	Further mitigation as described above	Moderate adverse and **significant (day)**
		None	Users of the Cambridge Motorboat Club and Cam Sailing Club and users of Footpath Horningsea 130/12 and Footpath	Moderate	Moderate adverse (significant) (daytime only assessed)	Further mitigation as described above	Moderate adverse and **significant** (day)

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
			Horningsea 130/13 looking east				
		None	Residents in Burgess Road and users of Bridleway Waterbeach 247/10 looking east	Moderate	Moderate adverse	Further mitigation as described above	Moderate adverse and **significant**
		None	Residents close to Bottisham Lock and Bannold Road looking west	Major Minor (night)	Large adverse	Further mitigation as described above	Large adverse and **significant** (day) Moderate adverse and **significant** (night)
		None	Users of Byway Waterbeach 247/14 looking south	Major (day) Night (not assessed – non residential)	Large adverse (day assessed)	Further mitigation as described above	Large adverse and **significant** (day)

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
Operation phase	Direct and indirect impacts on landscape character due to operation of the proposed WWTP	Design of structures to reduce visual impact, design of lighting to minimise lighting impacts on the night-time landscape and views. Design measures to prevent or minimise artificial light: • exclusion of lighting provision on the access road • the use of directional lighting of <2700K and use of maximum height lighting columns of 5m within the proposed WWTP • habitat creation within the landscape masterplan that serves a screening function once mature • landscape masterplan and initial planting during construction included in the LERMP (Appendix 8.14, App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14). • Design measures to avoid or minimise loss of river habitat within the River Cam: • designing outfall and chamber to allow reinstatement of ditch parallel to River Cam to same profile • design of outfall (orientation and sizing) to minimise land required overall and to limit the extent of the structure within the river; • minimising extent of river bank protection works; and • design that includes embedded 'Green' engineering features within river bank protection works that seeks to maintain hydrological connection to the river bank and encourage natural reinstatement of marginal vegetation. Design of landscape masterplan within the LERMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14) to derive a multifunctional masterplan that integrates design measures (earth bank and planting) to integrate the development into the landscape and screen tall structures. Selection of materials and finishes to the structures of the proposed WWTP as described in Section 9 of the Design and Access Statement (App Doc Ref 7.6).	Eastern Fen Edge Chalklands LCA: Medium	Major	Large adverse **significant**	As required by the CoCP Part A (App Doc Ref 5.4.4.1): • any planting which dies or becomes seriously damaged or diseased within five years after completion of construction will be replaced in the first available planting season. • In locations of retained hedgerow there shall be consideration of additional "thickening" to promote habitat connectivity for bats. Section 4 of the LERMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14) setting out the maintenance measures required to ensure the establishment and long-term healthy development of the planting shown on the landscape masterplan.	In year 1 and 15 of operation of the proposed WWTP, with primary and tertiary mitigation, there will be moderate adverse significant effects on the Eastern Fen Edge Chalklands LCA which is **significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
Operation phase	Direct and indirect impacts on visual receptors due to operation of the proposed WWTP	As described above for impacts on landscape character	Users of Low Fen Drove Way and residents in residential property at Parsonage Farm looking south – High	Major – yr 1 Moderate – yr 15	Large adverse (significant)- yr1 Moderate adverse (significant) – yr15	As required by the CoCP Part A (App Doc Ref 5.4.4.1): • any planting which dies or becomes seriously damaged or diseased within five years after completion of construction will be replaced in the first available planting season. • In locations of retained hedgerow there shall be consideration of additional "thickening" to promote habitat connectivity for bats. Section 4 of the LERMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14) setting out the maintenance measures required to ensure the establishment and long-term healthy development of the planting shown on the landscape masterplan.	Large adverse and **significant**- yr1 Moderate adverse and **significant**– yr15
			Users of Horningsea Road from the A14 bridge looking east: Medium	Major – yr 1 Major – yr 15	Large adverse (significant)- yr1 Moderate adverse (significant) – yr15	Further mitigation as described above	Large adverse and **significant**- yr1 Moderate adverse and **significant**– yr15
			Users of Footpath Milton 162/1 and users of the River Cam looking east: High	Moderate – yr 1 Moderate – yr 15	Moderate adverse (significant) – yr1 Slight adverse (not significant) – yr15	Further mitigation as described above	Moderate adverse and **significant** – yr1 Slight adverse and not significant – yr15
			Residents at Biggin Abbey House and associated cottages and users of Footpath Fen Ditton 85/8 looking south and east: High	Moderate – yr 1 Minor – yr 15	Moderate adverse (significant) – yr1 Slight adverse (not significant) – yr15	Further mitigation as described above	Moderate adverse and **significant** – yr1 Slight adverse and not significant – yr15
			Users of shared foot/cycle path along Horningsea Road looking south-east: Medium	Major – yr 1 Moderate – yr 15	Large adverse (significant)- yr1 Moderate adverse (significant) – yr15	Further mitigation as described above	Large adverse and **significant**- yr1 Moderate adverse and **significant**– yr15
			Users of Footpath Horningsea 130/1, Footpath Horningsea 130/2 and Footpath Fen Ditton 85/7 (Harcamlow Way and Fen Rivers Way) looking east: High	Moderate – yr 1 Minor – yr 15	Moderate adverse (significant) – yr1 Slight adverse (not significant) – yr15	Further mitigation as described above	Moderate adverse and **significant** – yr1 Slight adverse and not significant – yr15
5.2.16 Chapter 16 - Material Resources and Waste							
No significant residual effect has been identified							

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
5.2.17 Chapter 17 - Noise and Vibration							
No significant residual effect has been identified							
5.2.18 Chapter 18 - Odour							
No significant residual effect has been identified							
5.2.19 Chapter 19 - Traffic and Transport							
Construction Phase	Construction of the outfall leads to temporary adverse impacts to users of cycling routes, public rights of way, footways due to temporary need to divert public right of way.	Temporary diversion of Fen Ditton footpath (85/6) during construction of the outfall along PRoW 85/8 in part and then connecting back to 85/6 downstream of the outfall works.	Major	Medium	Moderate adverse and **significant**	Requirement within section 3 of the CoCP Part A (Community & Stakeholder Engagement) to appoint a Community Liaison Officer responsible for ensuring that relationships and lines of communication are maintained throughout the construction period including communication of changes to access because of PRoW realignment or diversion.	Moderate adverse and **significant**
5.2.20 Chapter 20 - Water Resources							
Construction phase	Temporary change in water quality due to the cofferdam, used to maintain dry conditions during outfall construction, on water quality of the River Cam.	Implementation of CoCP Part A and B, in particular section 4.4 which requires the Principal Contractor(s) to produce a Water Quality Management Plan(s), Pollution Incident Control Plan, and risk assessments before works commence on site. These plans will include the requirement to implement best practice measures including: • Management of dewatering activities in accordance with Environment Agency specifications including treating dewatering effluent prior to discharge and control of dewatering discharge rates to prevent scour. • The application of measures to prevent run-off from construction to the landside draining to the cofferdam such as the use of cut off drains, avoiding vegetation removal right up to the bank, minimising the areas at the bank that are disturbed/cleared, avoiding stockpiling of material close to the banks, use of silt fencing or coir rolls on gentle slops installed at levelled contours to control runoff.	High	Cofferdam installation and removal: Moderate adverse.	Cofferdam installation and removal: Moderate adverse and **significant**	Section 7.5 of the CoCP Part A (Water resources and flood risk) sets out a framework for the control of flood risk during construction. The measures include: • working areas will be minimised as far as possible for the trenchless crossings of the River Cam and larger drainage ditches; • where possible works will be carried out in drier weather; • construction compounds and storage areas will be located in flood zone 1 where feasible; • suitable access and safe refuges for use in the event of a flood will be identified; • loose items within compounds, laydown or storage areas within flood zone 2 and 3 will, if required, be secured to prevent them becoming a debris hazard in a flood event or where practical removed from the flood zone if high rainfall within the catchment is predicted; • appropriate maintenance access to watercourses and associated flood defences will be made available, if required; and • if soil is stored temporarily within the flood zone, then gaps will be made in the bunds to allow flood water to run through.	Cofferdam installation and removal: Moderate adverse and **significant.**
Construction phase	Impact ono fluvial flood risk due to construction of the outfall.	The management of water resources and flood risk as set out within Section 7.5 of the CoCP Part A (Water resources and flood risk). These plans will include the requirement to implement best practice measures including t	Medium	Moderate adverse	Moderate adverse and **significant**	Requirement for a flood management plan for construction works within areas at risk of flooding to include measures such as: • Delineation of dry access/egress routes • Registering for flood warning services.	Moderate adverse and s**ignificant.**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
		The application of measures to prevent run-off from construction such as the use of cut off drains, avoiding vegetation removal right up to the banks of watercourses, minimising the areas of land that are disturbed/cleared, avoiding stockpiling of material close to the banks of watercourses, use of silt fencing or coir rolls on gentle slops installed at levelled contours to control runoff. The management of water resources and flood risk as set out within Section 7.5 of the CoCP Part A, Water resources and flood risk, sets out a framework for the control of flood risk during construction, identifying a number of 'standard' mitigation measures which will be implemented whilst construction work takes place. These will be reflected in an appended plan to/as part of the CEMP. This will include the following: • requirement to minimise construction period for sections identified within the flood zone • the timing of river crossing works in summer months if possible • requirement for a flood management plan for construction works within areas at risk of flooding • Inclusion of dry access/egress routes for pedestrians from compounds • requirement for any soil temporarily stored within the flood zone, to include gaps to allow flood water to run through				• Requirement to secure or relocate loose items within compounds, laydown or storage areas within flood zone 2 and 3. Requirement for the Principal Contractor(s) to consult with the Environment Agency, IDB, Lead Local Flood Authority and any other relevant risk management authorities in respect of the flood risks in the preparation of the Emergency Preparedness Plan and Pollution Incident Control Plan. Incorporation of measures as agreed with the Environment Agency, IDB, and Lead Local Flood Authority.	
Construction phase	Impact of dewatering of the West Melbury Marly Chalk formation on groundwater levels during construction of the TPS shaft.	Management of dewatering on the availability of groundwater through the monitoring of water levels in available monitoring boreholes prior to, during and following all dewatering activities during construction at the proposed WWTP in order to inform management response should monitoring indicate a change in groundwater flows as a result of dewatering. Management responses may include but not be limited to reducing or ceasing dewatering, or amending dewatering points and would be agreed through consultation with the Environment Agency.	West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation aquifer: High	West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation aquifer: Minor adverse	West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation aquifer: Moderate adverse and **significant**	Monitoring of water levels in available monitoring boreholes within the land required for the landscape masterplan, would be undertaken for a period prior to, during and following all dewatering activities during construction at the proposed WWTP. Findings would be used to inform mitigation measures such as reducing dewatering rates, or ceasing dewatering (if possible).	West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation aquifer: Moderate adverse and s**ignificant**.
Construction phase	Reduction in groundwater and surface water flows and levels due to dewatering in the West Melbury Marly	Implementation of measures to maintain supply as required by agreement to be made with the owner of the private groundwater source. The management of groundwater flows from dewatering through the monitoring of water levels in available monitoring boreholes within the	West Melbury Marly Chalk: High	West Melbury Marly Chalk groundwater levels: Minor adverse	West Melbury Marly Chalk: Moderate adverse and **significant**	As described above	West Melbury Marly Chalk: Moderate adverse. **Significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
	Chalk Formation during dewatering associated with the construction of below ground structures and foundations, plus associated groundwater impact on nature conservation sites.	land required for the landscape masterplan and at Black Ditch, Allicky Farm Pond CSW, and The Cut water body within Quy Fen SSSI. Management responses may include but not be limited to reducing or ceasing dewatering, or amending dewatering points and would be agreed through consultation with the Environment Agency.					
	Impacts of spillages of potentially contaminating materials used in construction, and the potential for construction related turbidity, giving rise to contamination of groundwater.	Management of construction activities as described within the CoCP Part A and B (Appendix 2.1 & 2.2, App Doc Ref 5.4.2.1, 5.4.2.2) in particular section 4.4 which requires the Principal Contractor(s) to produce a Water Quality Management Plan(s), Pollution Incident Control Plan, and risk assessments before works commence on site. The plans will be appended to or incorporated into the CEMP(s). These plans will include the requirement to implement best practice measures in relation to the prevention of impacts to controlled waters (as defined within in Section 104 (1) of the Water Resources Act 1991 and Section 30A (d) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974') including: • The application of measures to prevent run-off from construction such as the use of cut off drains, avoiding vegetation removal right up to the banks of watercourses, minimising the areas of land that are disturbed/cleared, avoiding stockpiling of material close to the banks of watercourses, use of silt fencing or coir rolls on gentle slops installed at levelled contours to control runoff. • Management of dewatering activities in accordance with Environment Agency specifications including treating dewatering effluent prior to discharge and control of dewatering discharge rates to prevent scour. • Measures applied for the management of leaks and spillages such as use of drip trays and provision of spill kits • Requirement for the safe storage and handling of potentially contaminating materials including fuels and oils in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 and Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002.	West Melbury Marly Chalk: High	Contaminant Spill West Melbury Marly Chalk: Moderate Private drinking water source: Moderate	Contaminant spill West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation: Moderate adverse and **significant** Private drinking water sources: Moderate adverse and **significant**	Rigorous protection measures as outlined in Section 7.5 of the CoCP Part A and implemented through the CEMP which will incorporate the following requirements: • where practical locate storage of potential contaminating material within flood zone 1 or if this is not possible above the flood level; • restricting works within 8 m of any watercourse or waterbody (other than for watercourse crossings, drainage/ecological mitigation works), and including greater buffer distances may be required for the protection of protected species; • all permanent boreholes to be sealed around casing tubes in soil and sub-soil deposits close to the surface. • Identify all watercourses and land drains before construction works in that area commence and regularly checked for signs of silt. • Sensitive locations will be monitored daily. If evidence of contamination is found, measures will be put in place to stop the pollution with a physical block i.e., a bund or drain seal and the activity causing the pollution will be ceased. • no chemicals or grit will be used where vehicle wash facilities are provided and silt traps/oil interceptors will be installed in general accordance with the Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidance PPG 5, PPG6 and PPG13 (Whilst these PPGs have been withdrawn by the Environment Agency, they are still considered good practice); • where possible, concrete lorries will return to their supplier or batching plant for wash out. Concrete wash out skips if required on site will be lined and located at least than 50 metres from a borehole or 10 metres from a watercourse or surface water drain. They will be placed on hardstanding or on the ground with plastic and membrane containment and clearly marked to avoid cross contamination; and • where required adequate dewatering will be undertaken during excavation activities or construction of subsurface features and foundations	Contaminant spill West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation: Moderate adverse and **significant**. Private drinking water sources: Moderate adverse and **significant**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
						(see the section on Dewatering below). Construction techniques may also be reviewed to determine whether an alternative approach is more appropriate. Following completion of in channel works, the channel will be cleared of debris/materials, the natural bed reinstated. .	
	Impacts to surface water quality from spillages of contaminants and from discharges of silt-laden water from dewatering activities.	Management of construction activities as described within the CoCP Part A and B, in particular section 4.4, which requires the Principal Contractor(s) to produce a CEMP. CEMP to include construction Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) appended to/as part of the CEMP, including requirements to: • minimise the risk of runoff reaching controlled waters (ditches and watercourses) to prevent pollution incidences; and • manage dewatering to meet requirements of the Environment Agency regulatory position statement (RPS) 'Temporary dewatering from excavations to surface water' or Environmental Permit – whichever applies to the activity. Including treating dewatering effluent prior to discharge and control of dewatering discharges to prevent scour	Surface water drains: Low Black Ditch: Medium River Cam: High	Surface water quality (contaminants): Major adverse	Surface water quality (contaminants) Surface water drains: Moderate adverse. **Significant** Black Ditch: Moderate adverse and **significant** Black Ditch: Moderate adverse. Significant River Cam: Moderate adverse. Significant	In relation to groundwater protection measures as per the above references to Section 7.5 CoCP Part A. Monitoring of water quality at Black Ditch for a period prior to, during and following construction activities at the proposed WWTP in order to amend operational management activities in the event water quality decline is attributed to operational surface water drainage arrangements. Management measures would include but not be limited to reducing or ceasing dewatering activities, changing working practices and layouts for alternatives, or inclusion of additional controls such as additional silt fencing.	Surface water quality (contaminants) Surface water drains: Moderate adverse and **significant** Black Ditch: Moderate adverse and **significant** Black Ditch: Moderate adverse and **significant** River Cam: Moderate adverse and **significant**
Construction phase	Impact of construction sites increasing surface water flood risk by increasing surface water runoff during periods of heavy rainfall.	Management of construction activities as described within the CoCP Part A and B (Appendix 2.1 and 2.2 App Doc Ref 5.4.2.1 and 5.4.2.2) in particular section 4.4 which requires the Principal Contractor(s) to produce a Water Quality Management Plan(s), Pollution Incident Control Plan, and risk assessments before works commence on site. The plans will be appended to or incorporated into the CEMP(s). These plans will include the requirement to implement best practice measures including the application of measures to prevent run-off from construction such as the use of cut off drains, avoiding vegetation removal right up to the banks of watercourses, minimising the areas of land that are disturbed/cleared, avoiding stockpiling of material close to the banks of watercourses, use of silt fencing or coir rolls on gentle slops installed at levelled contours to control runoff. Measures as described for the mitigation of impact on fluvial flood risk due to construction of the outfall.	Residential dwelling: High	Residential receptor: Minor adverse.	Residential receptor: Moderate adverse and **significant**	Management of construction activities as described within the CoCP Part A and B, in particular section 4.4 of CoCP Part A which requires the Principal Contractor(s) to produce a CEMP. The management of water resources and flood risk as set out within Section 7.5 of the CoCP Part A, Water resources and flood risk, sets out a framework for the control of flood risk during construction, identifying a number of 'standard' mitigation measures which will be implemented whilst construction work takes place. These will be reflected in an appended plan to/as part of the CEMP. This will include the following: • requirement to minimise construction period for sections identified within the flood zone • the timing of river crossing works in summer months if possible • requirement for a flood management plan for construction works within areas at risk of flooding • Inclusion of dry access/egress routes for pedestrians from compounds requirement for any soil temporarily stored within the flood zone, to include gaps to allow flood water to run through	Residential receptor: Moderate adverse. **Significant.**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
Construction phase	Impact on water quality in the River Cam when final effluent discharge transfers from the existing to the proposed WWTP.	Testing managed through temporary pond to contain used test liquids Use of test effluents comprising treated effluent from the existing Cambridge WWTP Completion of testing and commissioning activities in accordance with the environmental permit for the proposed WWTP (wet commissioning phase), including monitoring of test activities, reducing or ceasing testing activities and modifying used effluent treatment steps in the event conditions are not met Measures as described above for the mitigation of impacts of spillages of potentially contaminating materials used in construction, and the potential for construction related turbidity, giving rise to contamination of groundwater.	High	Minor beneficial at start of transfer period increasing to moderate beneficial at the end of the transfer period.	Moderate beneficial. **Significant.**	Management of commissioning activities through application of measures within the outline Commissioning Plan and the CoCP Part A, Section 4.4 (Construction Environment Management Plan), and Section 7.5 (Water Resources and Flood Risk). Including but not limited to: • Recycling and reuse of commissioning waters where practicable before being discharged to the new outfall.	Moderate beneficial and **significant.**
Operation phase	The impact of treated effluent discharge (comprising final effluent and stormwater flows) from the proposed outfall on River Cam hydromorphology	Direct impacts minimised by the following design measures: • scour protection included in design for outfall and riverbank to prevent local riverbed scour impacts. • design of the outfall structure, as informed by modelling, to control flow rates from the outfall. • Design measures to prevent or minimise scour and impacts from operation of the outfall are: • Design of the outfall to operating within the maximum volume limits which are to be similar to those from the existing outfall; • Flow rates controlled to be similar to existing outfall; • Design of storm storage volumes and flow rates to meet regulatory requirements; • Inclusion of capacity within the proposed development to adapt to future changes in relation to storm storage provision.	High	Abnormal operating conditions (infrequent and extreme stormwater discharge): Minor adverse.	Abnormal operating conditions (infrequent and extreme storm discharge): Moderate adverse and **significant**	Routine visual inspection of both riverbanks downstream of the proposed outfall following a stormwater discharge event, with maintenance or repair, if required, of eroded sections of riverbank as necessary. Secured within approved outfall management plan.	Abnormal operating conditions (infrequent and extreme storm discharge): Moderate adverse and **significant**
	Impact of final effluent discharge from the proposed outfall on water quality for the River Cam	The management of effluent quality and storm spill impacts through: • design of the process technology and storage so that operation of the proposed WWPT is within emission limits to achieve no deterioration within the River Cam. • design of the proposed WWTP that allows for future process changes to accommodate future emission limit changes.	High	Minor beneficial	Moderate beneficial and **significant.**	None	Moderate beneficial and **significant.**

Project phase	Description of impact	Mitigation	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact	Initial classification of effect	Further mitigation or enhancement	Residual effect
		• design of storm storage volumes and flow rates to meet regulatory requirements. • inclusion of capacity within the proposed development to adapt to future changes in relation to storm storage provision.					
	Impact of stormwater discharges on River Cam water quality	The management of effluent quality and storm spill impacts through: • Design of the process technology and storage so that operation of the proposed WWTP is within emission limits to achieve no deterioration within the River Cam. • Design of the proposed WWTP that allows for future process changes to accommodate future emission limit changes. • Design of storm storage volumes and flow rates to meet regulatory requirements; • Inclusion of capacity within the proposed development to adapt to future changes in relation to storm storage provision. • Design of the proposed WWTP that allows for adaption to future changes in relation to storage provision. • Design of the proposed WWTP provides improved stormwater management with fewer predicted stormwater and CSO discharge to the River Cam.	High	Minor beneficial	Moderate beneficial and **significant.**	None	Moderate beneficial and **significant.**
	Impact of spills or leaks migrating in groundwater through the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation to surface drains connected to the Black Ditch watercourse.	Operation in accordance with environmental permit for the proposed WWTP including implementation of EMS which will include materials storage controls, spill control measures, emergency response procedures. Management of impacts to surface water through application of design measures within the Drainage Strategy which segregates drainage from areas where potential contamination could occur.	West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation: High Black Ditch: Medium .	Groundwater quality: Moderate Black Ditch water quality (drainage network): Moderate adverse Nature conservation sites: Negligible	West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation: Moderate adverse and **significant** Black Ditch water quality (drainage network): Moderate adverse and **significant**	Operational Management Plan will include regular inspection and repair regime of all tanks and areas with potential for hydrocarbon contamination such as bunds around fuel tanks and hardstanding. Management responses would be dependent on the cause of water quality deterioration and could include but not be limited to reducing or ceasing specific activities, temporary leak repair, permanent engineering solutions, remediation etc and would be agreed through consultation with the Environment Agency.	West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation: Moderate adverse and **significant** Black Ditch water quality (drainage network) moderate adverse and s**ignificant.**
5.2.21 Chapter 21 - Major Accidents and Disasters							
No significant residual effect has been identified							
5.2.22 Chapter 22 - Cumulative Effects Assessment							
No significant residual effect has been identified							

Appendix B: ExQ1 1.13 – Updated Long List of Developments

Please note: Changes to the table since its previous submission are marked as strikethrough for superseded and red for new text.

Changes to Table 2-6 within Chapter 22 (App Doc Ref 5.2.22) [**APP-054**] are indicated as follows: additions in red, deletions shown as ~~struck through~~.

Scheme or plan ref No.	Stage 1: Application reference ID	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within ZoI?	Taken to Stage 2?	Stage 2: Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature of development likely to have significant impact? Other factors?	Taken to stage 3 / 4?
1	S/2075/18/OL	Waterbeach New Town East OPP for development of up to 4,500 dwellings, business, retail, community, education and leisure uses.	Within	Application submitted 30/05/2018, Resolution to grant, awaiting decision.	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects	Yes	~~Yes 2022 onwards~~ ~~200 units p.a. between 2024-2028~~ OPP not yet granted – expected in 2023 There are no formal phasing plans; the first phase is anticipated to be near the relocated station but as this permission has not been granted there is no certainty that this might happen.	Yes Large scale development site (231ha). Some construction could ~~to~~ commence prior to the start of the construction of the proposed WWTP although this is uncertain. **The build out will mean elements are future baseline with the majority to be delivered in a period that follows the construction phase of the Proposed Development**.	Yes
2	S/0791/18/FL	Waterbeach Station Relocated railway station comprising platforms pedestrian bridges access road pedestrian and cycle routes car and cycle parking with other associated facilities and infrastructure	Within	Application granted permission 09/07/2020.		Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects.	Yes	Anticipates that the Waterbeach Station project will be completed in 2025 ~~Yes~~ (GCSP, 2023)	Construction likely to ~~commence at an early stage of construction during 2025the~~ overlap with year 1 and year 2 of construction in particular in relation to Waterbeach pipeline early start, requiring coordination between parties. **Cumulative scheme in relation to construction of the Proposed Development and future baseline in relation to the operational phase of the Proposed Development.**	Yes
3	S/0559/17/OL	Waterbeach New Town OPP for up to 6,500 dwellings, business, retail, community, leisure, education and sports use.	590m	Application granted permission 27/09/2019. Reserved Matters application granted 06/07/2021	Tier 1	Falls within biodiversity, community & health (PRoW), historic environment, landscape and visual, material resources (waste), and water (surface water and flood risk) ZOI.	Yes	~~Yes – 2021 onwards~~ ~~Up to 400 units/yr between 2024-2028~~ Based on the Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory and Five Year housing Land Supply Report (GCSP, 2023) development starting in 2023 with 111 units in 2023/24 rising to	Construction to commence prior to the construction of the proposed WWTP. In relation to Waterbeach New Town (Waterbeach Barracks)(S/0559/17/OL) a review of the Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory and Five Year housing Land Supply Report (GCSP, 2023) it is understood that development is starting in 2023 with 111 units in 2023/24 rising to 300 a year by 2028/29 which then continues to 2041 and beyond (GCSP, 2023). On this basis there could be up to 111 unit representing a future baseline in construction year 1, progressively increasing throughout the construction period so that the future baseline in year 1	Yes

Scheme or plan ref No.	Stage 1: Application reference ID	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within ZoI?	Taken to Stage 2?	Stage 2: Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature of development likely to have significant impact? Other factors?	Taken to stage 3 / 4?
								300 a year by 2028/29 which then continues to 2041 and beyond (GCSP, 2023).	of operation could be in the order of a 1000 units. **The build out will mean a combination of completed elements being part of the future baseline with the majority to be delivered after the construction phase of the Proposed Development.**	
4	S/2682/13/OL	OPP at Marleigh for up to 1,300 dwellings, school food store, community and open spaces.	200m	Application granted permission 30/11/2016. Reserved Matters application granted 15/12/2020	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects	Yes	Unlikely as possibly completed ~~by~~ be fore year 1 of construction ~~2024~~	Yes Large scale consented development site (61ha). Likely to be fully built prior to construction of the proposed WWTP. **Rather than inclusion as a cumulative scheme, this development forms part of the future baseline.**	No
	23/01255/SCRE	Screening for phase 3 for a further 150 houses		Positive screening response received						
	23/01939/S73	S73 to vary condition 1 (Approved plans) of reserved matters application 20/02569/REM to replace six two-storey houses (C2 and C3) within phase 1b with three-storey houses and to replace five carports with garages (D4).		Awaiting decision					Change minor in scale	
	23/01938/S73	S73 to vary condition 1 (Approved plans) of planning permission 22/03432/S73 (S73 to vary condition 29 of ref: 22/02554/S73 to enable retail unit 2 to be used for purposes covered under Use Class E(a), E(b), E(c), E(d), E(e) and E(gii) within Class E) g) to re-orientate seven houses that front Gregory Park (Lot D3) and to replace eight carports with garages (D3).		Awaiting decision					Change minor in scale	
5	18/0481/OUT	OPP at land north of Cherry Hinton for up to 1,200 dwellings, retail, education and community facilities.	1.3km	Application granted permission 18/12/2020	Tier 1	Falls within biodiversity, landscape and visual, noise and vibration (operational), material resources and water (surface water and flood risk) ZOI.	Yes	Yes 2023 onwards	Yes Large scale consented development site (70ha). Construction to commence prior to the construction of the proposed WWTP. Separation distance mean that any cumulative effects are likely to be insignificant. **Rather than inclusion as a cumulative scheme, this development forms part of the future baseline.**	No

Scheme or plan ref No.	Stage 1: Application reference ID	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within ZoI?	Taken to Stage 2?	Stage 2: Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature of development likely to have significant impact? Other factors?	Taken to stage 3 / 4?
7	S/4629/18/FL	Hybrid application for demolition of gym trinity centre, and innovation centre and construction of hotel and commercial floorspace with outline for building of up to 7 stories with B1 floorspace at 24 Cambridge Science Park.	140m	Application granted permission 20/12/2019.	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects with the exception of agricultural land	Yes	Possible - scheme likely to be constructed from 2022 onwards	This small scale consented development (2.55ha) is only likely to influence traffic flows once built and during construction. These would be captured in the future growth prediction in the traffic assessment. No other likely cumulative impacts.	No
8	20/04010/FUL	One and two storey building containing offices, custody suite and associated facilities south of Milton Park and Ride.	865m	Application granted permission 03/2021.	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects except for land quality and agricultural land.	Yes	Unlikely (likely to be completed before 2024)	No. Small scale consented development (5ha). Likely to be fully built prior to construction of the proposed WWTP. **Rather than inclusion as a cumulative scheme, this development forms part of the future baseline.**	No
9	22/02771/OUT	Cambridge North Residential Quarter A hybrid planning application for: with an outline application (all matters reserved apart from access and landscaping) for the construction of: three new residential blocks providing for up to 425 residential units parking and associated landscaping, infrastructure works and demolition of existing structures. | Land North Of Cambridge North Station Milton Avenue Cambridge Cambridgeshire	220m	Application submitted 15/06/2022, awaiting decision.	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects with the exception of agricultural land.	Yes	~~Possible – scheme likely to be constructed in 2023 onwards and completed/operational by 2027~~ Yes - unlikely to be completed before 2024	Yes Large scale development (4.29ha). Potential to give rise to cumulative effects across several environmental aspects.	Yes
10	20/03523/FUL	Erection of 5 storey and 6 storey building for commercial/business use, transport hub and carpark with demolition of existing building (St John's House) and associated structures.	100m	Application submitted Granted permission on 22/07/2022 ~~17/08/2020, awaiting decision.~~	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects with the exception of agricultural land	Yes	Unknown	No. Small scale consented development Only likely to influence traffic flows once built and during construction. These would be captured in the future growth prediction in the traffic assessment. No other likely cumulative impacts.	No
11	20/0098/FUL	Application for continued temporary use of Cowley Road Park and Ride site as a depot until 19th December 2023.	Within	Application granted 07/2020	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects	Yes	Operation to cease from December 2023.	Will cease operation prior to construction of the Proposed Development.	No
12	20/03802/FUL	Residential development of 75 dwellings along with access, car parking, landscaping and all associated infrastructure.	1.6km	Granted Permission on 16/09/2021 ~~Application submitted 11/9/20, awaiting decision~~	Tier 1	Falls within biodiversity, landscape and visual, noise and vibration (operational), material resources and water (surface water and flood risk) ZOI.	No	Unknown	No Small scale development (0.4ha). Given location and nature of the development, only likely to influence traffic flows once built and during construction. These would be captured in the future growth prediction in the traffic assessment. No other likely cumulative impacts.	No

Scheme or plan ref No.	Stage 1: Application reference ID	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within ZoI?	Taken to Stage 2?	Stage 2: Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature of development likely to have significant impact? Other factors?	Taken to stage 3 / 4?
13	S/4191/19/FL	Orchard Park Erection of new private rented residential block comprising a total of eighty studio one and two bedroom apartments.	1.9km	Granted permission on 28/04/2020 ~~Sub mitted 4/12/19, awaiting decision~~	Tier 1	Falls within biodiversity, landscape and visual, noise and vibration (operational), material resources and water (surface water and flood risk) ZOI.	Yes	Unknown	No Small scale development (0.31ha). Given location and nature of development, only likely to influence traffic flows once built and during construction. These would be captured in the future growth prediction in the traffic assessment. No other likely cumulative impacts.	No
14	A428	Road scheme expected to be completed by March 2026	>20km	Consented scheme (NSIP)	Tier 1	Outside of ZOI but raised at scoping.	Yes	Construction expected to begin in 2023 and be completed by March 2026	Estimated waste arisings from construction are indicated as generating approximately 1,311 tonnes (570m^3) of hazardous construction and demolition waste, of which an estimated 262 tonnes (114m^3) is forecast to require off-site disposal to landfill (Highways England, 2022). These totals equate to 0.01% of the 1,156,000m^3 of hazardous (merchant) landfill capacity within the waste management study area, and 0.0006% of the 18.4 million cubic metres of hazardous (merchant) landfill capacity within England. No likely significant effects are identified and there will be no significant cumulative effect on waste management capacity in the region or nationally as a result of the waste volumes. No other cumulative effects have been identified.	No
15	South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Policy SS/4	Area, shown on the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Policies Map, and illustrated in Figure 6, is allocated for high quality mixed-use development, primarily for employment within Use Classes B1, B2 and B8 as well as a range of supporting uses, commercial, retail, leisure and residential uses (subject to acceptable environmental conditions).	Within	Adopted allocation	Tier 3	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects	Yes	Unknown	Yes Large scale development. Potential to give rise to cumulative effects across several environmental aspects.	Yes – **Covered by assessment of NECAAP (Ref 18) which will supersede this policy if it is adopted so excluded from the cumulative assessment to avoid double counting of cumulative effects.**
16	Cambridge City Local Plan	Policy 15	Within	Adopted allocation	Tier 3	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects	Yes	Yes	Yes Large scale development. Potential to give rise to cumulative effects across several environmental aspects.	Yes - **Policy equivalent of SS/4 for Cambridge City Administrative area. Covered by AAP so excluded from cumulative assessment to avoid double**

Scheme or plan ref No.	Stage 1: Application reference ID	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within ZoI?	Taken to Stage 2?	Stage 2: Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature of development likely to have significant impact? Other factors?	Taken to stage 3 / 4?
										counting of cumulative effects.
17	Cambridge East Area Action Plan	<u>Cambridge East Area Action Plan</u> A new urban quarter of Cambridge of approximately 10,000 to 12,000 dwellings with appropriate employment, services, facilities and infrastructure.	Within	Adopted allocation	Tier 3	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects	Yes	Unknown	Yes Large scale development (518ha). Potential to give rise to cumulative effects across several environmental aspects.	Yes
18	Emerging North East Cambridge AAP (Policy 1)	<u>North East Cambridge Area Action Plan</u> The planning policy framework that guides this process of regeneration of North East Cambridge in particular the creation of a new high quality mixed-use city district, providing approximately 8,350 new homes, 15,000 new jobs, and new physical, social and environmental infrastructure that meets the needs of new and existing residents and workers as well as delivering benefits for surrounding communities.	Within	Emerging allocation in Reg 18 Local Plan	Tier 3	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects	Yes	Yes	182 hectares of brownfield land Development will take place across North East Cambridge over the next 20 years and beyond.	Yes
19	Emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan Policy S/NEC	Once developed in full, which will extend beyond the Local Plan period of 2041, North East Cambridge is anticipated to deliver 8,350 new homes, 15,000 additional jobs as well as a wide range of necessary infrastructure to support the development including new schools, community and cultural facilities, open spaces as well as enhanced and new walking and cycling connections into and through the NECAPP area. Development amount is predicated on the relocation of the existing Waste Water Treatment Works. Is reliant on implementation of the North East Cambridge Trip Budget, calculated to ensure that there are no additional vehicle trips on Milton Road at peak times (from 2017 levels) and subsequently not result in queuing on the A14 at Milton Interchange (Junction 33).	Within	Emerging allocation in Reg 18 Local Plan	Tier 3	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects	Yes	Yes	Within	Yes - **Covered by assessment of NECAPP (Ref 18) so excluded from the cumulative assessment to avoid double counting of cumulative effects.**
20	New Pumping station and d~~D~~ecommissioning (demolition) the Waterbeach WRC	The decommissioning of the WRC will be undertaken by Anglian Water as agreed with the Environment Agency in order to surrender the existing Environmental Permit relating to discharge to a controlled water. The developer of Waterbeach New Town East will undertake the demolition of the WRC and any further remediation. ~~Either completed by Anglian Water or~~	Within	~~Activity that is known to be required but not currently allocated to any party~~The developer for Waterbeach New Town East (The	Tier 3	Falls within biodiversity, landscape and visual, noise and vibration (operational), material resources and water (surface water and flood risk) ZOI.	Yes	~~Operational – assumed to occur after Waterbeach pipeline has been constructed~~ The sequence of activities is yet to be determined.	Decommissioning the Waterbeach WRC will lead to a reduction in flow in Bannold Drain. This can be compensated by surface water management for Waterbeach New Town. The Waterbeach WRC is a relatively small asset which can be decommissioned in a similar way to the existing Cambridge WWTP, over a limited period (6-12 months). Its removal can be done as part of	Yes – Covered by assessment of Waterbeach New Town East (Ref 1) so excluded from the cumulative assessment to avoid double

Scheme or plan ref No.	Stage 1: Application reference ID	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within ZoI?	Taken to Stage 2?	Stage 2: Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature of development likely to have significant impact? Other factors?	Taken to stage 3 / 4?
		~~completed by developer of Waterbeach New Town East.~~ ~~Dates and approach to full decommissioning are linked to the pumping station construction for which the timeframe is currently not determined.~~ The pumping station will be installed by either Anglian Water as part of developer services obligations to serve Waterbeach New Town with waste water drainage provision or by the developer of Waterbeach New Town East. ~~The location of this may be in the footprint of the existing Waterbeach~~ ~~WRC~~ The location of the pumping station is understood to be identified by WDC but the planning application has not yet been finalised.		Waterbeach Development Company WDC) are currently in the process of submitting s screening request to South Cambridgeshire District Council in relation to the pumping station planning application.				Dates and approach to full decommissioning are linked to the construction of a new pumping station construction and installation of a new rising main for which the timeframe is currently not finalised.	the phasing of Waterbeach New Town with no cumulative traffic effect. Its removal will be beneficial in terms of landscape and visual effects. Temporary noise effects can be controlled in accordance with a CEMP.	counting of cumulative effects.
21	Decommissioning (demolition) the existing Cambridge WWTP	To be completed by the master developers who will become responsible for the existing Cambridge WWTP site.	Within	Known to be required not currently allocated to a specific party	Tier 3	Falls within biodiversity, landscape and visual, noise and vibration (operational), material resources, odour and water (surface water and flood risk) ZOI.	Yes	Operational phase overlap. Assumed to commence shortly after the existing permit for Cambridge WWTP is surrendered	~~Decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWTP will lead to a reduction in local discharges to the River Cam~~. The existing Cambridge WWTP is a relatively large asset which will be demolished and removed over an extended period expected to exceed~~ing~~ 12 months. Its removal ~~can~~ could be completed as part of the phasing of the redevelopment of the site with no cumulative traffic effect. Its removal is likely to be beneficial in terms of landscape and visual effects. Temporary noise, air quality, surface water and resources and biodiversity effects ~~can~~ would be subject to controls within an approved CEMP ~~controlled in accordance with a CEMP. No odour impacts would be expected beyond the decommissioning and draining of tanks~~.	Yes - **Covered by assessment of NECAPP (Ref 18) so excluded from the cumulative assessment to avoid double counting of cumulative effects.**
22	21/05178/SCOP	Cambridge North Commercial Quarter Request for a formal scoping opinion for Hybrid Planning Application comprising Full Planning Permission for c47,280sqm (GEA) an office building (One Milton Avenue) and two lab buildings together with ground floor amenity uses, a Mobility Hub comprising of c1031 car parking spaces including 254sqm of Class E floorspace at ground floor level, a temporary car park of c379 spaces, a wildlife habitat area, Network Rail compound area, enabling works and associated infrastructure; and Outline Planning Permission for c41,940	Adjacent (overlaps with application REF 9 22/02771/OUT)	EIA Scoping report Issued on 09/02/2022	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects with the exception of agricultural land	Yes	Unknown although if granted in 2024 reasonable to assume construction would overlap with construction of the Proposed Development	Land is within the NECAAP allocation area. Potential to give rise to cumulative effects across several environmental aspects.	Yes

Scheme or plan ref No.	Stage 1: Application reference ID	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within ZoI?	Taken to Stage 2?	Stage 2: Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature of development likely to have significant impact? Other factors?	Taken to stage 3 / 4?
		sqm (GEA) one lab building and one office building, together with ground floor amenity uses, enabling works and associated infrastructure.								
23	23/02953/SCOP	Cambridge Science Park Milton Cambridge South Cambridgeshire CB4 0WA Request for a Formal Scoping Opinion for the demolition of existing units 210, 211, 214, 220, 230, 240 and redevelopment with Use Class E(g) floorspace (office (E(g)(i), Research and Development (E(g)(ii)) with ancillary facilities (Use Class E (a-g)) along with access, landscaping and supporting infrastructure	667m	Awaiting decision	Tier 1	Community and health, Historic environment, Landscape, biodiversity, material resources and waste, Water resources	Yes	Unknown although if granted in 2024 reasonable to assume construction would overlap with construction of the Proposed Development	Given the size of development, the influence traffic flows once built and during construction would be minor. These would be captured in the future growth prediction in the traffic assessment. Air quality and noise associated with demolition activities would be short term and subject to the controls within an environmental management plan covering these activities. No other likely cumulative impacts.	Yes
24	23/01509/FUL	Vitrum Building St Johns Innovation Park Cowley Road Cambridge Cambridgeshire CB4 0WS Demolition of existing buildings and substructures and the erection of a Research and Development building (use Class E) with basement levels for car and cycle parking and building services, and associated landscaping, cycle parking, infrastructure works and plant.	Adjacent	Submitted 19/04/2023 Awaiting decision	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects with the exception of agricultural land	Yes	Unknown although if granted in 2024 reasonable to assume construction would overlap with construction of the Proposed Development	Land is within the NECAAP allocation area Given the size of development, the construction would be minor. These would prediction in the traffic assessment. demolition activities would be short term environmental management plan covering these activities. No other likely cumulative impacts.	Yes
25	23/01878/FUL	Change of use and refurbishment of existing car showroom and new-build two-storey extension to create a new Operational Hub, reconfiguration and refurbishment of existing MOT garage to provide upgraded office and storage space, car and van parking, cycle parking, landscaping, and associated infrastructure	Adjacent	Validated 15/05/2023 Awaiting decision	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects with the exception of agricultural land	Yes	Unknown although if granted in 2024 reasonable to assume construction would overlap with construction of the Proposed Development	No Land is within the NECAAP allocation area Small scale development (xxha). Given the size and type of development, the influence on traffic flows once built and during construction would be minor. These would be captured in the future growth prediction in the traffic assessment (and therefore air quality assessment related to vehicle movements). No other likely cumulative impacts.	Yes
26	23/00835/FUL	Taylor Vinters Merlin Place 460 Milton Road Cambridge Cambridgeshire CB4 0DP Demolition of 2,730 sqm (GIA) office building (use class E(g)(i)) and erection of 13,096 sqm (GIA) of research and development accommodation (use class E(g)(ii)), including ancillary accommodation broken down as follows: i. Office accommodation (4,648 sqm) ii. Laboratory	Adjacent	Validated 01/03/2023 Awaiting decision	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects with the exception of agricultural land	Yes	Unknown although if granted in 2024 reasonable to assume construction would overlap with construction of the Proposed Development	Land is within the NECAAP allocation area Given the size of development, the influence traffic flows once built and during construction would be minor. These would be captured in the future growth prediction in the traffic assessment. Air quality and noise associated with demolition activities would be short term and subject to the controls within an	Yes

Scheme or plan ref No.	Stage 1: Application reference ID	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within ZoI?	Taken to Stage 2?	Stage 2: Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature of development likely to have significant impact? Other factors?	Taken to stage 3 / 4?
		space (4,388 sqm) iii. Café (161 sqm) iv. Ground floor car park incorporating 45 no. car parking spaces (1,047 sqm) v. Plant space (924 sqm) vi. Cycle parking spaces (276 for staff and 37 for visitors, total 313) vii. Access and circulation areas, engineering works and footpaths/cycleways viii. Drainage and servicing infrastructure, and ix. Hard and soft landscaping.							environmental management plan covering these activities. No other likely cumulative impacts.	
27	22/01632/FUL	Orchard Park Parcels Com4 And L2 Topper Street Orchard Park Cambridge Cambridgeshire An aparthotel / hotel with the addition of mixed-use facilities, includes the erection of a building above a basement, car parking, landscaping, and other associated works.	1.9km		Tier 1	Landscape biodiversity,	Yes	Unknown although if granted in 2024 reasonable to assume construction would overlap with construction of the Proposed Development	No Given distance from the Proposed Development and the nature of development, only likely to influence traffic flows once built and during construction. These would be captured in the future growth prediction in the traffic assessment. No other likely cumulative impacts.	No
28	23/02764/SCRE	440 Cambridge Science Park Milton Cambridge South Cambridgeshire CB4 0QA EIA Screening Opinion under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 for 13,000 sqm of employment floor space in buildings up to maximum 27 metres in height with associated car parking, cycle parking and landscaping	1km	Validated 17/07/2023 EIA screening positive	Tier 1	Falls within Zone of Influence for all environmental aspects with the exception of agricultural land	Yes	Unknown although if granted in 2024 reasonable to assume construction would overlap with construction of the Proposed Development	No Given location and nature of development, only likely to have a minor influence on traffic flows once built and during construction. These would be captured in the future growth prediction in the traffic assessment. No other likely cumulative impacts.	No

Appendix C: ExQ1 1.20 Developments and status in relation to future baseline

Development	Future Baseline (Construction year 1) (2024 unless otherwise stated in assessment chapter)	Future Baseline (Operation year 1) (2028 unless otherwise stated in assessment chapter)
S/2075/18/OL: Up to 4500 dwellings, business, retail, community, education and leisure uses, **Waterbeach New Town East**	**Partial completion** There are no formal phasing plans available; the first phase is anticipated to be near the relocated station but as this permission has not been granted and there is no certainty that this might happen. Should the construction commence prior to construction year 1 this would mean a small proportion of the overall development is future baseline with the majority to be delivered in a period that follows the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Any construction activities continuing throughout construction year 1 – 5 of the Proposed Development could give rise to cumulative effects.	**Partial completion** There are no overlapping operational activities that would spatially interact with the continued build out of the Waterbeach New Town East development that could result in cumulative effects. These being limited to occasional inspections of the Waterbeach pipeline.
S/0791/18/FL: Relocated railway station comprising platforms, pedestrian bridges, access route, cycle routes, **Waterbeach New Town**	**In construction** – considered in cumulative effects assessment Waterbeach station is anticipated to be completed in 2025. Whereby construction would overlap with year 1 and 2 of construction of the Proposed Development meaning that particular attention is required in relation to the approach and timing of the Waterbeach pipeline sections in this location, as well as operation of the Waterbeach compound required for the construction of the Proposed Development. Waterbeach station is therefore a cumulative scheme in relation to construction of the Proposed Development	**Construction completed** Future baseline in relation to the operational phase of the Proposed Development.
S/0559/17/OL: Up to 6500 dwellings, business, retail, community, leisure, education and sports use, **Waterbeach New Town**	**Partial completion** Based on the Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory and Five Year housing Land Supply Report (GCSP, 2023) development starting in 2023 with 111 units in 2023/24 rising to 300 a year by 2028/29 which then continues to 2041 and beyond (GCSP, 2023). Year 1 of construction an estimated 111 units, accounting for the fact these would also be served by supporting infrastructure as a worst case the development level completed of the overall project could be considered as 10% complete	**Partial completion** The rate of build out and completion is dependent on numerous factors, based on the Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory and Five Year housing Land Supply Report (GCSP, 2023) by year 1 of operation the development level completed of the overall project could be considered in the order of 15% - 20% complete. These completed aspects would represent future baseline at year 1 of operation.
S/2682/13/OL: Up to 1300 dwellings, school, food store, community and open spaces, **Marleigh**	**Completed** - future baseline	**Completed** - future baseline
(22/00343/PRIOR): Parsonage Farm, **Barn At Low Fen Drove Way** Horningsea, Change of Use of Agricultural Buildings to 1 No. Dwellinghouse	**Completed** - future baseline	**Completed** - future baseline
18/0481/OUT: Up to 1200 dwellings, retail, education and community facilities on land north of **Cherry Hinton**	**Completed** - future baseline	**Completed** - future baseline
20/04010/FUL: One and two storey building containing offices, custody suite and associated facilities **South of Milton Park and Ride.**	**Completed** - future baseline	**Completed** - future baseline
22/02771/OUT: **Cambridge North Residential Quarter** three new residential blocks providing for up to 425 residential units, parking and building services, landscaping, infrastructure works and demolition of existing structures.	**Assume in construction** – considered in cumulative effects assessment (AS OVERLAPPING WITH 21/05178) only one can be taken forward. Should any units be completed these could represent future receptors.	**Assumed completed** - future baseline
21/05178/SCOP: **Cambridge North Commercial Quarter** Hybrid application comprising Full Planning Permission for an office building and two lab buildings ground floor amenity uses, a Mobility Hub with car parking, a wildlife habitat area, Network Rail compound area, enabling works; and Outline Planning	**Assume in construction** – considered in cumulative effects assessment	**Assumed completed** - future baseline

Development	Future Baseline (Construction year 1) (2024 unless otherwise stated in assessment chapter)	Future Baseline (Operation year 1) (2028 unless otherwise stated in assessment chapter)
Permission for lab building and office building, together with ground floor amenity uses, enabling works and associated infrastructure.		
23/02953/SCOP: **Cambridge Science Park** Milton Cambridge. Request for a Formal Scoping Opinion for the demolition of existing units 210, 211, 214, 220, 230, 240 and redevelopment with Uoffice Research and Development with ancillary facilities with access, landscaping and supporting infrastructure	**Assume in construction** – considered in cumulative effects assessment	**Assumed completed** - future baseline
23/01509/FUL: **Vitrum Building St Johns Innovation Park** Cowley Road. Demolition of existing buildings and substructures and the erection of a Research and Development building (use Class E) with basement levels for car and cycle parking and building services, and associated landscaping, cycle parking, infrastructure works and plant.	**Assume in construction** – considered in cumulative effects assessment	**Assumed completed -** future baseline
23/01878/FUL: Change of use and refurbishment of **existing car showroom** and new-build two-storey extension to create a new Operational Hub, reconfiguration and refurbishment of existing MOT garage to provide upgraded office and storage space, car and van parking, cycle parking, landscaping, and associated infrastructure	**Assume in construction** – considered in cumulative effects assessment	**Assumed completed** - future baseline
23/00835/FUL: **Taylor Vinters Merlin Place** 460 Milton Road Cambridge Cambridgeshire CB4 0DP Demolition of 2,730 sqm office building and construction of 13,096 sqm research and development accommodation including: Offices, lab space, parking, cycle parking, accesses, drainage, landscaping	**Assume in construction** – considered in cumulative effects assessment	**Assumed completed** - future baseline

Appendix D: ExQ1 1.20 Future baseline clarification

Please note: Changes to the table since its previous submission are marked as strikethrough for superseded and red for new text

The table below summarises how each chapter of the ES has considered the future baseline. The Applicant has included identified corrections within the Environmental Statement Errata provided at Deadline 1. Changes reflected in the Errata are indicated as follows: additions in red, deletions shown as ~~struck through~~.

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
	Construction	Operation	
ES Chapter 6 Agriculture land and soils, (APP Doc Ref 5.2.6) [**APP-038**]	ES Chapter 6 Agriculture land and soils, (App Doc Ref 5.2.6) [**APP-038**], section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.1 sets out that no committed developments have been identified in this study area that will materially alter the baseline conditions in 2024 – construction commencement. ES Chapter 6 Agriculture land and soils, (App Doc Ref 5.2.6) [**APP-038**] Section 3.2 has been amended as below: **1. Amendment to paragraph 3.2.1:** Para 3.2.1 No committed developments (from those indicated in Table 5-1, Chapter 5 (App Doc Ref 5.2.5) have been identified in this study area that will materially alter the baseline conditions in 2024 – construction commencement.	ES Chapter 6 Agriculture land and soils, (App Doc Ref 5.2.6) [APP-038], section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.2 sets out that no committed developments have been identified in this study area that will materially alter the baseline conditions in 2028 – year 1 of operation. ES Chapter 6 Agriculture land and soils, (App Doc Ref 5.2.6) [APP-038] Section 3.2 has been amended as below. **1. Amendment to paragraph 3.2.2:** 3.2.2 No committed developments (from those indicated in Table 5-1, Chapter 5 (App Doc Ref 5.2.5) have been identified in this study area that will materially alter the baseline conditions in 2028 – year 1 of operation.	Climate change consideration are provided in paragraph 3.2.4 to 3.2.9 of the ES Chapter 6: 3.2.4 In relation to areas permanently required, once BMV land and soil are removed, they are no longer suitable for agriculture and the future baseline is irrelevant. 3.2.5 Climate change impacts on agriculture and soils are considered in Section 4.3.5 of Chapter 9: Climate Resilience (Inter-related effects) (App Doc Ref 5.2.9). Para 3.2.9: In the absence of the Proposed Development, it is likely that the land will continue to be used for agricultural purposes. There may be potential changes in the nature of the cropping, particularly with the evolution of government grants for farmers where greater emphasis is placed on farming for nature.
ES Chapter 7 Air quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.7) [App-039]	The future baseline for air quality refers to Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19), therefore the construction phase assessment year is 2026. This year is representative of peak construction vehicle movements associated with transport of materials to and from construction work areas on the public road network. ES Chapter 7 Air quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.7) [App-039], section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.1 sets out that 'Committed developments with potential to generate traffic have been incorporated into the Do-Minimum, 'Do-Construction' and Do-Something[5] traffic predictions developed for the Proposed Development. Discussion of committed developments included within the traffic model is presented within Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19)'. ES Chapter 7 Air quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.7) [**APP-039**], section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.2 explains that in general, pollutant concentrations are predicted to improve year-on-year into the future, mainly in response to cleaner vehicles and technologies, and actions in Defra's Air Quality Action Plan. ES Chapter 7 Air quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.7) section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.16 states that ambient pollutant concentrations of NO2, PM10 and PM2.5 are generally predicted to decrease into the future, due to uptake of cleaner vehicles and technologies; as such it is considered that air quality conditions within the Scheme Order Limits and its surrounds would improve and continue to meet the air quality objectives in future years.	For operation, the Proposed Development has been assessed in the first year of operation (2028) as in subsequent years air quality associated with emissions from road vehicles and background concentrations would be predicted to improve. ES Chapter 7 Air quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.7) [App-039], section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.2 explains that in general, pollutant concentrations are predicted to improve year-on-year into the future, mainly in response to cleaner vehicles and technologies, and actions in Defra's Air Quality Action Plan. ES Chapter 7 Air quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.7) [**APP-039**] section 3.2 has been amended as below to clarify future baseline considerations. 3.2.5 The predicted roadside NO2 concentration on the A1303 is 18.9µg/m3 for 2022 and 14.7µg/m3 for 2028, which is the opening year of the Proposed Development. 3.2.6 The predicted roadside NO2 concentration on the A1309 is 18.0µg/m3 for 2022 and 13.1µg/m3 for 2028, which is the opening year of the Proposed Development.	As per para 3.2.2, in general, pollutant concentrations are predicted to improve year-on-year into the future, mainly in response to cleaner vehicles and technologies, and actions in Defra's Air Quality Action Plan.
Biodiversity ES Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) [**AS-027**]	It is explained in ES Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) [**APP-040**] section 2.4, paragraph 2.4.2 that the assessment year for construction is year 1 (2024). This is because it is the first year at which the impacts upon ecological receptors may occur.	It is explained in ES Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) [APP-040] section 2.4, paragraph 2.4.2 that the assessment year for operation and maintenance is when the proposed WWTP is fully operational and includes the effects of the physical presence of the infrastructure, its operation, use and maintenance, including the permanent change in land use. This is 2028, as the first year of operation.	The ES Chapter 8 paragraphs 3.2.3 to 3.2.10 set out climate change considerations, covering changes in future weather patterns, with warmer temperatures, sea level rise, seasonal rainfall changes and more extreme events and expected resultant changes to the spatial range and variety of species. Low flow in watercourses is also identified including potential water quality changes.

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
	Construction	**Operation**	
	It is explained in ES Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) [**AS-027**] section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.1 the developments considered. This paragraph has been corrected to account for the updated table 2-6 in Chapter 22 (App Doc Ref 5.2.22) which includes more recent detail in relation to Waterbeach station relocation. ES Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) [**AS-027**] Section 3.2 has been amended as below to clarify future baseline considerations. **1. Amendment to paragraph 3.2.1:** The committed developments indicated in Table 3-1, Chapter 5 (App Doc Ref 5.2.5) have been reviewed, and ~~40or~~ the aspect of biodiversity, the following future developments for the area may lead to an increase in visitor footfall and recreational pressure within Stow-cum-Quy Fen SSSI which could result in an increase in vegetation trampling and soil compaction, dog-fouling, littering, fires and conflicts with livestock grazing management of the site, resulting in impacts on the grassland and aquatic features the site is designated for: • S/2075/18/OL: Up to 4500 dwellings, business, retail, community, education and leisure uses, Waterbeach New Town East (at construction year 1 this would be partially completed); • ~~S/0791/18/FL: Relocated railway station comprising platforms, pedestrian bridges, access route, cycle routes, Waterbeach New Town;~~ • S/0559/17/OL: Up to 6500 dwellings, business, retail, community, leisure, education and sports use, Waterbeach New Town (at construction year 1 this would be partially completed); and • S/2682/13/OL: Up to 1300 dwellings, school, food store, community and open spaces, Marleigh. **2. Addition of paragraph 3.2.2:** 3.2.2 'These developments are considered for both construction year 1 and operation year 1 however by 2028 both the Waterbeach New Town and New Town East developments would have continued to have been developed and remain partially completed'. **3. Paragraph number update and amendment to 3.2.2:** 3.2.~~2~~3 In addition, an increase in future developments may lead to increase in light and noise pollution from ~~buildings~~ construction and increased traffic movements which may impact upon sensitive ecological receptors such as bats. The Applicant has included corrections within the Environmental Statement Errata provided at Deadline 1.	It is explained in ES Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) [**AS-027**] section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.1 the developments considered. This paragraph has been corrected to account for the updated table 2-6 in Chapter 22 (App Doc Ref 5.2.22) which includes more recent detail in relation to Waterbeach station relocation. By 2028 both the Waterbeach New Town and New Town East developments would have continued to have been developed and remain partially completed. ES Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) [**AS-027**section 2.4, paragraph 2.4.1 explains that the assessment of operational effects in relation to established vegetation e.g. woodland vegetation considers year 15 of operation, currently assumed as 2042-43 although it is recognised that trees would likely be more biodiverse with age, and screening effects. ES Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) [**AS-027]** section 2.4, paragraph 2.4.2 explains that the consideration of water quality and impacts to the River Cam, year 7 of operation (phase 2 of permit), currently assumed as 2036 (assumes operating at peak capacity as a worst case) is considered. Habitats created are also considered within the BNG assessment, at 30 years post-creation. ES Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) [**AS-027]** Section 3.2 has been amended as below to clarify future baseline considerations. **1. Addition of paragraph 2.4.3:** 2.4.3 'Habitats created are also considered within the BNG assessment, at 30 years post-creation'. **2. Addition of paragraph 3.2.2:** 3.2.2 'These developments are considered for both construction year 1 and operation year 1 however by 2028 both the Waterbeach New Town and New Town East developments would have continued to have been developed and remain partially completed'.	Potential effects on features in the LERMP (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14) are discussed. In relation to seasonal ponds this covers the fact they are designed to naturally dry up in the summer, but that projected future hotter, drier summers could affect the aquatic species unable to tolerate longer or more intense periods of drought. Embedded mitigation includes a diversity of aquatic planting for the ponds which will be resilient to a range of climatic conditions. Hotter, drier summers may create vegetation dieback however these effects should be limited as calcareous botanical species favour well drained, drier soils. Changes in water levels are identified in relation to water vole ditch network that may affect the habitat within the water vole ditch network being created., with water level management noted as being likely.
ES Chapter 10 Carbon (App Doc Ref 5.2.10) [APP-042]	The Carbon baseline for construction is the baseline DM0 model (based on the Applicant's model of using biogas in CHP engines). This is not related to the construction year and not in the committed development list indicated in Table 5-1, Chapter 22. ES Chapter 10 Carbon (App Doc Ref 5.2.10) [APP-042], Section 3.3, paragraph 3.3.1 explains that the Proposed Development has adopted	This is not related to the construction year nor the committed development list indicated in Table 5-1, Chapter 22. The operation year assessment is the first year operation baseline of using biogas in CHP engines. The assumed operation year 1 is 2028 (using UK government grid electricity projections). The whole life operation is assessed through to 2057 and uses the UK government grid projections for each year going forward – the grid	Paragraph 3.3.1 – 3.3.3 discuss climate change in context of Chapter 10. 3.3.1 sets out that the Climate Change Committee (CCC) has determined a balanced net-zero pathway for construction and manufacturing that includes a reduction of 70% by 2035, and 90% by 2040 on 2018 levels pathway considers that a proportion of the reduction will come from improved resource efficiency in production and material substitution, and that significant effort is required to reduce contributing emissions as far as possible through the design, construction, and operation of all projects. It

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
	Construction	Operation	
	a construction reduction target of 70% compared with the 2010 construction baseline. The nature of GHG emissions means that the ultimate receptor is the global climate system. The effect of the Proposed Development's emissions on climate would not differ when combined with other developments in the area, therefore committed developments are not relevant.	factor gradually decreases over time as the grid decarbonises and is then assumed to be constant from 2050 (when the grid is anticipated to be fully decarbonised). The Land use change baseline is the land use assessed from 2025-2057.	explains that the Proposed Development adopts a construction reduction target of 70% compared with the 2010 construction baseline. Paragraph 3.3.2 refers to the CCC's 6th Carbon Budget being brought into law committing the UK to cut emissions by 78% by 2035 compared to 1990 levels. The UK carbon budgets should lead to decarbonisation across the UK, including in electricity generation and the transport sector. In 2019, the Applicant, along with other water companies in England, committed to achieve net zero operational carbon emissions by 2030. This includes emissions associated with operational power use, transportation, and process emissions of the Proposed Development. Paragraph 3.3.3 concludes that the national policy, and the Applicant's net zero commitment, indicate a future baseline of low carbon emission operation of wastewater assets.
ES Chapter 9 Climate resilience (App Doc Ref 5.2.9) [APP-041]	Scoped out	ES Chapter 9 Climate resilience (App Doc Ref 5.2.9) [**APP-041**] Section 2.3, paragraph2.3.1 sets out that the aim of the climate resilience assessment is to consider the impacts of future climate on the Proposed Development itself, and that the study area is the geographical area within the Scheme Order Limits (App Doc Ref 4.1). As the assessment considers climate resilience of the development itself, the committed developments in the ES Chapter 5 (App Doc Ref 5.2.5) Table 3-1, are not directly relevant to the future baseline other than in the consideration of the capacity needed in future decades in order to provide a resilient and functional waste water treatment facility. The committed developments are considered at a high level as part of the cumulative impact, noting that climate change considers longer periods of time than committed development can provide details for. ES Chapter 9 Climate resilience (App Doc Ref 5.2.9) [**APP-041**] Section 3.3, paragraph 3.3.1 explains that the projected future climate is expressed as a departure from the present-day baseline, in accordance with climate modelling standard practice. The future climate baseline refers to the projected climate that may be experienced at the study site in both the 2050s (the average climate for the period 2040-2059) and the 2090s (the average climate for the period 2080-2099). ES Chapter 9 Climate resilience (App Doc Ref 5.2.9) [**APP-041**] section 3.3, paragraph 3.3.2 sets out that 'The impact assessment considers risks to the 2090s but takes account of embedded design mitigations including routine replacements for receptors whose operational lifetime is not to the 2090s (such as mechanical and electrical equipment). As such, the interim period of the 2050s is taken into consideration to determine if climate impacts are likely to be significant even before the end of life of some receptors. This is an updated approach from the Scoping Report in response to the Scoping Opinion. It is based on the assumption that critical elements of design that constitute the Proposed Development and its operation do not have a projected end-of-design-life and as such are assessed for climate resilience to the end of the century (2099)'. The 2090s are the furthest future dataset available from the Met Office for temperature and precipitation changes, and are used to represent the operational lifetime of the project. The 2050s are used as an interim	The future climate baseline refers to the projected climate that may be experienced at the study site in both the 2050s (the average climate for the period 2040-2059) and the 2090s (the average climate for the period 2080-2099). The 2090s are the furthest future dataset available from the Met Office for temperature and precipitation changes, and are used to represent the operational lifetime of the project. The 2050s are used as an interim period for consideration for project elements with a shorter asset design life.

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
	Construction	Operation	
		period for consideration for project elements with a shorter asset design life.	
ES Chapter 11 Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [APP-043]	Peak activity assessed: Assessment considers all activities between year 1 to year 4 (currently assumed 2024 until 2028) with potential to result in community impacts. In relation to population growth the assessment includes an analysis of population trends to provide insight into the likely future local community circumstance. There is predicted to be population growth across all three districts between 2020 and 2040, with the largest growth occurring in East Cambridgeshire. The proportion of children (those under 16) in these three local authority areas is predicted to reduce, and the proportion of older people (65 and over) is predicted to increase by over 30% for all three local authority areas. Therefore, the proportion of the older population is also predicted to increase in the study area. ES Chapter 11 Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**APP-043**] section 3.2 has been amended as below to clarify future baseline considerations. 1. **Correction of paragraph 3.2.1:** 3.2.1 ~~The methodology relating to the project's approach to future baseline is presented in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology, alongside a list of proposed developments that, at this time, are expected to fall into this category. As such, these developments form part of the baseline for assessment within this ES~~. For the aspect of community, the following future developments indicated in Table 3-1, Chapter 5 (App Doc Ref 5.2.5) that may lead to additional receptors are*:* • S/2075/18/OL: Up to 4500 dwellings, business, retail, community, education and leisure uses, Waterbeach New Town East (at construction year 1 this would be partially completed); • S/0559/17/OL: Up to 6500 dwellings, business, retail, community, leisure, education and sports use, Waterbeach New Town (at construction year 1 this would be partially completed); and • S/2682/13/OL: Up to 1300 dwellings, school, food store, community and open spaces, Marleigh. •residential receptors at Parsonage Farm (22/00343/PRIOR). •18/0481/OUT: Up to 1200 dwellings, retail, education and community facilities on land north of Cherry Hinton •22/02771/OUT: Cambridge North Residential Quarter new residential blocks for up to 425 residential units. •S/4629/18/FL: business receptors at Cambridge Science Park •20/04010/FUL: business receptors south of Milton Park and Ride. 2. **Addition of paragraph 3.2.2:** 3.2.2 By operation year 1 however both the Waterbeach New Town and New Town East developments would not experience adverse effects and would benefit from the waste water treatment facility. Similarly, residents at Cambridge North, should this site be taken forward for residential, would also not be expected to experience adverse impacts.	Operational phase assessment: Year 1 of operation, currently assumed as 2028-2029. In relation to water quality operation year 7 (phase 2 of permit) is also considered and assumed as 2035. ES Chapter 11 Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**APP-043**] 3.2 has been amended at paragraph 3.2.1 and addition of 3.2.2.	Climate change is considered at paragraph 3.2.4 which explains that the likely ranges of change in climatic parameters including precipitation, temperature, wind speed, humidity and frequency of extreme weather re not considered to materially affect the future baseline described above for potential impacts on the community or increase the sensitivity of receptors to impact. The chapter also cross refers to paragraph 3.2.5 in Chapter 9: Climate Resilience (Application Document Reference 5.2.9).

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
	Construction	Operation	
ES Chapter 12 Health (App Doc Ref 5.2.12) [APP-044]	Peak activity assessed: Assessment considers all activities between year 1 to year 4 (currently assumed 2024 until 2028) with potential to result in community impacts. In relation to population growth the assessment includes an analysis of population trends to provide insight into the likely future local community circumstance. There is predicted to be population growth across all three districts between 2020 and 2040, with the largest growth occurring in East Cambridgeshire. The proportion of children (those under 16) in these three local authority areas is predicted to reduce, and the proportion of older people (65 and over) is predicted to increase by over 30% for all three local authority areas. Therefore, the proportion of the older population is also predicted to increase in the study area. ES Chapter 12 Health (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**APP-043**] section 3.2 has been amended as below to clarify future baseline considerations. **1. Correction to paragraph 3.2.1:** 3.2.1 ~~The methodology relating to the project's approach to future baseline is presented in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology, alongside a list of proposed developments that, at this time, are expected to fall into this category. As such, these developments form part of the baseline for assessment within this ES.~~ For the aspect of health, the following future developments indicated in Table 3-1, Chapter 5 (App Doc Ref 5.2.5), that may lead to additional receptors are*:* • S/2075/18/OL: Up to 4500 dwellings, business, retail, community, education and leisure uses, Waterbeach New Town East (at construction year 1 this would be partially completed); • S/0559/17/OL: Up to 6500 dwellings, business, retail, community, leisure, education and sports use, Waterbeach New Town (at construction year 1 this would be partially completed); and • S/2682/13/OL: Up to 1300 dwellings, school, food store, community and open spaces, Marleigh. •residential receptors at Parsonage Farm (22/00343/PRIOR). •18/0481/OUT: Up to 1200 dwellings, retail, education and community facilities on land north of Cherry Hinton •22/02771/OUT: Cambridge North Residential Quarter new residential blocks for up to 425 residential units. **2. Addition of paragraph 3.2.2:** 3.2.2 By operation year 1 however both the Waterbeach New Town and New Town East developments would not experience adverse effects and would benefit from the waste water treatment facility. Similarly, residents at Cambridge North, should this development receive consent and be taken forward for residential, would also not be expected to experience adverse impacts. Paragraph 3.2.2 becomes 3.2.3, 3.2.4 becomes 3.2.5. and 3.2.5 becomes 3.2.6	Operational phase assessment: Year 1 of operation, currently assumed as 2028-2029. In relation to water quality operation year 7 (phase 2 of permit) is also considered and assumed as 2035. ES Chapter 11 Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [APP-043] Section 3.2 has been amended as has been amended at paragraph 3.2.1 and addition of new 3.2.2. The Applicant has included corrections within the Environmental Statement Errata provided at Deadline 1. Amendments to 3.2.1 and addition of 3.2.2	Climate change is considered at paragraph 3.2.4 which explains that the likely ranges of change in climatic parameters including precipitation, temperature, wind speed, humidity and frequency of extreme weather are not considered to materially affect the future baseline described above for health, and that some population groups, for example, older people, are identified as being particularly vulnerable to some of the consequences of a changing climate. Where an effect is reported and a population group is likely to be affected to a greater extent due to climate change, then it will be identified in the assessment. The chapter also cross refers to paragraph 3.2.5 in Chapter 9: Climate Resilience (Application Document Reference 5.2.9).

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
	Construction	**Operation**	
ES Chapter 13 Historic environment (App Doc Ref 5.2.12) [APP-045]	ES Chapter 13 Historic environment (App Doc Ref 5.2.12) [APP-044] section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.1 has been corrected to remove the reference to cumulative effects in relation to future baseline. ES Chapter 13 Historic environment (App Doc Ref 5.2.12) [APP-044] Section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.2 however explains that the future changes to the baseline for historic environment could also include updates to the list of designated heritage assets, for example, additional designations of scheduled monuments, listed buildings or amendments to descriptions of the heritage. assets and/or areas covered by the existing designations. 3.2.3 No changes in statutory legislation on historic environment issues are currently anticipated, although this could alter at any time. Additional guidance may be issued by national and/or statutory advisors, or others, including guidance on the assessment process. ES Chapter 13 Historic environment (App Doc Ref 5.2.12) [**APP-045**] section 3.2 has been amended as below to clarify future baseline considerations. 1. **Replacement of paragraph 3.2.1:** 3.2.1 The methodology relating to the CWWTPR project's approach to future baseline is presented in Chapter 5: EIA methodology (App Doc Ref 5.2.5), future baseline alongside a list of proposed developments that, at this time, would form part of the baseline for assessment within the EIA .~~Cumulative effects are those arising from impacts of the Proposed Development in combination with impacts of other proposed or consented development projects that are not yet built or operational. An assessment of cumulative effects for Historic environment has been completed and is reported in Volume 5b, Chapter 212.~~ 2. **Removal of paragraph 3.2.4:** ~~3.2.4 For historic environment, no residual cumulative effects have been identified.~~	The assessment years for operation include year 1 of operation and year 15 of operation as the permanent impacts are assessed to 15 years, to align with Landscape and Visual assessment and assume full maturity of planting in recognition of the screening function this provides. Accordingly committed developments considered for the operational future baseline for Chapter 14 are those relevant to Chapter 13. The proposed WWTP is planned to be fully constructed in 2028, however the assessment assumes a level of maturity of the landscaping to 15 years after planting. Permanent changes are therefore assessed based on the year 2043. The assessment considers that the historic environment baseline of the study area will not change as a result of future development, before or during the construction phase.	3.2.5 Climate change can affect the value of heritage assets. For example, changing water tables can cause archaeological remains to become dried out or newly submerged which can affect their survival. 3.2.5 Climate change can affect the value of heritage assets. For example, changing water tables can cause archaeological remains to become dried out or newly submerged which can affect their survival. Extreme weather conditions can affect the condition of historic buildings. Historic landscapes can also suffer from extreme weather, changing water levels and causing the loss of key planting. 3.2.6 No specific future baseline changes relating to climate change with regard to the Historic Environment have been identified which would alter the assessment in this ES.
ES Chapter 14 Land quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.14) [**AS-033**]	The assessment evaluates the effects on land quality from the start of construction, assumed to be 2024. The future baseline year is the same as the construction baseline years which is 2024 to 2028. This is so any new receptors introduced during the construction period are considered in the assessment. ES Chapter 16 Land quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.16) [APP-047 has been amended as below: 1. **Correction of paragraph 3.2.1:** 3.2.1 The methodology relating to the project's approach to future baseline is presented in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology ~~(Future Baseline)~~ (App Doc Ref 5.2.5), Section 3.6 Description of the environmental baseline conditions (including future baseline), alongside ~~a~~ the list of proposed developments in Table 3-1of that chapter that, at this time,	The assessment evaluates the effects on land quality from the start of operation, assumed to be 2028. None of developments identified in Table 5.1 of Chapter 5 are expected to change ground conditions or receptors considered relevant to assessment year 1 of operation.	Chapter 16 refers to the details provided within Chapter 9 which in relation impacts of climate change on land quality are discussed within Chapter 9: Climate resilience. The ES Chapter 16 paragraph 3.2.5 identified that climate impacts with respect to land quality may arise from erosion and scour of contaminated soils below or at the ground

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
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	are expected to fall into this category. As such, these developments form part of the baseline for assessment within this ES chapter **2. Correction to paragraph 3.2.3:** 3.2.3 For the aspect of land quality, the future baseline will remain largely the same in terms of ground conditions. There will be a change in land use at the proposed WWTP site from agricultural land to industrial use (as a WWTP site). No additional contamination sources are anticipated from this change in land use as there will be appropriate pollution controls in place. There are no known committed developments proposed within the Scheme Order Limits. However, there are committed developments within the wider study area. None of these are expected to change ground conditions or alter the receptors considered in the ES such that there could be changes to the baseline or current assessment. ~~The impacts of future committed developments are discussed within the cumulative effects assessment (Section 4.5).~~		
ES Chapter 15 Landscape and visual amenity (App Doc Ref 5.2.14) [**AS-035**]	The assessment evaluates the effects on landscape and visual amenity from the start of construction, assumed to be 2024. The assessment considers that the baseline landscape character of the study area will not change as a result of future development but there will potentially be new visual receptors. ES Chapter 14 Landscape and visual amenity (App Doc Ref 5.2.14) , section 3.3, paragraph 3.2.3 sets out that new visual receptors will potentially arise from the following developments: • residential receptors on the Marleigh Development (S/2682/13/OL) – a viewpoint has been included at scoping stage and is located on an existing PRoW which passes through the site; • residential receptors in Waterbeach New Town East (S/2075/18/OL); and • residential receptors at Parsonage Farm (22/00343/PRIOR). The list of developments referenced in paragraph 3.2.2 has been amended as indicated below. Potential visual receptors on the Waterbeach New Town, according to the current submitted plans unlikely to have views of the construction of the Waterbeach Pipeline. Potential visual receptors for elements of the Waterbeach New Town East development that have been completed by 2024 could have views of the construction of the Waterbeach Pipeline Potential visual receptors for those elements of the Cambridge North Residential Quarter 22/02771/OUT that could have been completed by construction years 1-4 would not have views of the construction of the Waterbeach Pipeline, they could potentially have glimpsed distant	The assessment will include an evaluation of effects at year 1 of operation (2028) to take into account of the initial mitigation effects of planting. The assessment will include an evaluation of effects 15 years after the proposed WWTP becomes fully operational (2043) to take into account of the mitigation effects of planting with 15 years of growth. New visual receptors will potentially arise from the following developments: • residential receptors on the Marleigh Development (S/2682/13/OL) – a viewpoint has been included at scoping stage and is located on an existing PRoW which passes through the site; and • residential receptors at Parsonage Farm (22/00343/PRIOR). ES Chapter 14 Landscape and visual amenity (App Doc Ref 5.2.14) [**AS-035**] Section 3.2 has been amended as below to clarify future baseline considerations. **1. Addition of paragraph 3.2.4** 3.2.4 New visual receptors for operation year 1 and 15 would potentially arise from the following developments: • residential receptors on the completed Marleigh Development (S/2682/13/OL) – a viewpoint has been included at scoping stage and is located on an existing PRoW which passes through the site; and • residential receptors at Parsonage Farm (22/00343/PRIOR). **2. Addition of paragraph 3.2.5** 3.2.5 New visual receptors for operation year 1 and 15 are not considered in relation to residential receptors in the Waterbeach New Town East (S/2075/18/OL) or Waterbeach New Town as the permanent structures are sufficiently far from these developments so as not to be visible. Future development at the Cambridge North Residential Quarter 22/02771/OUT) be taken forward would not present some new residential receptors owing to distance and screening from other structures and vegetation.	The impacts of climate change on the future landscape and visual baseline are described in Chapter 9: Climate Resilience (App Doc Ref 5.2.9).

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
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	views of taller structures such as cranes during construction of the proposed WWTP. ES Chapter 14 Landscape and visual amenity (App Doc Ref 5.2.14) [**AS-035**] Section 3.2 has been amended as below to clarify future baseline considerations. **1. Addition of paragraph 3.2.1:** 3.2.1 The methodology relating to the project's approach to future baseline is presented in ~~Chapter 5: EIA Methodology (Future Baseline) alongside a list of proposed developments that, at this time, are expected to fall into this category.~~ Chapter 5: EIA Methodology (App Doc Ref 5.2.25), Section 3.6 Description of the environmental baseline conditions (including future baseline), alongside the list of proposed developments in Table 3-1 of that chapter that, at this time, are expected to fall into this category. ~~As such, these developments form part of the baseline for assessment within this ES chapter.~~ **2. Amendment of paragraph 3.2.3:** 3.2.3 In relation to Table 3-1 in Chapter 5n~~N~~ew visual receptors for construction year 1 will potentially arise from the following developments: • residential receptors on the Marleigh Development (S/2682/13/OL) – a viewpoint has been included at scoping stage and is located on an existing PRoW which passes through the site; • residential receptors in Waterbeach New Town East (S/2075/18/OL); • residential receptors for those elements of the Cambridge North Residential Quarter 22/02771/OUT that could have been completed by construction years 1-4 that could potentially have glimpsed distant views of taller structures such as cranes during construction of the proposed WWTP and • residential receptors at Parsonage Farm (22/00343/PRIOR).	Existing para 3.2.4 becomes 3.2.6	
ES Chapter 16 Material resources and waste (App Doc Ref 5.2.16) [APP-048]	The assessment year for the construction period is the first year of construction (2024) and until the operation of the Proposed Development commences as it is during that period when materials will be required for construction and waste will be generated that will require to be managed. Future baseline forecasts for material resources are not provided since there are no publicly available sources of information available for predictions of material resource production and availability. ES Chapter 16 Material resources and waste (App Doc Ref 5.2.16) [APP-049], section 3.2, has been amended as below. **1. Correction of paragraph 3.2.1:** 3.2.1 The methodology relating to the project's approach to future baseline is presented in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology ~~(Future Baseline)~~ (App Doc Ref 5.2.25), Section 3.6 Description of the environmental baseline conditions (including future baseline), alongside ~~a~~ the list of proposed developments in Table 3-1 of that chapter that, at this time, are expected to fall into this	The assessment year 1 for operation is the first year of operation (2028) as this represents the first year that materials will be required for operation and waste will be generated that will require to be managed. The expansion at year 7 for the additional FST and AST would have a relatively small materials demand would not result in significant effects to the availability of material resources. (Amended) Paragraph 3.2.4 explains that waste volumes associated with committed developments are regarded as being incorporated within the reviewed waste forecasts and are not considered further.	Climate change is considered at paragraph 3.2.5 to 3.2.7. These explain that the use of material resources is assessed based on information on known sustainability credentials of materials, given in paragraphs 1.2.2 and 1.2.3. of 'Materials resources and waste estimates' (Application Document Reference 5.4.16.1), and that mitigation plans require re-use of all suitable excavated material in the construction of the Proposed Development to reduce the requirement to import materials for construction and thereby minimising the need to remove surplus. This would produce less carbon emission for the transportation of materials. It is also indicated that the preference for use of permitted waste treatment and disposal facilities located as close to the Proposed Development as possible to minimise the impacts of transportation, in particular the release of carbon emissions. Paragraph 3.2.7 states that climate change is expected to lead to increases in extreme weather, such as prolonged periods of hot and dry weather, or heavy rainfall. Mitigation measures for heavy rainfall has been accounted for in Climate Resilience (Chapter 9: Application Document Reference 5.2.9) that includes waste water network drainage model including an appropriate uplift factor to account for the increased peak rainfall intensities due to climate change of [20%], in line with Environment Agency guidance.

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
	Construction	**Operation**	
	category. ~~As such, these developments form part of the baseline for assessment within this ES chapter.~~ **2. Correction of paragraph 3.2.3:** 3.2.3 ~~For the aspect of materials, resources and waste,~~ Future baseline forecasts for material resources are not provided since there are no publicly available sources of information available for predictions of material resource production and availability. The future baseline in relation to waste forecasts has been assessed on the basis of a desktop review of the waste forecast data from the Minerals and Waste Local Plan March 2019 (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2019). • Waste forecasts indicate that waste arisings from within the Plan area could increase to 3.157Mtpa by the end of the Plan period (2036). • The adopted London Plan sees household and commercial & industrial waste exports to the East of England gradually reducing from the current (estimated at 3.449Mt in 2015) and ceasing completely in 2026. • The present capacity gap (indicated by a '-' figure) or a surplus (indicated by a '+' figure) for non-hazardous waste management, -recovery, and for deposits to land and disposal are given in Table 3-15 and Table 3-16. **2. Correction of paragraph 3.2.4** 3.2.4 Changes to existing conditions ~~were also considered with due regard~~ in relation to committed developments~~, existing and proposed land uses~~ are regarded as being incorporated within the reviewed waste forecasts and are not considered further. ~~On the basis of the review of committed developments that are assumed to form part of future baseline, no significant changes to the material resource use and waste baseline were identified~~.		
ES Chapter 17 Noise and vibration (App Doc Ref 5.2.17) [**AS-037**]	The assessment year for the construction period is from Year 1 to Year 4 (2024 – 2028). Assessment of construction noise and vibration impacts includes all relevant construction activities through the duration of the construction programme. ES Chapter 17 Noise and vibration (App Doc Ref 5.2.17) [**AS-037**], section 3.2, has been amended as below: **1. Paragraph 3.2.1 amended to:** 3.2.1 The methodology relating to the project's approach to future baseline is presented in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology ~~(Future Baseline)~~ (App Doc Ref 5.2.25), Section 3.6 Description of the environmental baseline conditions (including future baseline), alongside ~~a~~ the list of proposed developments in Table 3-1of that chapter that, at this time, are expected to fall into this category. As such, these developments form part of the baseline for assessment within this ES chapter. **2. Paragraph 3.2.2 replaced with:** 3.2.2 Sensitive receptors considered in the assessment for construction and operation assessment years are considered for the following developments:	The assessment year for operational phase is the first full year of operation (2028) excluding any commissioning period for the proposed WWTP. Operational noise associated with Phase 2 expansion would not materially alter noise emissions and would not result in different effects or new significant effects. As described in ES Chapter 17 Noise and vibration (App Doc Ref 5.2.17) [**AS-037**] section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.3 ambient noise levels the areas adjacent the Proposed Development are controlled by noise from the A14 and are not anticipated to alter due to committed developments. Committed developments do not introduce new sensitive receptors that would be closer to noise sources associated with the Proposed Development than existing sensitive receptors. It is therefore expected baseline conditions will remain unchanged at the start of construction compared to current baseline conditions. Amended paragraph 3.2.2 indicates the developments that could result on new sensitive receptors.	The ES Chapter 17 paragraph 3.2.4 sets out that changes in climatic and environmental factors (e.g., temperature, wind speed, precipitation, frequency of extreme weather events) during the operation of the Proposed Development are not considered to materially affect the future baseline conditions for noise and vibration or would affect the sensitivity of sensitive receptors. The ES Chapter 17 paragraph 3.2.5 identifies that the predominant existing noise source in areas adjacent to the Proposed Development is the A14 and that . noise from vehicles on higher speed roads is mainly attributed to tyre-road interactions (opposed to engine noise) which would not be affected by a shift in usage to electric vehicle types as a result of indirect effects of measures to decarbonise. Future baseline noise conditions surrounding the proposed WWTP are not expected to be significantly affected due to impacts of climate change on transportation noise sources.

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
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	• residential receptors on the Marleigh Development (S/2682/13/OL) • residential receptors in Waterbeach New Town East (S/2075/18/OL); • residential receptors in Waterbeach New Town (S/0559/17/OL); and • 22/00343/PRIOR): Parsonage Farm, Barn At Low Fen Drove Way Horningsea **3. Paragraph 3.2.3 amended to:** 3.2.3 Ambient noise levels in the areas adjacent the Proposed Development are controlled by noise from the A14 and are not anticipated to alter due to committed developments. Committed developments do not introduce new sensitive receptors that would be closer to noise sources associated with the Proposed Development than existing sensitive receptors or would be any more greatly affected by noise impacts. It is therefore expected baseline conditions will remain unchanged at the start of construction compared to current baseline conditions.		
ES Chapter 18 Odour (App Doc Ref 5.2.18) [**APP-050**]	The assessment year for the construction period is from Year 1 to Year 4 (2024 – 2028). Assessment of odour impacts includes all relevant construction activities through the duration of the construction programme. ES Chapter 18 Odour (App Doc Ref 5.2.18) [APP-050], section 3.2, has been amended as below. **1. Paragraph 3.2.1 replaced with:** 3.2.1 ~~Development considered in the future baseline is identified under the Cumulative Effects assessment. Where relevant identified receptors have been included in the assessment.~~ 3.2.1 The methodology relating to the project's approach to future baseline is presented in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology (App Doc Ref 5.2.25), section 3.6 (Description of the environmental baseline conditions (including future baseline)), alongside ~~a~~ the list of proposed developments in Table 3-1 of that chapter that, at this time, are expected to fall into this category. **2. Addition of paragraph 3.2.3:** 3.2.3 Sensitive receptors considered in the assessment for construction and operation assessment years may arise from the following developments: • 22/00343/PRIOR): Parsonage Farm, Barn At Low Fen Drove Way Horningsea	2.4.3 For the assessment, these are the effects that, start once the proposed WWTP is commissioned and fully operational and includes the effects of the physical presence of the infrastructure, its operation, use and maintenance, including the permanent change in land use. 2.4.4 The assessment of operational effects is representative of all future operation (excluding any commissioning period for the proposed WWTP as this is part of the Construction Phase). The proposed WWTP proposes to become fully operational in 2028, therefore the assessment year for the Operational Phase is 2028. As per para 3.2.2, there are no committed development likely to produce substantial odour close to the Scheme Order Limits and so future baseline would be the same as the current baseline in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. See paragraph 3.2.3 regarding potential sensitive receptors as a result of committed development.	Chapter 18 paragraph 3.2.3, explains that climate change is not expected to alter future baseline odour emissions as future odour sources would be expected to comply with the environmental permit requirement and there are no committed development likely to produce substantial odour close to the Scheme Order Limits.
ES Chapter 19 Traffic and transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) [**AS-039**]	ES Chapter 19 Traffic and transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) [**AS-039**] section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.1 refers to the Transport Assessment (TA) (Appendix 19.3, App Doc Ref 5.4.19.3) as supporting the assessment of traffic and transport effects which assesses the future baseline "With Development" and "Without Development" scenarios. The TA (Appendix 19.3, App Doc Ref 5.4.19.3) considers the existing baseline (which is 2021) and is informed by survey data collected for the Proposed Development to account for the 2026 future baseline for construction year 3.	ES Chapter 19 Traffic and transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) [**AS-039**] section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.3 explains that the future year assessment is undertaken for two forecast years, this is in line with WebTAG guidance: the year of commencing operation and a second forecast year, typically 5 years after the first year of operation. In recognition of CCC TA assessment guidance, when considering the strategic network, a design year 10 years post-full operation has also been considered for all access options. Therefore, the operation year will be 2028, year 5 will be 2033 and year 10 will be 2038.	ES Chapter 19 Traffic and transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) [AS-039] section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.7 The likely ranges of change in climatic parameters including precipitation, temperature, wind speed, humidity and frequency of extreme weather are not considered to materially affect the future baseline described above for traffic and transport.

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
	Construction	**Operation**	
	The TEMPro (Trip End Model Presentation Program) growth factor is used to inform the future traffic forecast and this encapsulates and accounts for traffic, both during construction and operation, of committed developments in the area. This has been agreed with CCC and documented in Technical Note TEMPro Growth Factors (Appendix 19.3 - G, App Doc Ref 5.4.19.3). Key developments as agreed with CCC have been accounted for in terms of cumulative demand on the transport network include (these have been reviewed for further schemes and proposals that have come forward): • Marleigh Development (S/2682/13/OL) • Waterbeach New Town East (S/2075/18/OL); • Waterbeach New Town (S/0559/17/OL); and • Land north of Cherry Hinton; and • Cambridge Eastern Access Scheme (CEAS).	Therefore, the operation year will be 2028, year 5 will be 2033 and year 10 will be 2038. Assessment years are summarised as: • Existing (2021) – existing/surveyed conditions to understand prevailing conditions (as per surveys undertaken and CCC counts); • Future baseline (existing plus committed development): refers to the peak construction year (2026). This is a combination of the 2021 existing baseline (factored to 2026), plus cumulative schemes which are forecast to be built by 2026; • Future baseline (existing plus committed development): refers to the decommissioning year (2028). This is a combination of the 2021 existing baseline (factored to 2028) plus cumulative schemes which are forecast to be built in the coming years; • Future baseline 2033 (existing plus committed development) – operation year (2033) – existing/surveyed baseline plus cumulative schemes which are forecast to be built in the coming years; and • Future baseline 2038, which takes account of the changes which are expected to arise because of the Proposed Development in the future design year of 2038. The Proposed Development is considered in context of both the net change from the existing baseline scenario and future baseline scenario to account for the changes associated with the cumulative schemes. A TEMPro growth factor has been used to determine the growth of traffic based on a 2021 baseline (built using traffic survey data collected in December 2021 and May 2022), for the future baseline year 2026, opening year 2028 and year 10 operational year 2038.	
ES Chapter 20 Water resources (App Doc Ref 5.2.20) [**AS-041**]	ES Chapter 20 Water resources (App Doc Ref 5.2.20) [**AS-041**] section 2.2, paragraph 2.4.1 sets out that the assessment years for construction are from Year 1 to Year 4 (currently assumed to be 2024 until 2028). ES Chapter 20 Water resources (App Doc Ref 5.2.20) [**AS-041**] Section 3.2 has been amended as below. **1. Addition of paragraph 3.2.2:** 3.2.2 In reference to Table 3-1 Chapter 5: EIA Methodology (App Doc Ref 5.2.25), section 3.6 for the aspect of water resources, it is considered that none of the committed developments identified change the future baseline conditions for the construction years and that condition will remain broadly the same as the current baseline. It is considered that all committed developments would be compliant with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and would be located within areas of lowest flood risk from any source, in accordance with the sequential test. If the developments can not be located in areas of lowest flood risk, then the NPPF exception test would be applied, whereby the development must provide wider sustainability benefits that outweigh flood risk, would not increase flood risk elsewhere, and where possible, reduce flood risk overall. The Waterbeach New Town East development is associated with future changes to Bannold Drain once flows from the existing Waterbeach WRC cease. Development plans submitted propose to integrate the ditch into the surface water	ES Chapter 20 Water resources (App Doc Ref 5.2.20) [**AS-041**], section 2.2, paragraph 2.4.6 explains that the assessment of operation considers the effects that start once the proposed WWTP is commissioned and fully ES Chapter 20 Water resources (App Doc Ref 5.2.20) [**AS-041**] Section 2.4, paragraph 2.4.7 explains that the proposed WWTP is planned to operational in 2028 and that the assessment of operational effects for water resources will be from the year 2028 and includes consideration for increased dry weather flow associated with population growth to approximately the year 2050. This covers expansion in year 7 to accommodate bringing on line a further FST and PST. As outlined in ES Chapter 20 Water resources (App Doc Ref 5.2.20) [**AS-041**], section 3.2, paragraph 3.2.1, the future baselines considered are: • **Proposed Development**. Assumed phased adaptations secured within AMP cycles, with upstream and downstream monitoring to support discharge permit modifications. WFD standards will be upheld. Time horizon is to 2050. • **Existing WWTP**. Requires investment and adaption to support the proposed DWF to the year 2050. The existing Cambridge WWTP will be subject to the same adaptive environmental permitting considerations and monitoring requirements as the	Chapter 20 paragraph 3.2.8 – 3.2.13 explain the consideration of climate change in relation to peak river flows, low river flows, and rainfall events. It explains that peak rainfall intensity allowances to the 2080s have been considered for the Proposed Development scenario in the Drainage Strategy (Appendix 20.12, App Doc Ref 5.4.20.12 Drainage Strategy). Cross reference is also made to Chapter 9 Climate resilience.

ES Chapter	Committed development influence		Impacts of climate change on future baseline
	Construction	**Operation**	
	drainage strategy for this development and therefore it is reasonable to consider that the operational future baseline for the aspect of water resources would include modifications in this location including water levels. Given the development is not yet approved and that there is no updated development phasing information it is assumed this would occur once the proposed WWTP is operational but when this might occur is uncertain. Subsequent paragraph numbers updated.	Proposed Development, ensuring that WFD standards are upheld. The addition of paragraph 3.2.2 clarifies which committed developments may result in a change to the water baseline in operation.	
ES Chapter 21 Major accidents (App Doc Ref 5.2.21) [**AS-043**]	The assessment years for construction are from Year 1 to Year 4 (currently assumed to be 2024 until 2028). ES Chapter 21 Major accidents (App Doc Ref 5.2.21) [**AS-043**] section 3.3, paragraphs 3.3.1 and 3.3.6 explains that the level of flood protection and presence of COMAH sites is expected to remain stable, and identified committed developments and plans are not considered as introducing other major accident sources. ES Chapter 21 Major accidents (App Doc Ref 5.2.21) [**AS-043**] section 3.3 has been amended as below. **1. Amendment to paragraph 3.2.2:** 3.3.2 ~~Chapter 22 Cumulative Effects Assessment~~ Table 3-1 Chapter 5: EIA Methodology (App Doc Ref 5.2.25), identifies future developments within study area that may alter the receptors potentially affected by the environmental effects arising from the vulnerability of the Proposed Development to accident or disaster. **2. Amendment to paragraph 3.3.3:** 3.3.3 The following developments ~~have been shortlisted for inclusion in the assessment of cumulative effects and therefore~~ represent potential future baseline receptors for consideration in relation to the effects of major accidents and disasters (construction): • Waterbeach New Town East S/2075/18/OL; • Waterbeach Station Relocation S/0791/18/FL • Waterbeach New Town S/0559/17/OL; • Cambridge North Residential Quarter 22/02771/OUT • 22/00343/PRIOR): Parsonage Farm, Barn At Low Fen Drove Way Horningsea • Marleigh Development (S/2682/13/OL) ~~3.3.5 Of these the demolition of both the existing Waterbeach WRC and the existing Cambridge WWTP are considered as part of the Waterbeach New Town East and NECAPP respectively~~.	The assessment years for operation is Year 1 of operation (currently assumed to be 2028). As explained under construction column the level of flood protection and presence of COMAH sites is expected to remain stable, and identified committed developments and plans are not considered as introducing other major accident sources. ES Chapter 21 Major accidents (App Doc Ref 5.2.21) [**AS-043**], section 3.3, has been amended as below. **1. Addition of paragraph 3.3.4:** 3.3.4 The following developments represent potential future baseline receptors for consideration in relation to the effects of major accidents and disasters (operation): • Cambridge North Residential Quarter 22/02771/OUT • 22/00343/PRIOR): Parsonage Farm, Barn At Low Fen Drove Way Horningsea, Change of Use of Agricultural Buildings to 1 No. Dwellinghouse • Marleigh Development	EA Chapter 9 Climate Resilience (App Dox Ref 4.2.9) considers the health & safety effects of future climate conditions on the site staff. Community health is also considered. See section 2.2 paragraph 2.2.25, and section 4.3 paragraphs 4.3.30 and 4.3.33, and Table 5-2.

Appendix E: ExQ1 1.24 Decommissioning assessment summary

Please note: Changes to the table since its previous submission are marked as strikethrough for superseded and red for new text

The table below summarises how each chapter of the ES has considered decommissioning and details errata relating to assessment details concerning decommissioning activities. The Applicant has included any identified corrections within the Environmental Statement Errata provided at Deadline 1. Changes reflected in the Errata are indicated as follows: additions in red, deletions shown as ~~struck through~~.

Chapter	Decommissioning considerations
ES Chapter 6 Agriculture land and soils, (APP Doc Ref 5.2.6) [**APP-038**]	The ES Chapter 6 (App Doc Ref 5.2.6) section 4 requires an amendment to explain that the activities relating to decommissioning within the existing Cambridge WWTP do not interact with any agricultural land receptors. The Applicant has included the following is within the Errata provided at **Deadline 1**. 1.1.1 The assessment accounts for impacts of the Proposed Development during its construction (including commissioning), operation and maintenance, and decommissioning ~~phases~~ (as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) in relation to the existing Cambridge WWTP). Para 4.4.1 will be included in the Errata in relation to indicate: Addition of para 4.1.1 The assessment does not consider activities relating to decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP as these activities do not interact with any agricultural land receptors.
ES Chapter 7 Air quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.7) [**APP-039**]	In relation to the The ES Chapter 7 (App Doc Ref 5.2.7) the Applicant refers to: • Section 2.7 Impacts scoped out of the assessment, para 2.7.4 explains that commissioning and decommissioning works are not anticipated to result in additional emissions to air, and that although changes to vehicle movements can be expected due to these activities, traffic flows to and from the existing Cambridge WWTP during decommissioning will be broadly similar to existing flows accessing the existing Cambridge WWTP whilst it is operational. Para 2.7.5 explains that the impacts associated with the period of overlap between operation of the proposed WWTP and decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP have been assessed assuming decommissioning traffic is present on the road network for the full first year of operation. • Section 4.4 Decommissioning para 4.4.3 which state that 'predicted impacts and effects on air quality associated with construction vehicle movements and construction plant during the decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP have been assessed within section 4.2 and were found to be not significant'. The Applicant has included the following is within the Errata provided at **Deadline 1**. The summary will be amended to include: Decommissioning works are not anticipated to result in additional emissions to air, and that although changes to vehicle movements can be expected due to these activities, traffic flows to and from the existing Cambridge WWTP during decommissioning will be broadly similar to

Chapter	Decommissioning considerations
	existing flows accessing the existing Cambridge WWTP whilst it is operational. The assessment in relation to decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP is included within the assessment of vehicle traffic which includes movements associated with decommissioning. 4.4.1The potential impacts to air quality from the decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP for the purpose of surrendering the existing environmental permit, as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2), as indicated in Table 2-17 together with the maximum design scenario which are the assumptions (maximum parameters) for the purposes of the air quality assessment against which each impact has been assessed. Decommissioning for the purpose of surrendering the existing environmental permit is detailed within Chapter 2: Project Description. Demolition activities and intrusive works to decommission the existing Cambridge WWTP are considered within the cumulative assessment. Decommissioning of the existing Waterbeach WRC is considered within the cumulative assessment.
Biodiversity ES Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) [**AS-027**]	In relation to the ES Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) the Applicant refers to: • Summary section which states 'Decommissioning activities are scheduled to occur at the end of the construction phase and will take place in Year 3 of construction (currently assumed to be between June 2027 to December 2027). Decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP involves the diversion of rising mains and gravity sewers and cessation of flow at the existing outfall. It is assumed that rigorous groundwater protection measures, which are standard practice to prevent contamination, will be implemented during the diversion works. As a result, potential impacts on water resources resulting from decommissioning activities should not give rise to any effects which are significant'. • Section 4.4, Decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWTP , para 4.4.1 which states 'This section sets out the assessment of effects in relation to activities completed to surrender the environmental permit at the existing Cambridge WWTP. Demolition activities and intrusive works to decommission the existing Cambridge WWTP are considered within the cumulative assessment. Decommissioning of the existing Waterbeach WRC is considered within the cumulative assessment.
ES Chapter 9 Climate resilience (App Doc Ref 5.2.9) [APP-041]	In relation to the ES Chapter 9 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) the Applicant refers to: • **Summary decommissioning effects** : The effects of climate change on decommissioning are not in scope for review. With the inclusion of mitigation measures, there are no potential significant effects upon the Proposed Development identified as a result of climate change. • Section 4.4 para 4.4.1 The decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP is outside of the scope of this Climate Resilience assessment, and 4.4.2 which states 'As the Proposed Development has no end date to its operation, decommissioning is not considered'. The Applicant has included the following is within the Errata provided at **Deadline 1**. Para 4.4.2 will be amended as follows

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	4.4.2~~'As the Proposed Development has no end date to its operation, decommissioning is not considered~~. In reference to the ES Chapter 2 (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) para 1.7.4 decommissioning of the Proposed Development is not considered.
ES Chapter 10 Carbon (App Doc Ref 5.2.10) [APP-042]	In relation to the ES Chapter 10 (App Doc Ref 5.2.10) [ ] the Applicant refers to: • Summary section: Summary of decommissioning effects, carbon emissions arising from activities in decommissioning the existing site. The baseline is zero carbon emissions (no decommissioning activities). • Section 2.10, Assumptions and limitations, para 2.10.8 which states 'Decommissioning and demolition of the Proposed Development has not been quantified. Future forecasts of emissions are subject to broad assumptions and a high degree of uncertainty. There are no proposals to decommission the Proposed Development before 2050. It is anticipated that a future decommissioning exercise would likely take place in a world where low carbon plant and activities are commonplace'. • Section 4.5, Decommissioning existing WWTP, para 4.5.1 which states 'Chapter 2: Project Description (Application Document Reference 5.2.2) sets out the main activities for decommissioning the existing WWTP as draining, desludging and cleaning. The main source of GHG emissions from these activities would be associated with vehicle movements'. • Section 4.4, Decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWTP, provides an assessment of decommissioning activities as related to permit surrender The Applicant has included the following is within the Errata provided at **Deadline 1**. Inclusion in summary • The assessment considers the impacts of decommissioning activities as related to permit surrender identifying residual effect minor adverse effect which is not significant. 3.1.1 The section presents the assessment of the baseline for the Proposed Development. The baseline covers construction, land use change, operation, decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP (for the purpose of surrendering the existing environmental permit, as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2). The baseline carbon emissions over the assessment lifetime are covered in Section 4.6. 4.5 Decommissioning existing Cambridge WWTP 4.5.1 This section sets out the assessment of effects in relation to activities completed to surrender the environmental permit at the existing Cambridge WWTP. The ES Chapter 2: Project Description (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) sets out the main activities for decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWTP for the purpose of permit surrender such as draining, desludging and cleaning. The main source of GHG emissions from these activities would be associated with vehicle movements.

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ES Chapter 11 Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [APP-043]	In relation to the ES Chapter 11 (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) the Applicant refers to: • **Summary which states '**No community effects associated with the existing Cambridge WWTP are anticipated during the decommissioning phase. There are no anticipated residual significant adverse noise, air quality, landscape and visual effect, impacts on access or any temporary or permanent land requirements'. • **Section 4.4 para 4**.4.1 which states 'No community effects associated with the decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP are anticipated. The activities within the existing Cambridge WWTP would be temporary and do not require disturbance to community receptors, namely residential properties, community resources, non-agricultural businesses or areas of formal open space and recreational parks. Therefore, decommissioning is not considered further within this aspect of the assessment'. The Applicant has included the following is within the Errata provided at **Deadline 1**. Summary – Assessment Approach The study area has been defined by analysing potential community effects as a result of construction, operation and decommissioning (as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) in relation to the existing Cambridge WWTP) of the Proposed Development 2.8.10 Table 2-7 sets out the embedded mitigation measures that will be adopted during the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning (as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) in relation to the existing Cambridge WWTP) of the Proposed Development. 3.1.1 There are several communities within the Community study area which have been included as part of the assessment based on the potential effects during construction, operation and decommissioning (as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) in relation to the existing Cambridge WWTP) of the Proposed Development.
ES Chapter 12 Health (App Doc Ref 5.2.12) [APP-044]	In relation to the ES Chapter 12 (App Doc Ref 5.2.12) the Applicant refers to: • Summary, Summary decommissioning effects: The potential impacts as a result of decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWTP for the purpose of surrendering the existing Environmental Permit would result in neutral health effects. • Section 2 para 2.214 Scope of the assessment which identifies what has been considered in relation to decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP

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	• Section 4.4 Decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP whereby para 4.4.1 states that 'This section sets out the assessment of effects in relation to the decommissioning activities to rescind the environmental permit at the existing Cambridge WWTP and decommissioning the redundant section of the Waterbeach pipeline. Demolition activities and intrusive works to decommission the existing Cambridge WWTP are considered within the cumulative assessment. Decommissioning of the existing Waterbeach WRC is considered within the cumulative assessment'. • Para 5.1.23 which indicates that the potential impacts as a result of decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWTP for the purpose of rescinding the existing Environmental Permit would result in neutral health effects. The Applicant has included the following is within the Errata provided at **Deadline 1**. Summary – Assessment Approach The study area has been defined by analysing potential community effects as a result of construction, operation and decommissioning (as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) in relation to the existing Cambridge WWTP) of the Proposed Development. 1.1.2 The ES has been prepared as part of the application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) for development consent. This chapter considers the potential direct and indirect, physical and mental health impacts of the Proposed Development during its construction (including commissioning), operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases. Decommissioning as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) in relation to the existing Cambridge WWTP and permit surrender.
ES Chapter 13 Historic environment (App Doc Ref 5.2.12) [APP-045]	In relation to the ES Chapter 13 (App Doc Ref 5.2.13) the Applicant refers to: • Summary, Summary operation and decommissioning effects No significant effects on the historic environment have been identified from the decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP or operation and maintenance of the proposed development, including the proposed WWTP, associated pipelines and Waterbeach pipeline. No residual effects on the historic environment have been identified in association with operation of the Proposed Development. • Section 4.4 Decommissioning para 4.4.1 which states 'This Section reviews the decommissioning activities that would be completed in order to surrender the environmental permit at the existing Cambridge WWTP and decommissioning the redundant Section of the Waterbeach pipeline. Demolition activities and intrusive works to decommission the existing Cambridge WWTP are considered within the cumulative assessment. Decommissioning of the existing ' and 4.4.2 which indicates that there are no operational effects anticipated on the historic environment as a result of decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWTP for the purpose of surrendering the existing permit.

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ES Chapter 14 Land quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.16) [**AS-033**]	In relation to the ES Chapter 14 (App Doc Ref 5.2.14) the Applicant refers to: • Section 4.4 Decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP para 4.4.1 This section sets out the assessment of effects in relation to activities completed to rescind the environmental permit at the existing Cambridge WWTP. Demolition activities and intrusive works to decommission the existing Cambridge WWTP are considered within the cumulative assessment. Decommissioning of the existing Waterbeach WRC is considered within the cumulative assessment. • Existing Cambridge WWTP 4.4.2 Decommissioning of the existing WWTP does not include below ground works and therefore contaminated land risks will not be affected by decommissioning. • Proposed WWTP 4.4.3 Future decommissioning of the proposed WWTP would be governed by the regulatory regime in place at the time of the works. As with the present system, it is expected that rescinding the operational permit would require demonstration that the permitted facility did not present contaminated land risks once decommissioned.
ES Chapter 15 Landscape and visual amenity (App Doc Ref 5.2.14) [**AS-035**	In relation to the ES Chapter 15 (App Doc Ref 5.2.15) the Applicant refers to: • Summary, Decommissioning: effects There will be no significant landscape or visual effects due to the decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP. • Section 4.4 Decommissioning para 4.4.1 This section sets out the assessment of effects in relation to the decommissioning activities completed to surrender the environmental permit at the Existing Cambridge WWTP and decommissioning the redundant section of the Waterbeach pipeline and 4.4.2 which states that ..' The decommissioning works will be typical of the type of maintenance works that commonly take place on the site and therefore there will be no discernible change to the landscape character of the North-east Cambridge LCA, where the Existing Cambridge WWTP is situated'. • Section 4.4 Decommissioning, Waterbeach Pipeline, para 4.4.4 There will be no requirement for above groundwork during decommissioning of the Waterbeach Pipeline that would affect landscape character or visual amenity The Applicant has included the following is within the Errata provided at **Deadline 1**. Summary: The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) assesses the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on landscape and visual amenity during construction, operation and the decommissioning for the purpose of permit surrender at the existing Cambridge WWTP. The study area for the assessment includes the area largely within 2km of the Scheme Order Limits. Public and stakeholder consultation informed the assessment and the development of the design of the Proposed Development

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	1.1.2 The ES has been prepared as part of the application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) for development consent. This chapter considers the potential landscape and visual amenity impacts of the Proposed Development during its construction (including commissioning), operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases. Decommissioning as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) in relation to the existing Cambridge WWTP and permit surrender. 2.9.11 Table 2-7 sets out the primary and tertiary mitigation measures that will be adopted during the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Decommissioning as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) in relation to the existing Cambridge WWTP and permit surrender. 5.4 Decommissioning 5.4.1 There ~~are potential~~ significant landscape or visual effects ~~impacts~~ as a result of decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWTP for the purpose of rescinding the existing Environmental Permit.
ES Chapter 16 Material resources and waste (App Doc Ref 5.2.16) [APP-048]	In relation to the ES Chapter 16 (App Doc Ref 5.2.16) the Applicant refers to: • Summary: The decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP would involve the draining down of tanks and pipelines, removal of sludge and the completion of cleaning activities. The demolition of structures is not planned and existing structures will be left in-situ in a safe state. All chemicals and wastes will be removed by licensed carriers. The process will generate some waste materials that may require landfilling, but these are not considered to be significant. The environmental effect for the decommissioning phase is assessed as not significant. • Section 4.4 Decommissioning the Existing Cambridge WWTP, in particular para 4.4.1 which explains that the section sets out the assessment of effects in relation to activities to be completed to surrender the environmental permit at the Existing Cambridge WWTP. Para 4.4.2 which reasserts that ***a***ll structures will be left in-situ on site and that demolition and removal of structures will not be undertaken by the Applicant. Para 4.4.20 which reports that residual effects are neutral or minor and not significant.
ES Chapter 17 Noise and vibration (App Doc Ref 5.2.17) [**AS-037**]	In relation to the ES Chapter 17 (App Doc Ref 5.2.17) the Applicant refers to: • Section 4.4 Decommissioning, para 4.4.1 which sets out that the section assesses the effects 'in relation to the decommissioning activities completed to surrender the environmental permit at the existing Cambridge WWTP and decommissioning the redundant section of the Waterbeach pipeline' • Para 4.4.26 which reports that with the implementation of mitigation measures the residual effects due to decommissioning works are negligible or minor adverse and not significant.

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ES Chapter 18 Odour (App Doc Ref 5.2.18) [**APP-050**]	In relation to the ES Chapter 18 (App Doc Ref 5.2.18) the Applicant refers to: • Summary decommissioning effects: Odour impacts during the decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP, existing Waterbeach Water Recycling Centre (WRC) and the future decommissioning of the proposed WWTP, specifically the draining and cleaning of tanks, will be of short duration. The results of the assessment of residual effect take into account secondary mitigation measures contained within Part A and B of the CoCP. Overall, the odour risks identified from the decommissioning activities are negligible and not significant. • Section 4.4 Decommissioning para 4.4.1 which indicates that 'Decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTW has been considered' and details the relevant activities as draining down, and cleaning of various waste tanks such as primary settlement tanks, aeration tanks and final settlement tanks; prevention of rainwater ingress in open-top tanks; and disposal and treatment of any waste that cannot be transferred to the proposed WWTP. • Section 4.4 Decommissioning para 4.4.1 which reports that the residual effect is negligible and not significant The Applicant has included the following is within the Errata provided at **Deadline 1**. Summary, Introduction ~~section~~ This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) presents the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on odour during its construction (including commissioning), operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases. Decommissioning as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) in relation to the existing Cambridge WWTP and permit surrender. Summary decommissioning effects: Odour impacts during the decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP, ~~existing Waterbeach Water Recycling Centre (WRC) and the future decommissioning of the proposed WWTP~~, specifically the draining and cleaning of tanks, will be of short duration. The results of the assessment of residual effect take into account secondary mitigation measures contained within Part A and B of the CoCP (App Doc Ref 5.4.4.1 & 5.4.4.2). Overall, the odour risks identified from the decommissioning activities are negligible and not significant.
ES Chapter 19 Traffic and transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) [AS-039]	In relation to the ES Chapter 19 (App Doc Ref 5.2.19)the Applicant refers to: • Summary, Decommissioning: The assessment for decommissioning of the existing WWTP considers the 2028 year with 150 daily vehicle movements on Milton Road and Cowley Road. These would access and egress the existing WWTP via Cowley Road. This daily peak is based on the assumption that all decommissioning activities would occur simultaneously. • Summary, summary of decommissioning effects, the addition of the 150 vehicle movements on the existing road network does not constitute a 30% change (Rule 1) or a 10% change on sensitive links (the links do not include accidents black spots, conservation

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	areas, hospitals or high pedestrian flows) and therefore no further assessment has been undertaken on these links. Effects would therefore be neutral and not significant. • Section 2.9, para 2.9.6 which provides decommissioning vehicle movement assumptions in relation to traffic model • 4.4 Decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWTP which contained the detailed assessment • **Section 5 para** 5.1.15 which states that the potential impacts as a result of decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWTP for the purpose of surrendering the existing environmental permit would be low as traffic movements required are not large enough in volume to result in a significant effect. The effect is therefore slight and not significant. The Applicant has included the following is within the Errata provided at **Deadline 1**. 2.5.8 A 2028 future baseline has also been established based on the 2021 baseline. 2028 corresponds to the start of the existing Cambridge WWT~~W~~P decommissioning programme and estimated decommissioning traffic flows have been added to form the 2028 'With Decommissioning' year. 4.1.7 The assessment of vehicle movements for decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWT~~W~~P did not identify significant effects on severance, pedestrian delay, driver delay, fear and intimidation, accidents and road safety, and hazardous loads. The decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP is therefore unlikely to generate significant effects. 4.1.9 The assessment of vehicle movements for decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWT~~W~~P did not identify significant effects on severance, pedestrian delay, driver delay, fear and intimidation, accidents and road safety, and hazardous loads.
ES Chapter 20 Water resources (App Doc Ref 5.2.20) [**AS-041**]	In relation to the ES Chapter 20 (App Doc Ref 5.2.20) the Applicant refers to: • Summary: Effects during decommissioning, Decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP involves the diversion of rising mains and gravity sewers and cessation of flow at the existing outfall. It is assumed that rigorous groundwater protection measures, which are standard practice to prevent contamination, will be implemented during the diversion works. As a result, potential impacts on water resources resulting from decommissioning activities should not give rise to any effects which are significant. • Section 4.3 Decommissioning para 4.3.1 which sets out that the section assesses the effects in relation the decommissioning activities completed in order to surrender the environmental permit at the existing Cambridge WWTP • Section 4.3 Decommissioning para 4.3.2 which explains no further assessment is included in relation to the decommissioning of the redundant section of the Waterbeach pipeline. The redundant section of the Waterbeach pipeline would be left in situ and decommissioned using isolating valves or an equivalent technique to close off the pipeline section at each end. The pipeline section decommissioning works, and the long-term presence of the redundant section of the Waterbeach pipeline, would have no additional impact on water resources, and para 4.3.3 No further assessment is included in this section relating to the

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	decommissioning of the existing tanks and pipework at the existing Cambridge WWTP. Tank contents would be tankered away for treatment and disposal offsite. The redundant cleaned tanks will be punctured to prevent rainfall accumulation. Any percolating rainwater from the redundant tanks is expected to have no additional impact on water resources. • Section 4.3 Decommissioning , Removal of existing outfall – surface water, para 4.3.4 This assessment considers the impact of cessation of discharge of treated effluent from the outfall from the existing Cambridge WWTP on the 90m reach of the River Cam between the outfalls of the existing Cambridge WWTP and the proposed WWTP. • Section 4.3 Decommissioning para 4.3.11 which reports that no significant adverse effect is predicted and that residual effect not significant. The Applicant has included the following is within the Errata provided at **Deadline 1**. 1.1.2 The ES has been prepared as part of the application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) for development consent. This chapter considers the potential impacts to water resources due to the Proposed Development during its construction (including commissioning), operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases. Decommissioning as described in Chapter 2 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.2) in relation to the existing Cambridge WWTP and permit surrender.
ES Chapter 21 Major accidents (App Doc Ref 5.2.21) [**AS-043**]	In relation to the ES Chapter 21 (App Doc Ref 5.2.21) the Applicant refers to: • Section 3 baseline environment, 3.1 current baseline, Other potential hazards, para 3.1.9 which recognises that 'until decommissioning for permit surrender has been completed the existing Cambridge WWTP may pose a potential accident hazard to during works to construction the proposed WWTP including Waterbeach and transfer tunnel tie in activities. The existing Cambridge WWTP has active digestion processes and associated gas storage which may present a fire and explosion risk while operational.' • Section 4 Assessment of Adverse Effects Arising from Major Accident and Disaster Risks para 4.1.1 which confirms that the section ' considers the construction, operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development and decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP for the purpose of permit surrender'. • Section 4.3 Decommissioning which assesses the vulnerability of the Proposed Development to the effect of major accidents during decommissioning • Section 5 para 5.1.3 which reiterates that 'event risks relevant to the construction and operation of the Proposed Development and the decommissioning the existing Cambridge WWTP for the purpose of permit surrender have been assessed', and para 5.1.5 'there are no expected significant effects arising from the vulnerability of the proposed development to major accidents or disasters'. The Applicant confirms an updated Chapter 22 will be provided at Deadline 2 which will include a summary of mitigation measures and how they are secured.

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Chapter 22 Cumulative (App Doc Ref 5.2.22) [**APP-054**]	In relation to the ES Chapter 21 (App Doc Ref 5.2.22) [ ] the Applicant refers to: 1.1.1 This chapter assesses the potential for inter-related and cumulative effects as a result of the construction and operation of the Proposed Development (including the decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP). The Applicant has included the following is within the Errata provided at **Deadline 1**. 4.1.1 ~~Technical Chapters 6 to 20 of the ES present high-level conclusions of potential cumulative effects derived from their own short list of schemes, based on the long list of cumulative schemes. A summary is presented below.~~

Appendix F: ExQ1 1.25 - Employee figures

Position Title	No of	area of expertise for the roles / nature of the work	Frequency of attendance	Connection to the WWTP and how essential for the operation of the WWTP
Head of Sludge Treatment	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Infrequently visits the WWTP 1-2 times a month	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
Abstraction Licensing Manager	1	Water Resources team	Regularly visit the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the core operation of the WWTP but a vital part of the Applicants business
Regional CHP and Bioresources Manager	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Infrequent	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
Network Support Technician	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Regularly visit the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
Bioresources Technician	6	Operating the WWTP	Regular	Operates the STC (Essential)
Process Science Manager	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Infrequently visits the WWTP 1-2 times a month	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
Works Technician-Process Controller	9	Operating the WWTP	Infrequently visits the WWTP 1-2 times a month	Operates the WWTP (Essential)

Position Title	No of	area of expertise for the roles / nature of the work	Frequency of attendance	Connection to the WWTP and how essential for the operation of the WWTP
Operational Administrator	7	RES Support	Irregular	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers ans LGV's
Fleet Co-ordinator	1	RES Support	Regularly visit the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Central Team Co-ordinator - Nights	2	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 1-4 days per week but works in team with others to support the role	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Procurement and Invoicing Administrator	2	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 1-4 days per week but works in team with others to support the role	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Senior Environmental Process Scientist	1	Operating the WWTP	Irregular	Maintains compliance assurance of the WWTP(Essential)
WROL Traffic Controller	11	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 1-4 days per week but works in team with others to support the role	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Central Team Co-ordinator	3	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 1-4 days per week but works in team with others to support the role	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's

Position Title	No of	area of expertise for the roles / nature of the work	Frequency of attendance	Connection to the WWTP and how essential for the operation of the WWTP
Senior WROL Operations Manager	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
WROL Planning Manager	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
WROL Assistant Operations Manager	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
WROL Operational Support Manager	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
WROL Traffic Controller - Jetting	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Sludge Coordinator	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Maintenance Manager	1	Operating the WWTP	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Maintains the WWTP (Essential)

Position Title	No of	area of expertise for the roles / nature of the work	Frequency of attendance	Connection to the WWTP and how essential for the operation of the WWTP
LGV Driver Days	6	Operating the WWTP	Permanent	Drives the tankers that deliver sludge to the WWTP (essential)
LGV Jetter Operator	3	RES Support	Permanent	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Treatment Delivery Support Manager	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Infrequently visits the WWTP 1-2 times a month	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
Environmental Process Scientist	2	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Infrequently visits the WWTP 1-2 times a month	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
Operations Manager	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
DWMP and WR Growth Manager	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Infrequently visits the WWTP 1-2 times a month	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
Maintenance Technician - Bioresources	1	Operating the WWTP	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Maintains the WWTP (Essential)

Position Title	No of	area of expertise for the roles / nature of the work	Frequency of attendance	Connection to the WWTP and how essential for the operation of the WWTP
Maintenance Technician	14	Operating the WWTP	Regularly visits the WWTP 1-4 days per week but works in team with others to support the role	Maintains the WWTP (Essential)
Driver Trainer	2	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 1-4 days per week but works in team with others to support the role	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
WINEP Programme Manager	1	Water Resources team	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the core operation of the WWTP but a vital part of the Applicants business
WINEP Project Manager	2	Water Resources team	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the core operation of the WWTP but a vital part of the Applicants business
Catchment Management Scientist	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Infrequently visits the WWTP 1-2 times a month	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
WROL Senior Reporting Analyst	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Resourcing Compliance Planner	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's

Position Title	No of	area of expertise for the roles / nature of the work	Frequency of attendance	Connection to the WWTP and how essential for the operation of the WWTP
CHP Technical Manager	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Infrequent	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
WROL Traffic Controller - Nights	2	RES Support	Regular visits to WWTP - Night shifts only	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Maintenance Support Technician	1	Operating the WWTP	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Maintains the WWTP (Essential)
LGV Driver Nights	4	Operating the WWTP	Permanent	Operates the WWTP (Essential)
Trade Effluent Regulatory Scientist	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Irregular	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
Logistics Modeller	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
WROL Operations Manager - Evenings	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers ans LGV's

Position Title	No of	area of expertise for the roles / nature of the work	Frequency of attendance	Connection to the WWTP and how essential for the operation of the WWTP
Vehicle and Plant Technician	1	RES Support	Irregular	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
System Planner	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Laboratory Sampler - Shift	1	Operating the WWTP	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Maintains compliance assurance of the WWTP(Essential)
Works Technician-Process Optimiser	1	Operating the WWTP	Permanent	Operates the WWTP (Essential)
Field Technician	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	occasional	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
Upstream Hydrologist	1	Water Resources team	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the core operation of the WWTP but a vital part of the Applicants business
Groundwater Delivery Programme Manager	1	Water Resources team	occasional	Not essential to the core operation of the WWTP but a vital part of the Applicants business

Position Title	No of	area of expertise for the roles / nature of the work	Frequency of attendance	Connection to the WWTP and how essential for the operation of the WWTP
Maintenance Workshop Supervisor	1	Operating the WWTP	Permanent	Maintains the WWTP (Essential)
Regional Team Administrator	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Infrequently visits the WWTP 1-2 times a month	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
WROL Team Administrator	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Contract Administrator	1	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Supply Forecasting Manager	1	Water Resources team	Irregular	Not essential to the core operation of the WWTP but a vital part of the Applicants business
Maintenance Technician Apprentice	2	Operating the WWTP	Permanent	Maintains the WWTP (Essential)
Treatment Manager	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Irregular	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level

Position Title	No of	area of expertise for the roles / nature of the work	Frequency of attendance	Connection to the WWTP and how essential for the operation of the WWTP
Hydrologist	2	Water Resources team	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the core operation of the WWTP but a vital part of the Applicants business
Products Advisor	4	RES Support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Workshop Maintenance Technician	2	operating the WWTP	permanent	Maintains the WWTP (Essential)
Head of WR Operational Logistics	1	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Infrequently visits the WWTP 1-2 times a month	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
Catchment Team Administrator	2	Supporting the wider WWTP Catchment	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but supports its operation at a higher level
Biosolids Compliance Technician	1	Operating the WWTP	Irregular	Operates the STC (Essential)
Health and Safety Lead	1	RES support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's

Position Title	No of	area of expertise for the roles / nature of the work	Frequency of attendance	Connection to the WWTP and how essential for the operation of the WWTP
WROL Data Verifier	1	RES support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's
Treatment Apprentice	1	Operating the WWTP	Permanent	Operates the WWTP (Essential)
Agricultural Sales Support Manager	1	RES support	Regularly visits the WWTP 2-4 days/times a week but has other commitments elsewhere	Not essential to the operation of the WWTP but do work in area that supports complimentary operation on site regarding tankers and LGV's

Appendix G: ExQ1 2.9 Extract of the Preferred Option draft Minerals and Waste Site Specific Proposals (DPD) policy and supporting text for Site SSP15

3.15.7 Core Strategy (MW33) makes provision for waste safeguarding and / or consultation areas. Waste consultation areas have been considered, but it has been decided not to take this provision forward through the Site Specific Proposals DPD. This is because, unlike mineral development (and with the exception of landfill), waste management facilities are normally permanent facilities. It is difficult to identify suitable sites for waste management, and sometimes problematic to deliver allocations. The WPAs have therefore concluded that the stronger protection i.e. safeguarding rather than consultation provision, should be pursued.

Preferred Option SSP 14

The following areas, shown on the Proposals Map, are designated as Waste Safeguarding Areas:

a. existing waste management facilities that make a significant contribution in managing Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's waste
b. waste management allocations made in SSP10, SSP11, SSP13 and SSP15

Within Safeguarding Areas there will be a presumption against any development that could prejudice the existing or proposed waste management use. The Waste Planning Authority must be consulted on any planning proposal that may potentially prejudice the waste use.

3.16 Relocation of Milton Waste Water Treatment Works

3.16.1 Milton Waste Water Treatment Works lies in the eastern part of the Cambridge Northern Fringe lying between the A14 and the edge of Cambridge. The majority of the area, including the Milton Waste Water Treatment site, is in Cambridge City; and the remainder (mainly Chesterton Sidings) lies in South Cambridgeshire District.

3.16.2 The Cambridge Northern Fringe (East) is a strategic area that has been identified for sustainable redevelopment, which requires the Waste Water Treatment Works to be relocated. The need to consider an alternative location for the Works arises from pressures for housing development in the Cambridge Sub-Region, and the consequential proposals for redevelopment on the Cambridge Northern Fringe contained in the recently adopted Cambridge City Local Plan.

3.16.3 The Core Strategy (MW15) states that:

> 'In order to facilitate the redevelopment of the Cambridge Northern Fringe (East), the Site Specific Proposals DPD will identify a site specific allocation for the relocation of the Milton Waste Water Treatment Works.'

3.16.4 The Site Specific Proposals DPD takes forward the provision of the Core Strategy by identifying a preferred site for the relocation of the Milton Waste Water Treatment Works. All sites considered have been subject to the Plan's site assessment process, and in addition site selection criteria, specific to the requirements of the potential new Waste Water Treatment Works have also been taken into account. These specific criteria, set out below, were refined through the Issues and Options consultation:

- A site of 20 – 30 hectares to include landscaping areas
- Good access from the existing highway network which would entail easy access from the A or B class road network

- Avoiding the use of access for lorries through villages
- Avoiding the need to access the site by way of a level crossing over the main line railway
- Presumption against using land in the flood plain of the River Cam unless this can be achieved without the risk of pollution from flooding, extending the flooding pattern to additional areas and that the engineering feasibility of building subsurface structure and low relief buildings is not compromised
- Having a stand-off of not less than 400 metres from residential property
- Minimise the risk of residential property in the vicinity being in a 'high risk' area for exposure to any potential odours, given the direction of the prevailing wind
- Use of land for the development and related infrastructure (e.g. pipeline) that would not prejudice the survival of any nationally protected nature conservation areas e.g. SSSIs
- Ability of the site to minimise impact on the Green Belt by being able to support mitigation measures to minimise visual intrusion through land re-contouring and additional landscaping
- Avoidance of any Schedule Ancient Monuments and to consider the risk to accommodating the development associated with any known areas of high archaeological potential
- Relative proximity to the River Cam to allow efficient discharge of treated effluent
- Proximate to the existing infrastructure to permit the efficient conveyance by pipeline to the new works.

Preferred Option SSP 15

The following site, which is identified on the Proposals Map, is allocated for the relocation of the Milton Waste Water Treatment Works:

Land at Honey Hill, Fen Ditton

3.16.5 Those sites that were considered but **not preferred** were:
Milton Area of Search
Milton / Landbeach Area of Search

3.16.6 Details of the site selection results can be found in Appendix A. The site selection procedure is set out in Appendix C.

3.17 Site Specific Proposals for Sustainable Transport of Minerals and Waste

Sustainable Transport Protection Zones

3.17.1 Government guidance and the principles of sustainability make it clear that sustainable transport should be supported and encouraged. It is therefore considered that existing facilities should be safeguarded to ensure their continued contribution to sustainable transport of minerals and waste, and the development of new facilities should be encouraged.

3.17.2 In addition to the transport of 'local' mineral and waste, it is also anticipated that over the Plan period Cambridgeshire and Peterborough could receive around 26% of the municipal and commercial / industrial waste exported from London to the East of England. Although the majority of this should be in the form of waste residues (i.e. the waste would have been pre-treated), this is still a significant amount of waste, amounting to around 5.7 million tonnes over the period 2006 to 2021.

Appendix H: ExQ1 2.10 Regulation 18 Greater Cambridge Local Plan 'First Proposals' Representations by Anglian Water dated 13 December 2021

Anglian Water Services
Thorpe Wood House
Thorpe Wood
Peterborough
PE3 6WT

www.anglianwater.co.uk
Our ref GCLP.Reg18.1.21.ds

Stephen Kelly
Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service

[redacted]@greatercambridgeplanning.org

13 December 2021

Dear Stephen

Greater Cambridge Local Plan 'First Proposals' Consultation

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the joint Local Plan for Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire which will guide development in both areas until 2041. We welcome the recognition in the consultation that water is a critical issue for the Local Plan. Since privatisation increased demand from population growth in the Anglian Water region has been met through demand management, including industry leading leakage reduction and metering programmes, which means we put in the same amount of water into supply as we did some 30 years ago. In the context of future levels of growth, environmental protection, and climate resilience we need to go even further on innovation in demand management while securing timely new supply options, such as reservoirs and additional supplies to provide resilience by the mid- 2030s.

Anglian Water is the sewerage undertaker for Greater Cambridge, and we supply water to part of the Northstowe development. The principal water supply company for the area is Cambridge Water and we have worked with them on our separate responses to the consultation. Anglian Water responds to Local Plan consultations from the position that we are looking to support sustainable growth in the region. The joint Plan is the first to put two future business critical issues front and centre in deciding the soundness of local plans – sustainable water supply and future proofing water recycling capacity to enable and support growth while protecting the environment.

Water Supply

Anglian Water is continuing joint working with Cambridge Water through Water Resources East and as part of our Water Resource Management Plans (WRMPs) to evaluate interim short to medium options to establish an adaptive approach to support the Local Plan. There are many technical considerations that are being fully explored through these assessment processes, including taking account of the timing and scale of license reductions which will restrict the choices available, but options may involve utilising our strategic pipeline, due for completion in 2025, or use of Grafham Water reservoir.

Alongside the role of supply options, we welcome the leadership of the councils in setting the ambition for exemplar levels of water efficiency in new development. Through the next stages of the preparation of the plan alongside other partners we can support the refinement of the

evidence to demonstrate the feasibility, implementation, and monitoring requirements necessary to have confidence in such measures.

We commit to this work being prepared in parallel with the joint Local Plan and integrated water management evidence base, to assist the Councils in demonstrating that the growth being planned is deliverable without causing deterioration in the water environment and may be evidenced in accordance with the NPPF at Examination of the Council's Plan(s) in or about 2024/25.

Water Recycling

We welcome the continued support of the Council's for the Cambridge Wastewater Treatment Plant's relocation (CWWTPR). This follows on from our joint successful application for Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) funding that underpins the relocation and so demonstrates the project, and the NE Cambridge allocation is deliverable, effective and consistent with national policy tests as required by the NPPF. Anglian Water is designing the CWWTPR scheme to deliver a minimum of ten percent biodiversity net gain. The project will also set out the full carbon benefits of the relocation including by freeing up a sustainable low carbon location for homes, through minimising embedded carbon in construction and being net zero (or better) in operation.

You will see from the attached Annex 2 that while infrastructure improvements will be necessary, at this stage, we consider there are no wastewater infrastructure 'showstoppers' for the new sites allocated in the joint Plan. Those new sites, as well as several of the existing allocations, would be served by the new Cambridge facility or are part of the wider wastewater network. Our business planning assumption based on the HIF funding and the Council's emerging policy is that the CWWTPR will take place and be completed in the second half of this decade (Annex 3). This would enable the full utilisation of the North East Cambridge (NEC) allocation which is identified as one of the most sustainable locations for growth that the two Councils propose in the joint Plan.

We understand from draft Policy S/NEC that the Councils are currently working to progress the joint Local Plan and the NEC AAP to submission and Examination once the CWWTPR application is decided. I can confirm that based on the North East Cambridge allocation in the emerging joint Plan that Anglian Water is now progressing an application to be submitted in the second half of 2022 following consultation early next year. The timescales defined by Parliament mean that the application would be determined by the Secretary of State and a decision issued in or about December 2023. This will align with the publication of Anglian Water's Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan and the PR24 business plan submission to Ofwat so that we have agreement on funding for wastewater capital projects to be undertaken in AMP8 (2025-2030). To provide a degree of certainty on these planned timescales I set out in Annex 3 a chronology for the CWWTPR and related plan and policy matters.

We welcome the preparation of a clear, robust, and transparent evidence based through the Integrated Water Management Study (IWMS). It is important that this reflects our Plans and those being developed by Cambridge Water and WRE as they progress.

As the Councils move towards the next version of the joint Plan and the DCO application for CWWTPR progresses towards examination, I suggest we should develop a Statement of Common Ground between the Councils and Anglian Water to ensure we can where possible have an agreed position. Ideally this should also include the Environment Agency and Cambridge Water so that we can ensure the evidence base including the updated IWMS and Sustainability Appraisal show the steps required to be taken in partnership to deliver the growth which the Councils are planning for. This would include a joint position for the CWWTPR application and the NEC AAP and joint Plan Examinations.

Our more detailed comments on draft policy in the joint Plan are set out in Annex 1.

I have set out in Annex 4 the colleagues who I would ask your officers to continue to work with us on the joint Plan evidence base.

Yours sincerely,

Allan Simpson
Strategic Growth & Infrastructure Manager

cc
localplan@greatercambridgeplanning.org
Environment Agency
Water Resources East
Cambridge Water

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Anglian Water Services Ltd
Lancaster House, Lancaster Way,
Ermine Business Park,
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PE29 6XU
Registered in England

Annex 1

- Detailed comments on Greater Cambridge Local Plan (November2021)

Local Plan

Where a specific policy is not referred to then Anglian Water has no comments at this stage of the joint Plan.

Spatial Strategy (Policies S/DS, S/SH, BG/RC)

SUPPORT: Recognising the national housing needs requirements Anglian Water supports the approach taken on the quantum of growth planned and the focus of development in more sustainable locations that potentially have least climate impact and enable the development to create connected communities, including brownfield sites. The strategy enables the two Councils to meet their own housing and economic needs through minimising land take and maximising the potential for efficient delivery of supporting infrastructure and promoting blue-green infrastructure that may be accessed by new residents as well as existing communities.

Given the government's aspirations for the Oxford Cambridge Arc as well as duty to cooperate requirements and the Environment Agency 2021 designation of serious water stressed areas the approach of meeting the objectively assessed need housing figure with an additional 10% allowance for flexibility is sound and does not seek to push growth and development to neighbouring councils.

Further evidence should be produced by the Councils as part of the Sustainability Appraisal on the whole lifecycle carbon benefits of the selected approach and reasonable alternatives to guide consideration of a policy on the phasing of developments sites and supporting infrastructure including biodiversity opportunities and infrastructure option carbon benefits.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water agrees that North East Cambridge should be listed first in the strategy given it is 'a compact city district on brownfield land already identified for development, including a mix of jobs and homes'.

NOTE: We understand that Strategy Options Summary Report concludes that the higher the level of growth the more urgent that interim and strategic water and wastewater solutions become. Anglian Water considers that the Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) and Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) with their 25-year time horizon, direction on sustainability requirements and demand management, enable appropriate and timely investment to support growth. Where other policy requirements are introduced outside of the preparation cycles of these plans the implications will need to be considered by all partners.

CLARIFICATION: Anglian Water proposes that we and the two Councils enter into a Memorandum of Understanding to support the landscape scale integrated water management case for new strategic water supply provision which could serve existing and

new communities and business in the Cambridgeshire and wider East of England area. Other parties to the MoU could include Cambridge Water and the eight neighbouring Councils and others in the region who would be served by or have their resilience of supply increased by new reservoirs, water re-use and a strengthened strategic pipeline network. The strategic schemes will underpin the long-term environmental gains sought on water resource planning by policy BG/RC. The MoU would sit alongside the Statement of Common Ground (SoCG). The SoCG would evolve, be updated and agreed as evidence is produced and water infrastructure matters.

North East Cambridge (Policies S/NEC plus S/AMC, S/OA, S/LAC, S/NWC, S/CBC, S/WC, S/EOC and SS/NS/SS/6, I/ST, I/SI)

SUPPORT: Anglian Water continues to support the allocation of North East Cambridge following its identification in 2018 Cambridge Local Plan (Policies 14 and 15). As a brownfield site, North East Cambridge is in accordance with the NPPF approach to sustainable development as set out in paragraph 119 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This area of Cambridge is correctly identified by the joint Plan and supporting documents as one of the most sustainable locations for new development given proximity to existing jobs and facilities in the area together and sustainable transport options available (Policy I/ST). Further transport projects such as the Greenways being pursued by the Greater Cambridge Partnership would add to the sustainable transport and active travel options that can be brought forward as the new community develops.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water fully supports the proposed allocation. We consider the planned provision of 3,900 homes in North East Cambridge is a robust figure to allow for in the period to 2041. Anglian Water's detailed comment will be set out in response to the AAP.

NOTE: Anglian Water notes that the Joint Plan states (pg17) that the North East Cambridge allocation is dependent on the relocation of the Cambridge Wastewater Treatment Plant (CWWTP). Anglian Water can confirm that subject to continued support from regulators the baseline position for the emerging Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan is that the relocation will take place and then be completed in the next asset management period (AMP8) which runs from 2025 to 2030. To enable this Anglian Water can also confirm that subject to the outcome of detailed consultation in early 2022 the application to relocate the CWWTP will be submitted in late summer 2022. Anglian Water is committed to delivering the CWWTP relocation in accordance with the terms for the Housing Infrastructure Fund secured by the Councils to enable the delivery of the North East Cambridge site and to support delivery of growth at other locations in Greater Cambridgeshire.

NOTE: The policy direction states that the site will ultimately accommodate 8,350 new homes together with 15,000 new jobs. It also states that this level of development is reliant on the relocation of the CWWTP which is being led by Anglian Water.

SUPPORT: Of the planned 8,350 new homes, approximately 3,900 are anticipated to be delivered by 2041. We consider this to be a robust figure for the Local Plan to be based on given the Councils' support for the CWWTP relocation.

SUPPORT: Policy S/NEC is a fundamental part of the Local Plan providing a foundation stone for the overall development strategy and providing wastewater capacity for the sites including North West Cambridge, when fully built out. The new capacity will enable discussions with Eddington's developers to focus on ensuring network connections provide for the numbers of new homes, jobs and supporting services rather than placing a constraint on the level of development that can be supported with existing treatment capacity at Milton.

SUPPORT: The Anglian Water element of the North East Cambridge site comprises previously developed land and is in a sustainable location for future development. Relocation of the CWWTP away from the built -up area and to allow a more sustainable treatment works to be built which will be more efficient than the existing site and resilient to future needs.

SUPPORT: The relocation will allow the regeneration of this area in a highly sustainable location adjacent to the world- renowned Cambridge Science Park and other important employment sites. It is also close to the Cambridge North Railway Station and the Cambridgeshire Guided Bus Route permitting easy access to public transport routes across Cambridge and the surrounding area. Anglian Water consider that relocation is the most appropriate strategy in order to release this area for sustainable development and support the policy direction set out in the Local Plan. The provision of a new wastewater treatment facility also potentially supports proposed areas of major change (Policy S/AMC), Opportunity Areas (Policy S/OA) and Other site allocations (Policy S/LAC) in Cambridge through providing wastewater treatment capacity.

SUPPORT: The provision of £227m from the Housing Infrastructure Fund to relocate the CWWTP to a new site unlocks the full potential of North East Cambridge. Anglian Water has previously announced the planned location of the new site and work is currently ongoing considering consultation responses and technical comments to produce a detailed design for the proposed treatment works. Anglian Water will undertake a statutory consultation in early 2022 where the public can have further input into the project. Anglian Water is supporting the proposed policy through the Development Consent Order process. The Secretary of State has confirmed the project as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project through a Section 35 Direction and it is anticipated that the application will be submitted to relocate the CWWTP in late summer 2022.

<u>Cambridge East</u> (Policy S/CE)

SUPPORT: The quantum of growth at Cambridge East further supports the need for the provision of a new lower carbon wastewater facility. This policy allocates approximately 7,000 homes on the Cambridge Airport site as part of a new eastern quarter for Cambridge. This is in addition to the Marleigh development site north of Newmarket Road and land north of Cherry Hinton which both have planning permission.

CLARIFICATION: The specification for the provision of a new wastewater network will require developers to identify the density and mix of development for each phase. Given the prospective post 2030 date for the new homes and jobs (page 79) it is likely that will be served by the new wastewater plant from day one.

SUPPORT: The location of the planned 9,000 jobs at Cambridge East is also considered sustainable as the nearby new wastewater plant will also be able to support the water recycling needs of the mix of employment uses as well as the service and retail users.

SUPPORT: Part of the proposals involve the improvement of green infrastructure in the area, including providing additional wildlife habitat land surrounding designated nature sites as part of the Eastern Fens green infrastructure initiative. Anglian Water's proposed location for the relocated treatment works is located to the north of the A14. Anglian Water has been engaging with stakeholders including Marshalls to ensure that the proposals work well together, and opportunities are fully explored to deliver green infrastructure including improved connectivity to recreation and open space in and around Greater Cambridge.

Cambridge Biomedical Campus (Policy S/CBC)

SUPPORT: Anglian Water agrees that the importance of the campus and its specific location and growth need supports the policy and an allocation to provided for expansion. We agree that these support the case that very special circumstances exist which would be necessary to allow for the development of land in the Green Belt. The specific nature of that development as part of essential medical infrastructure within a defined and defensible area of Green Belt mitigate the development and the loss can be offset by public environmental and biodiversity gains. As with the release of Green Belt land at Babraham (Policy S/BRC) Anglian Water consider the role of the Green Belt should be re- assessed and modified where necessary to enable crucial services and public functions to continue, expand and be delivered when location options are constrained.

Cambourne (S/CB)

NOTE: Cambourne's wastewater is planned to be served from the Uttons Drove Water Recycling Centre. This follows consideration of a solution involving pumping to the Papworth Everard facility which after further investigation was discounted due to downstream flow concerns and the need to retain capacity at Papworth Everard for growth closer to the facility as a lower carbon wastewater treatment option.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water supports the policy (page 100) to reduce flood risk to surrounding areas through innovative water re-use solutions. Anglian Water considers that these solutions can enable higher levels of water efficiency and coupled with the use of SuDS will reduce the quantity of wastewater requiring offsite pumping, treatment and then discharge.

Waterbeach, Bourne Airfield and Northstowe (Policy S/NS)

NOTE: Waterbeach's wastewater requirements will be served through connections to the Cambridge wastewater main to the existing Milton Wastewater Recycling Centre (WRC)and then onto to the new Cambridge wastewater facility to the east of the city.

NOTE: Bourne Airfield is in the Bourne Wastewater catchment although given the facility's constrained capacity it is planned to be served by connection to the Cambourne main and then to Uttons Drove WRC.

NOTE: Northstowe is also being served by the Uttons Drove WRC.

Swavesey (Policy S/RRA/BBP)

SUPPORT: Anglian Water agrees that an odour assessment is required given that the employment allocation is within 400m of Uttons Drove WRC and so would be considered through the criteria in Policy 16 of the recently adopted Cambridgeshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

Water Supply and Water Use (Policies CC/WE, CC/DC, CC/FM, CC/RE and GP/QD)

SUPPORT: Anglian Water is committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2030 and we agree that development should be sited and designed to achieve the highest standards for energy and water use and be resilient to climate change (Page 143).

CLARIFICATION: We support Cambridge Water in their response and are committed to the water sector approach to increase supply through leakage reduction, reduce demand through metering and government interventions including white goods labelling and water efficiency standards. We are working with Water Resources East on their emerging Regional Plan (page 149) to address medium to longer term strategic supply options. With reference to the IWMS we recognise that the position on supply options is evolving and so would want to continue bilateral and joint discussions and evidence exchange to ensure the joint Plan's evidence base is up to date and sound. We support the environmental objectives of the Plan and would want to have continued joint working with other stakeholders such as the Environment Agency to agree matters such as a joint approach to calculating growth. Anglian Water proposes that a Statement of Common Ground approach is taken as part of Duty to Cooperate to reach agreement on evidence and methodology with the two Councils and the Environment Agency.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water supports Policy CC/WE (pg. 149 et al and Climate Change Topic Paper - Section 5) on Water Efficiency and asks that further evidence is developed with the two water companies to maximise water efficiency in all new development going beyond the adopted policy of 110litres/ person/day. The reduction in water use (to 80 litres/ person/day and Wat01 BREEAM for non-residential development) coupled with measures such as grey water re use is the first step in reducing the need for additional water and wastewater capacity arising from new development.

CLARIFICATION: Anglian Water currently supplies a limited number of residential properties in Greater Cambridge including customers in Northstowe.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water is at the forefront of promoting integrated water management (Policy CC/FM) such as the reuse of rainwater on developments (Policy GP/QD) as this reduces the demand for potable water which has a carbon cost in its remote capture, treatment, and distribution. Integrated water management also reduces the amount of wastewater requiring pumping, treatment and discharge through reusing water that would otherwise end up in the sewer network or potentially increase flood risk. We support the requirement for SuDS on developments as this uses surface water to create amenity and biodiversity as well as removing water from drains thereby reducing the carbon and environmental costs of the hard infrastructure previously used to manage surface water flows. The role of SuDS in improving water quality through intercepting points of pollution such as vehicle fluid spills should also be referenced in support of the policy.

SUPPORT: Given our net zero commitment for support policy CC/RE on renewable energy. Anglian Water welcomes the policy support for renewables projects at our facilities which coupled with Policies 1 and 11 in the Cambridgeshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan enable us to maximise renewable energy generation which reduces our carbon impacts and increases the resilience of our water recycling network.

Wastewater (Policies CC/ RE, CC/NZ and GP/QD)

CLARIFICATION: Consideration will need to be given to whether the CWWTPR would be subject to Policy CC/NZ which governs the energy intensity of new commercial buildings. The project will set out in the application the full carbon benefits of the relocation from freeing up a low carbon location for homes, through minimising embedded carbon in construction to being net zero (or better) in operation. This will then align with the emerging carbon and climate change policy in the current draft suite of Energy NPS which is likely to be mirrored in the update to the Wastewater NPS.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water would want to produce a joint evidence base with the two Councils to set out the most up to date position and for this to be further updated as the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) progresses. Through the DWMP we are planning that in addition to the new Cambridge facility, for other WRCs to accommodate the planned growth in Greater Cambridge. The evidence base will include Anglian Water and the Agency's position and Plans for the WRC's at Cambridge, Waterbeach, Teversham, Uttons Drove and Papworth Everard. Anglian Water would want to identify issues of difference and to develop and agree a Statement of Common approach to reach agreement on evidence, methodology and alignment of investment plans.

NOTE: Anglian Water are supportive of nature based solutions (page 6, Stantec report) where these can deliver sufficient capacity in a timely way to support planned growth and the investment by customers is supported by Ofwat.

Biodiversity and Green- Blue Infrastructure (Policies BG/BG, BG/GI, BG/TC, BG/RC, GP/LC and GP/GB, J/AL)

Anglian Waters Strategic Direction Statement sets out four stretching and long-term goals that have been agreed with customers.

- To make the east of England resilient to the risks of drought and flooding
- To enable sustainable economic and housing growth in the UK's fastest growing region
- To become a carbon neutral business by 2030
- To work with others to achieve significant improvement in ecological quality across our catchments

Following customer and stakeholder feedback we now focus on working with the natural environment, and making use of natural processes, to protect water and improve biodiversity – a 'natural capital approach'. We are committed to help customers manage their own environmental impact through smart metering, and engaging developers and customers on water-efficient homes and thereby a wastewater-efficient environment.

The scale of growth in Greater Cambridge and the wider region means we can be aspirational in planning for this, so that where land and technical constraints allow new communities can be water neutral and incorporate a complete and contained integrated water management solution within larger developments. This in turn will provide the green and blue infrastructure to make new developments exemplary which actively support daily exercise and well-being and so sustain the knowledge economy and societal productivity.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water's response on the two Council's Biodiversity SPD includes support for more aspirational levels of biodiversity net gain (BNG) and proposes that projects should consider landscape scale connectivity BNG. We consider that developments should aim to deliver 20% biodiversity net gain where possible, albeit recognising that not all development will be able to achieve this.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water agrees that the relocation of the Cambridge WRC including its sludge treatment operations from the NE Cambridge allocation would release a sustainable brownfield location for development. This inevitably then requires a justifiable trade- off between harm to Green Belt and the loss of agricultural land (Policy J/AL) and the benefits of releasing the site which if it did not occur would likely require development in Green Belt and on greenfield sites – albeit in less accessible and sustainable location(s). Anglian Water support the NE Cambridge policy seeking to improve ecological and personal connectivity, policy BG/BG requiring 20% BNG - where and when possible - and policy BG/GI seeking to protect and expand green (and blue?) infrastructure which benefits people, wildlife, and the planet.

SUPPORT: We recognise that the overarching policy for the relocation will be the wastewater NPS and that to deliver a minimum of 10% BNG and aspire to get close to the draft joint Plan's 20% BNG target we may need to consider compulsory purchase of land, options on our wider land holdings and through working with partners to provide offsite BNG. We agree (page 169) that development should set out the wider Environmental Gains of a proposal including supporting the allocations and sustainable development the joint Plan promotes.

COMMENT: Recognising that Anglian Water is a regulated utility, we would want to ensure that water supply and wastewater planning and environmental regulation decisions work towards a future overall improvement in the natural environment. This is can be at tension with Anglian Water's statutory requirement to connect new developments as this puts further pressure on facilities. When housing and commercial development would result in an increase in treated water emissions and a consequent reduction in the ecological status of water bodies, Anglian Water will work with the Environment Agency and two Councils to ensure that the environmental performance of our assets is within the limits permitted by the Agency and regulators. Necessarily investment by Anglian Water and our customers to improve our environment is governed by the funding provided through the Price Review process and so will be targeted to deliver the most beneficial environmental gains.

COMMENT: With reference to Anglian Water's September 2021 response to the Greater Cambridge Biodiversity SPD, the relocation project will be designed to seek to deliver at least 10% biodiversity net gain. This could include offsite contributions given our ability to utilise the Anglian Water estate to deliver landscape scale and ecology network biodiversity enhancements and blue - green infrastructure improvement on the Cam (given planned increases in discharges of recycled water) and green infrastructure biodiversity net gains in the eastern Fens. The relocation project will enable us to consider options for improvement on the Cam in accordance with draft policy BG/RC. Anglian Water colleagues leading on the Water UK response to the current NSIP/ DCO planning regime review and NPS reviews are seeking to secure government agreement to enable national infrastructure projects to compulsorily acquire land for BNG that cannot otherwise be delivered.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water agrees with the policy direction of Policy BG/TC seeking to protect and then increase tree cover. We consider that in managing the trees and hedgerows around the existing Milton WRC (as well as other sites) and looking to make significant provision as part of CWWTPR as shown by our Consultation, we have provided a good starting point for the development of the site through the NE Cambridge allocation.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water welcomes the inclusion of wording in Policy GP/GB which aims to support and secure enhancement of the Green Belt, such as for recreation and biodiversity. As recognised in the NPPF, the Green Belt offers opportunity for enhancement and increased recreational access. The evidence base documents (in particular Greater Cambridge Green Belt Assessment, Landscape Character Assessment and Green Infrastructure Opportunity Mapping Recommendations) identify opportunities for Green Belt enhancement where Green Belt land is released for development. Anglian Water would support recognition that these same opportunities should be realised in instances where development is (of necessity) progressed within the Green Belt under schemes advanced through planning applications and other consenting procedures

<u>Carbon, Energy and Pollution</u> (Policy WS/HS, BG/RC)

SUPPORT: Anglian Water's commitment to achieving net zero carbon by 2030 means that we are future proofing investment decisions through minimising carbon in our operations and locating, designing, and constructing new assets to be zero or negative carbon as part of our wider carbon asset plan. The location and operation of our facilities also seeks to reduce pollution from vehicles and activities. In bringing forward development proposals Anglian Water will set out the health impacts and benefits of proposals in the application including Health Impact Assessments when appropriate. One benefit of the spatial strategy including the use of brownfield land is that this reduces the need for motorised travel and provides for the use of public transport and so consequently reduces pollution.

NOTE: We understand that Greater Cambridge has not sought a detailed assessment in the Spatial options assessment for carbon emissions does not consider sites and 'associated infrastructure' as Greater Cambridge consider there is a lack of 'full information on their location and energy performance.' The assessment instead considers homes using an average of six location categories.

CLARIFICATION: As Anglian Water's assets and buildings are not standard and so do not easily fit into a non- domestic classification, we would want to work with the two Councils and other utility providers to develop a low energy intensity approach to the design and operation of assets. This would be a central part of the whole lifecycle carbon assessment used to guide design and submitted with applications. The replacement wastewater recycling facility will significantly reduce emissions compared to the existing Cambridge facility and will be operationally net zero. We will also seek to reduce "capital" or "embedded" carbon during the construction phase.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water backed the Duke of Wellington's amendment on the Environment Bill because having a statutory need to tackle storm overflows will help ensure this is prioritised through the price review process. Anglian Water has the largest Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP) in the country, all of it focused on bringing rivers back to good health. Storm overflows account for less than one per cent of the reasons why rivers fail good ecological status in our region (around four per cent nationally). The lack of policy priority given to them at Price Review 2019 means the majority of the £800 million we plan to invest between now and 2025 is being spent on other river health needs. We are prioritising what we can but need our regulators' explicit support to go further and faster. As part of our Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) with the two Councils we would welcome support in Price Review 2024 submissions for our case for greater investment in river health in AMP8 (2025-2030).

CLARIFICATION: Anglian Water does want stronger governance of overall river health.

Flooding (Policy CC/FM, H/HD and H/GL)

SUPPORT: Anglian Water supports Policy CC/FM on reducing flood risk and the importance of location development outside the zones with the highest risk. The reduction in water use and integral design of sustainable drainage systems will though in future need to be supplemented by an integrated approach to water management

which maximises opportunities to re-use and recycle water so that the residual runoff from developed land is proactively utilised and slowed reducing the frequency, duration, and severity of flooding.

SUPPORT: We support policy H/HD on housing density as this enables an effective use of utility investment. One issue that higher density developments face is the tendency for car parking provision and hard landscaping to increase risks on and off site from surface water flooding. Coupled with policy H/GL on the loss of garden land Anglian Water would ask that the policy, its implementation by the Councils and monitoring/ enforcement maximise the use of permeable materials and prevent hard landscaping being introduced post development.

Infrastructure (Policies I/SI, I/EI, I/ID)

SUPPORT: As a strategic regional infrastructure and service provider Anglian Water supports the policy direction and intent of Policy I/SI. We would want to consider with the Councils the merits of safeguarding land or identifying areas of search in the next stages of the Local Plan for new infrastructure including, if appropriate recognition of the need for the Cambridge Wastewater facility relocation. One consideration will be the timing and progression of the Local Plan when the relocation application is brought forward and then determined by the Secretary of State.

NOTE: We note that the Councils do not feel able to progress the Local Plan to Regulation 19 stage until the CWWTPR application is determined. Whilst we consider that a new Local Plan Strategy predicated on the relocation (with appropriate contingencies) could be progressed in advance of determination of the application, we would request at the very least that the Local Plan and supporting documents (including the Sustainability Appraisal) give appropriate recognition and weight to the importance of the relocation project as part of the strategy to deliver the Councils' spatial strategy and full aspirations for North East Cambridge.

CLARIFICATION: Applications for new or expanded water recycling centres would be a matter for Cambridgeshire County Council and assessed using policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan including Policy 11 and Policy 16. Policy 16 seeks to protect locations where water recycling facilities exist or have been approved these sites and their operation are not then jeopardised by other nearby development.

CLARIFICATION: Anglian Water's own capital investment plan process (WRMP and DWMP) require us to plan to meet planned growth across the Anglian region. These plans have a five- year cycle and require us to take a 25- year view on growth through managing demand and achieving a balance between demand and supply capacity for water and wastewater as well as delivering environmental improvements. For example, the relocation of the Cambridge WRC is a baseline assumption for the emerging DWMP which will be further consulted on early in 2022.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water supports the intentions of Policy I/EI as planning for infrastructure including low and net zero options is more effective when growth is

concentrated rather than dispersed. We agree with the need for the plan to identify and protect existing infrastructure locations and to provide for growth at these locations.

SUPPORT: The need to ensure infrastructure capacity is available to serve growth including planning for and adapting to climate change underpins our five- year WRMP and DWMP planning process with their 25- year horizon. Anglian Water therefore considers Policy I/ID appropriately identifies the need for developers to fund infrastructure. We agree that the funding and timing of infrastructure should be set out in an Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Anglian Water works closely with developers to ensure that they plan for the water sector investment, they will need to make for residential and business developments. For residential development this will include connections and improvements to the wastewater network.

CLARIFICATION: Funding for increased or new capacity at water recycling centres to serve housing investment is funded by customers as part of the price review process regulated and agreed by Ofwat and informed by our five- year plans.

Glossary

SUPPORT: Anglian Water welcomes the inclusion of 'waterways and bodies of water' (page 358) in the definition of green infrastructure. We consider that the term blue and green infrastructure could equally be used given the importance of access to water for wildlife and ourselves as residents and workers for wellbeing.

SUPPORT: We welcome the inclusion of water, waste, and green infrastructure in the definition of infrastructure (page 360)

SUPPORT: Anglian Water agrees with the definition of 'previously developed land' (page 363)

CLARIFICATION: The text for the definition of SuDS (page 366) requires editing.

Climate Change Topic Paper

SUPPORT: Anglian Water supports the prioritisation that the Councils have given to managing water resources as a fundamental part of our climate change response through the draft joint Plan. We agree that the carbon footprint of water (page 9) including water recycling is one aspect of climate change that can be addressed in new developments. Anglian Water welcomes reference to our five- year WRMP (page 20) and the work of WRE and we suggest that in updating the Paper reference should also be made to the DWMP.

CLARIFICATION: Anglian Water supplies residential properties in part of Northstowe (page 23).

SUPPORT: Anglian Water agrees that measures installed at scale in properties at Eddington demonstrate that a lower level of water use (80l/p/d) through rainwater harvesting and other measures is deliverable (page 24).

CLARIFICATION: There is a tension between the OWCS conclusion that integrated water management can be applied on smaller sites (page 41) and the prior observation that the EA have concerns about deliverability of water efficiency through the planning system. Given the priority attached to climate adaptation and resilience by respondents (page 125) that tension will need to be resolved in the final Local Plan.

Strategic Options – Integrated Water Management Study (IWMS) Supplement

COMMENT: As commented above the selected preferred spatial option is supported by Anglian Water. We plan for growth using past growth rates and to provide an upper range work on the assumption that the growth (housing completions) in a local planning authority (LPA) area each year could be at the highest figure that each LPA has achieved in recent years. On the location of growth, we note that the preferred option is ranked third behind options for New settlements and Edge of Cambridge (Outside Green Belt). We do not disagree that larger scale development in the two most highly ranked options provide for large scale interventions on water management. We would suggest that the joint approach advocated above on the update to the IWMS, and baseline includes consideration of the scenario that the quantum of growth is at the maximum delivery year for housing completions.

IWMS – Outline Water Cycle Study

SUPPORT: Anglian Water supports the IWMS approach and is considering how they may be used by or informed from our own five- year plans and supporting evidence.

COMMENT: The stage at which our own plans have progressed to (see para 5.2.8) and their weight in considering options for growth are a matter for each Council. Our plans and the investment they propose are not fixed until we secured approval from Ofwat. We are though planning in Greater Cambridgeshire on the basis of two baseline assumptions:

1. That additional strategic water supplies will be available in Cambridgeshire from two new reservoirs by the mid-2030s that are being brought forward by Anglian Water and Cambridge Water with the support of WRE.
2. The existing Milton WRC in Cambridge is required by Homes England consistent with the HIF award to be relocated by 2028 to release the Cambridge North East site for development.

CLARIFICATION: The table in Annex 3 provides an update to the stakeholder table (page 8)

CLARIFICATION: The comment on the abstractions of surface water ‘to almost entirely agricultural usage’ (page 48) begs the question what action is being taken to replace those supplies with sustainable sources. Could/ should developers partner with farmers to move towards water neutral housing developments with agreements being brokered by the EA and/ or IDBs?

COMMENT: We welcome reference to Northstowe water supply by Anglian Water (para.4.4.2)

CLARIFICATION: Anglian Water's new Strategic Pipeline and Grid (para. 8.4.16, page 80) will (subject to receiving planning approval) provide a potential interim solution for water supply in the second half of the decade.

SUPPORT: Thank you for setting out the steps that we as water companies are taking to encourage customers (each of us) to use recognise the value of water and to use less (para. 4.9.1 onwards)

CLARIFICATION: The options to upgrade the existing Milton WRC (para 5.6.6) have been considered and discounted as a longer- term solution given the need to relocate to free up the site and to be able to provide capacity in a lower carbon facility which can be upgraded to accommodate the levels of growth beyond the joint Plan period and meet higher environmental standards. The application will set out the options assessment as required by Environmental Assessment regulations.

CLARIFICATION: The assessment of the position with the WRCs referenced in paragraphs 5.6.8 to 6.6.11 has moved on and Anglian Water would want to record the planned arrangements to manage this growth in an updated IWMS and the suggested SoCG between the Councils, Anglian Water, and the Environment Agency.

CLARIFICATION: New WRC capacity can receive planning approval from the Secretary of State under the 2008 Planning Act. Paragraph 5.8.1 should be amended to include this consenting route.

SUPPORT: We agree with the recommendation that SuDS are a mandated policy requirement (para. 8.4.15). The further recommendation (para. 8.4.19) that projects to retrofit SuDS are investigated by the two Councils, LLFA and the Highway Authority is also welcome and advise that Anglian Water is in a position, to able to support these projects.

SUPPORT: Anglian Water welcomes the comments (para 10.4.12) that we are planning for growth to 2050. We can confirm that investment which is planned (subject to regulatory and planning approval) is designed to meet the levels of growth set out in the draft joint Plan. Paragraph 10.4.15 correctly summarises the position that growth at a several of the strategic locations not part of urban Cambridge would be served by or enabled by capacity being provided at the new Cambridge WRC.

CLARIFICATION: To supplement the joint letter at Annex C of the IWMS we have provided and will update through joint working the Annex 3 below.

SUMMARY: Inevitably as our DWMP and WRMP progress (see para. 6.5.7 et al) information in the IWMS becomes out of date. As suggested above we therefore want to progress matters through on-going liaison with a view to capturing agreement in a Statement of Common Ground. This would then be submitted with updated evidence

with the final draft join Plan to ensure the IWMS and related evidence demonstrated the deliverability of the Plan (see para. 10.1.13) and infrastructure, that it is positively prepared and can be effective and flexible in the guiding the levels and locations of growth proposed. We therefore welcome the recommendation at paragraph 9.2.3. and the next step actions to be taken working with Anglian Water at paragraphs 10.1.3. and 10.4.20

Annex 2

Draft allocated sites summary

Site Ref	Name	Allocation – Number of homes or use (to 2041)	Comment
S/NEC	NE Cambridge	3900	Existing flow from Science Park. Served by New Cambridge from 2028
S/CE	Cambridge East	2850	Discussions on going. To be served by New Cambridge
S/C/SCL	South Coldhams Lane	Commercial	Site occupiers/ business will determine wastewater capacity and connections upgrade (a)
S/C/SMS	20 St Matthew St, Cambridge	12	Served by Milton WRC then New Cambridge
S/CBC/A	Cambridge Biomedical Extension	Biomedical	Site occupiers/ business will determine wastewater capacity and connections upgrade
S/RSC/HW	Hinton Way, Great Shelford	100	Size of site/ number of homes means allocation can be served by existing facility
S/BRC	Babraham Research Campus	Mixed Use	Site occupiers/ business will determine wastewater capacity and connections upgrade
S/RSC/CC	Comfort Café, Fourwentways	Employment	Size of site/ use/ job creation means allocation can be served by existing facility
S/RSC/MF	Maarnford Farm, Duxford	60	Existing headroom which would be reviewed when application comes forward
S/RRA/CR	Cambridge Road, Melbourn	120	Development likely to require localised reinforcement and consideration of on- site pumping
S/RRA/ML	The Moor, Melbourn	20	Existing headroom which would be reviewed when application comes forward
S/RRA/H	Highlands, Caldecote	64	Existing headroom which would be reviewed when application comes forward

S/RRA/SNR	St Neots Road, Dry Drayton	Employment	Size of site/ use/ job creation means allocation can be served by existing facility
S/CB	Cambourne Expansion	1950	Currently to be served by Uttons Drove. WRC capacity to be reviewed depending on allocation, phasing and application
S/RRA/SAS	South of A14 Services	Employment	Site occupiers/ business will determine wastewater capacity and connections upgrade
S/RRA/BBP	Buckingway Business Park	Employment	Size of site/ use/ job creation means allocation can be served by existing facility
S/RRA/MF	Mansel Farm, Oakington	20	Size of site/ number of homes means allocation can be served by existing facility
S/RRA/OHD	Old Highways Depot, Cottendham	Employment	Size of site/ use/ job creation means allocation can be served by existing facility

(a) The water and wastewater needs of different types of business vary greatly and it is therefore only possible to assess the need for investment and funding by the developer/ business when the use is known. For example, a food processing business would generate significantly more wastewater than a data centre. If the wastewater is trade effluent, then in addition to the costs of connection the developer/ business may be charged for upgrades to pumping and treatment capacity.

Annex 3

Cambridge WRC relocation and policy chronology

Date	Cambridge WRC	WRE/ DWMP/ WRMP	Greater Cambridge Local Plan (a)
Nov-Dec 2021	Scoping Opinion	Strategic options developments and RAPID Gateway 1 (Reservoirs)	Joint Local Plan First Proposals consultation (Regulation 18)
2022			
Winter	Statutory Consultation	WRE Draft Plan consultation	
Spring	Review of consultation responses	DWMP & WRMP engagement/ pre consultation	
Summer	Final design fix and Assessment	DWMP consultation	Local Plan - Draft Plan (Regulation 18)
		RAPID Gateway 2	
Autumn	Application Submission	WRE Plan Formal consultation	
	Acceptance by PINS	WRMP consultation	
		DWMP & WRMP submission	
2023			
Winter	Pre- Examination		
Spring	Examination		Local Plan Proposed Submission consultation (Regulation 19)
Summer	Examination	Final WRE Plan published	
		Final WRMP & DWMP published	
Autumn	Examining Authority Recommendation	RAPID Gateway 3	Local Plan Submission (Regulation 22)
			NEC AAP Proposed Submission consultation (Regulation 19)
2024			
	Secretary of State Decision	RAPID Gateway 4	NEC AAP Submission (Regulation 22)
	Pre-Commencement Requirements		Local Plan Examination

		Price Review 24 Determination	NEC AAP Examination (nb: After New Cambridge WRC Relocation NSIP determination)
2025	Construction commencement	RAPID Gateway 5	Local Plan & NEC AAP Adoption
		Completion of Strategic Pipeline	
2026		Reservoir Application(s)	
2028	New Cambridge operational	Reservoir(s) Decision by Secretary of State	
	Milton de mobilisation		
2035		Reservoir(s) operational	

(a) Dates taken from published LDS and so may change

Annex 4

Anglian Water leads

Topic	Role	Contact
Water Resources Management Plan and joint work with Cambridge Water	Water Resources Strategy Manager	[redacted]@anglianwater.co.uk
Strategic Options including Reservoirs	Head of Water Resources Strategy	[redacted]@anglianewater.co.uk
Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan	Wastewater Growth Manager	[redacted]@anglianwater.co.uk
Cambridge Wastewater Treatment relocation	Planning & DCO Advisor	[redacted]@anglianwater.co.uk
Local Plan liaison and point of contact including related assessment & policy i.e. biodiversity and net zero	Spatial Planning Manager	[redacted]@anglianwaterco.uk
Wastewater network and developer liaison	Growth Liaison Manager	developmentservices@anglianwater.co.uk

Appendix I: ExQ1 2.10 The Applicant's Response to GCLP Issues and Options Consultation February 2020

Representation ID	Respondent Name				
		Q1	**How do you think we should involve our communities and stakeholders in developing the Plan?**		
45553	Anglian Water Services Ltd (Mr Stewart Patience, Spatial Planning Manager) [5918]				Anglian Water would wish to work collaboratively with the Greater Cambridge Local Plan Team and other interested organisations e.g. LLFA to develop effective policies relating to flood risk, drainage, SuDs and wastewater infrastructure and water efficiency/re-use and integrated water management in advance of formal public consultation.
		Q4	**Do you agree that planning to 2040 is an appropriate date in the future to plan for? If not, what would be a more appropriate date and why?**		
45574	Anglian Water Services Ltd (Mr Stewart Patience, Spatial Planning Manager) [5918]		Neither agree nor disagree		We understand that a number of local authorities in the Oxford-Cambridge Arc are intending to undertake Local Plan Reviews to address the Government's aspirations for further economic and housing growth to 2050. As an infrastructure provider it would be helpful if the plan period was consistent with the other local plans being prepared within the Oxford Cambridge Arc. Similarly it would be helpful if the timescales for Local Plan Reviews and the Greater Cambridge Local Plan are aligned as far as is practicable.
		Q5	**Do you think we have identified the right cross-boundary issues and initiatives that affect ourselves and neighbouring areas?**		
45576	Anglian Water Services Ltd (Mr Stewart Patience, Spatial Planning Manager) [5918]		Agree		We welcome the reference made to water including supply, quality, waste water and flood risk Are there any other issues we should be considering? Reference should also made to water efficiency/re-use which can

					reduce the impact on both water resources/supply and existing waste water infrastructure.
		Q10	**Do you think we should require extra climate adaptation and resilience features to new developments?**		
46961	Anglian Water Services Ltd (Mr Stewart Patience, Spatial Planning Manager) [5918]		Yes, strongly agree		
		Q11	**Are there any other things we should be doing to adapt to climate change?**		
46967	Anglian Water Services Ltd (Mr Stewart Patience, Spatial Planning Manager) [5918]				Climate change increases the risk of extreme weather events, posing a serious threat to the water sector. UK climate projections suggest we'll get less rainfall in the summer yet experience more intense rainfall events which increase the risk of flooding within the public sewerage network. The Climate Change Committee has also highlighted risks to the water supply. We recognise the level of ambition the Greater Cambridge Authorities have for this plan as set out in the identified 'big themes' including climate change. Climate change and the need for adaption and resilience as part of new development is identified as a key theme for the preparation of the Local Plan and is fully supported. Opportunities for a more holistic and integrated approach to water management should be included in the plan, to encourage multi-functional water management assets which support other community objectives. This approach combines different elements of water management (e.g. combining SuDS with a water re-use system to both manage runoff and provide an alternative non-potable water supply) together with town planning and design (e.g. integrating the planted SuDS features throughout a development to contribute to 'greener' streetscapes).

		Q23	**How do you think we could ensure that new development is as well-designed as possible?**		
46972	Anglian Water Services Ltd (Mr Stewart Patience, Spatial Planning Manager) [5918]				Anglian Water is keen to promote the development of 'Water smart communities' including as part of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. They use a more holistic and integrated approach to water management with the aim to: · Enhance liveability by contributing to green streetspaces and high quality open space · Promote the sustainable use of water resources and infrastructure to enable growth · Build resilience against the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events · Contribute to natural capital and biodiversity through multi functional water features · Deliver water efficient homes to reduce household bills and support affordability Water and the use of water should be considered as an integral part of new development proposals and considered at an early stage in the design process. For example SuDs features can address the risk of flood risk and surface water management but also contribute to biodiversity and provide additional green spaces which would be of benefit to residents/occupiers.
		Q36	**How should the Local Plan ensure the right infrastructure is provided in line with development?**		
46977	Anglian Water Services Ltd (Mr Stewart Patience, Spatial Planning Manager) [5918]				The plan should include a policy which states that capacity within the foul sewerage network and at receiving Water Recycling is available or it can made available in time to serve the development. In addition the use of effective Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs) and water re-use measures should form an integral part of new development proposals and considered as part of the design process.

		Q38	What do you think the priorities are for new infrastructure?		
46979	Anglian Water Services Ltd (Mr Stewart Patience, Spatial Planning Manager) [5918]				We welcome the reference made to water and wastewater infrastructure together with increased water efficiency as being a consideration for the new Local Plan. Although we consider that both water efficiency (within buildings) and re-use also form part of the new Local Plan. Reference is made to the preparation of an infrastructure plan to support the new Local Plan which will include reference to both water and wastewater infrastructure and increasing (water) efficiency. Anglian Water as an infrastructure provider should be fully involved in the identification of the scope of the Infrastructure Plan and any other related technical evidence relating to our infrastructure. The Local Plan should also take account of the plans produced by water and sewerage companies to inform our business plans and the regional plan being led by Water Resources East, with water companies and wider stakeholders.

		Q42	Where should we site new development? Densification of existing urban areas (1= most preferred, 6=least preferred)	Where should we site new development? Edge of Cambridge: Outside Green Belt (1= most preferred, 6=least preferred)	Where should we site new development? Edge of Cambridge: Green Belt (1= most preferred, 6=least preferred)	Where should we site new development? Dispersal: New Settlements (1= most preferred, 6=least preferred)	Where should we site new development? Dispersal: Villages (1= most preferred, 6=least preferred)	Where should we site new development? Public Transport Corridors (1= most preferred, 6=least preferred)	
46983	Anglian Water Services Ltd (Mr Stewart Patience, Spatial Planning Manager) [5918]		1	2	3	4	5	6	Anglian Water is the sewerage undertaker for Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District Councils. The consultation document identifies a number of potential options which could be the focus of future growth to be outlined in the new Local Plan. At this stage the scale of growth envisaged in each option is not identified including any existing commitments. There

									is a need to consider further the implications for Anglian Water's existing water recycling infrastructure dependant upon the preferred option for the Greater Cambridge Local Plan area. Densification of existing urban areas – a focus on Cambridge City would have a greater impact on sewerage infrastructure and Milton Water Recycling Centre (which is to be relocated) and more limited impacts elsewhere in the plan area. Edge of Cambridge – green belt/outside of green belt – this would have similar impacts to the densification of existing Cambridge urban area. Any proposals for additional green belt releases to provide for additional development would have to be considered in the context of national planning policy. Dispersal: New settlements – dependant upon its location a new settlement could potentially be physically remote from existing sewerage infrastructure. This would have to be considered as part of the viability of any new settlement including the development of an on-site WRC as an alternative to draining to an existing WRC. Dispersal: villages – a more dispersed option which is more focused on villages could potentially increased the need to invest at existing Water Recycling Centres (WRCs) rather than focus on a more limited number of WRCs. Public transport corridors – the specific impacts would be dependant upon scale of growth within each corridor and whether it is equal or varies. An example of which would be greater scale of growth within existing settlements.

		Q49	**Do you have any views on any specific policies in the two adopted 2018 Local Plans? If so, what are they?**		
46989	Anglian Water Services Ltd (Mr Stewart Patience, Spatial Planning Manager) [5918]				There are a number of city/district wide policies which are of relevance to Anglian Water as follows: Cambridge Local Plan 2018 · Policy 28 – Carbon reduction, community energy networks, sustainable construction and design, and water use · Policy 31 – integrated water management and the water cycle South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (September 2018) · CC/4 – Water efficiency · CC/7 – Water Quality · CC/8 – Sustainable Drainage Systems · CC/9 – Managing Flood Risk Anglian Water is generally supportive of the above policies which will be reviewed as part of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. We would make the following comments in relation to the above policies: Currently both plans refer to existing optional higher water efficiency standard for residential development. The plan should consider how development proposals over time will improve on these standards to ensure that it is resilient to future climate change impacts. As part of which reference should be made to water re-use measures including surface water and rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling and promoting the use of such so that developments reduce water consumption further and the impact on existing sewerage infrastructure. Anglian Water should be fully involved in the development of any

					replacement policy or policies which would replace the above policies in advance of formal consultation.

		Q50	**What do you think should be in the next Local Plan? Are there issues, ideas or themes that you don't feel we have yet explored?**		
47005	Anglian Water Services Ltd (Mr Stewart Patience, Spatial Planning Manager) [5918]				As mentioned above we would ask that 'Water Smart Communities' which combines different elements of water management together with town planning and design to achieve multiple benefits, forms part of the next Local Plan. We welcome opportunities to work with the Greater Cambridgeshire authorities on this. Anglian Water is committed to enabling sustainable growth whilst protecting our ability to operate effectively for our current and future customers. North East Cambridge is identified as a key site in the development strategy for the emerging Local Plan. We own and operate the Cambridge Water Recycling Centre located off Cowley Road within the area known as North East Cambridge identified for residential led mixed use development and remain committed to working with partners to prepare plans for its redevelopment. To deliver the vision for North East Cambridge the Local Plan should reflect that the Cambridge Water Recycling Centre (WRC) must be relocated to a new site with a new WRC built and operational before redevelopment can proceed. The Local Plan should therefore clearly reflect the dependency on the need to identify and construct on a relocation site. We have engaged with Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council throughout the preparation of the emerging Area Action Plan and the adopted Local Plans. We will continue to work with the local authorities and Cambridgeshire County Council to progress the proposals for the North East Cambridge site and identify the location of viable sites for the

					relocation of Cambridge Water Recycling Centre. Anglian Water Group together with Cambridge City Council as landowners have appointed U+I as master developer to lead the work on redevelopment of their land holdings.

Appendix J: ExQ1 5.24

Habitat	Impact	Mitigation	Compensation	Enhancement
Waterbeach pipeline and transfer tunnel				
Cereal crops	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines, construction compounds and access routes to these areas	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
Developed land; sealed surface	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines, construction compounds and access routes to these areas	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
Vacant/derelict land/ bareground	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines, construction compounds and access routes to these areas	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
Introduced shrub	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines and access routes	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Temporary loss during construction due to access routes	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
Other woodland; broadleaved	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines and access routes	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
Reedbeds	No impact due to use of horizontal directional drilling under River Cam (location of this habitat)	None required	None required	None required

Habitat	Impact	Mitigation	Compensation	Enhancement
Ruderal/Ephemeral	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
Other neutral grassland	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines, construction compounds and access routes to these areas	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
Modified grassland	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines, construction compounds and access routes to these areas	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
Mixed scrub	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines, construction compounds and access routes to these areas	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
Line of trees	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines, construction compounds and access routes to these areas	Reinstated post-construction	None required	Proposed additional tree infills along existing line of trees running east from Horningsea Road, and additional tree and whip planting along Horningsea Road. These provide ecological enhancement as well as primary mitigation for landscape and visual impact purposes.
Hedgerow	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines, construction compounds and access routes to these areas	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required

Habitat	Impact	Mitigation	Compensation	Enhancement
Ditch	Temporary loss during construction due to open-cut laying of pipelines, construction compounds and access routes to these areas	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
River	No impact due to use of horizontal directional drilling under River Cam (location of this habitat)	None required	None required	None required
Floodplain wetland mosaic (Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh)	No impact due to use of horizontal directional drilling under River Cam (location of this habitat)	None required	None required	None required
Existing WWTW				
Developed land; sealed surface	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required
Vacant/derelict land/ bareground	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required
Introduced shrub	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required
Other coniferous woodland	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required

Habitat	Impact	Mitigation	Compensation	Enhancement
Other woodland; broadleaved	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required
Other woodland; mixed	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required
Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat)	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required
Ruderal/Ephemeral	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required
Modified grassland	Temporary loss during construction due to access and compound location	Reinstated post-construction	None required	None required
Mixed scrub	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required
Line of trees	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required
Hedgerow	Potential impact to an ornamental hedge through removal.	Reinstated post-construction	None required	Species composition will be native-only and diversity increased to support Milton Road Hedgerows City Wildlife Site
Ditch	Decommissioning works will not impact upn this habitat type at this location.	None required	None required	None required
Proposed WWTW (including Outfall)				

Habitat	Impact	Mitigation	Compensation	Enhancement
Cereal crops	Within land required for the landscape masterplan, this habitat will be lost permanently; other areas required for the final effluent and storm pipelines will be temporarily lost	Reinstated post-construction (outside landscape masterplan area)	None required	None required
Developed land; sealed surface	Within land required for the landscape masterplan, this habitat will be lost permanently	None required	None required; however additional areas of this type will be created	None required
Other woodland; broadleaved	This habitat will be retained.	None required	None required	There will be creation of new habitat of this type within the landscape masterplan area. This provides ecological enhancement as well as primary mitigation for landscape and visual impact purposes.
Ponds (Non- Priority Habitat)	No ponds are present within this area	None required	None required	Ponds will be created within the land required for the habitat masterplan to provide enhancements for species such as turtle dove

Habitat	Impact	Mitigation	Compensation	Enhancement
Reedbeds	This habitat will be lost permanently at the outfall location	None required	Reedbed habitat will be fully compensated within Works Area 39, as well as at the outfall location	Reedbed will be provided as enhancement within the newly created ditches in Works Area 39
Ruderal/Ephemeral	This habitat (within Works Area 39) will be lost permanently post-construction	None required	None required	None required
Other neutral grassland	This habitat will be retained	None required	None required	This habitat will be created within the land required for the landscape masterplan
Modified grassland	This habitat found within the area required for the landscape masterplan will be lost permanently; an area of this habitat found at the outfall will be lost both permanently (one section) and temporarily (another section); and other areas of this habitat will be retained	The area lost temporarily at the outfall will be reinstated	None required	None required

Habitat	Impact	Mitigation	Compensation	Enhancement
Mixed scrub	This habitat within the land required for the landscape masterplan will be permanently lost due to creation of habitats within the landscape masterplan. Other areas of this habitat will be retained	None required	Compensated within scrub elements of the landscape masterplan plantings	Additional scrub habitats will be provided within the landscape masterplan habitat creation
Line of trees	This habitat will be retained	None required	None required	Additional tree lines (and hedgerows with trees) will be planted. These provide ecological enhancement as well as primary mitigation for landscape and visual impact purposes

Habitat	Impact	Mitigation	Compensation	Enhancement
Hedgerow	Hedgerows within the land required for the landscape masterplan will be permanently lost. Other hedgerows will be retained	None required	Hedgerows will be either translocated to new positions within the Scheme Order Limits, if appropriate, or will be compensated by provision of new hedgerows within the land required for the landscape masterplan	Additional hedgerows lengths will be planted to provide an enhancement

Habitat	Impact	Mitigation	Compensation	Enhancement
Ditch	The ditch (wet) within the land required for the landscape masterplan will be retained. Dry ditches lost as part of the landscape masterplan works will be permanently lost. A section of ditch adjacent (parallel) to the outfall will be partially permanently lost, with a section temporarily lost	None required	Compensation of the full length of lost ditch will be provided within Works Area 39. This is in addition to the ditch habitat compensation required in relation to water vole	Ditches as enhancement will be provided within Works Area 39
River	The river will be retained, however there will be temporary impacts on this habitat due to construction methodology (cofferdam). There will be permanent riparian encroachment to this habitat post-construction due to the new outfall	Post construction, the cofferdam will be removed	Offsite compensation will be required in relation to this habitat	Enhancement measures will be provided offsite for this habitat type

Appendix K: ExQ1 Q7.33 Impact on (selected) residential properties - schedule

Named property	Change in land requirement	Change in access	Change in amenity	Mitigation
Poplar Hall (accessed from Horningsea Road to the south of the A14);	As set out in section 4.2.10 of ES Chapter 11: Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**AS-028**] temporary and permanent land requirements are not required from community receptors, namely residential properties, community resources, non-agricultural businesses or areas of formal open space and recreational parks. Therefore, the impact of temporary and permanent land requirement is not considered further within this aspect of the assessment.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on the access to Poplar Hall within the ES Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) **[AS-038]**.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on changes in amenity during the construction or operation of the proposed WWTP, Waterbeach transfer pipeline decommissioning of the existing WWTP.	The ES Chapter 19 Appendix 19.7 Construction Traffic Management Plan (App Doc Ref 5.4.19.7) **[AS-109]** sets out that: • Access will be maintained during the construction phase. • Vehicle routeing has been based on the principles that, whenever possible, the Strategic Road Network should be used to route construction vehicles to and from the construction site, avoiding local road use as far as practical. • Any potential road closures (and associated diversion routeing) for specific construction activities should be kept to a minimum. • Regular contact would be maintained with the Local Highway Authority and National Highways to monitor interaction of the construction works with the wider traffic network.
Poplar Hall Farm (accessed from Horningsea Road to the south of the A14);	Effects on agricultural businesses, such as Poplar Hall Farm are assessed in ES Chapter 6: Agricultural Land and Soils (App Doc Ref 5.2.6) [**AS-024**] and not in ES Chapter 11: Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**AS-028**], this avoids duplication of assessment.			
Red House Close (the dwelling on the eastern side of the River Cam approximately 150m to	As set out in section 4.2.10 of ES Chapter 11: Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**AS-028**] temporary and permanent land requirements are not required from community receptors, namely residential properties,	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on the access to Red House Close within the ES Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on changes in amenity during the construction or	The ES Chapter 19 Appendix 19.7 Construction Traffic Management Plan (App Doc Ref 5.4.19.7) **[AS-109]** sets out that: • Access will be maintained during the construction phase.

Named property	Change in land requirement	Change in access	Change in amenity	Mitigation
the southwest of Poplar Hall Farm);	community resources, non-agricultural businesses or areas of formal open space and recreational parks. Therefore, the impact of temporary and permanent land requirement is not considered further within this aspect of the assessment.	(App Doc Ref 5.2.19) **[AS-038]**.	operation of the proposed WWTP, Waterbeach transfer pipeline decommissioning of the existing WWTP..	• Vehicle routeing has been based on the principles that, whenever possible, the Strategic Road Network should be used to route construction vehicles to and from the construction site, avoiding local road use as far as practical. • Any potential road closures (and associated diversion routeing) for specific construction activities should be kept to a minimum. • Regular contact would be maintained with the Local Highway Authority and National Highways to monitor interaction of the construction works with the wider traffic network.
Northern Bridge Farm (the dwelling on the western side of the River Cam approximately 325m to the west of Poplar Hall Farm);	As set out in section 4.2.10 of ES Chapter 11: Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**AS-028**] temporary and permanent land requirements are not required from community receptors, namely residential properties, community resources, non-agricultural businesses or areas of formal open space and recreational parks. Therefore, the impact of temporary and permanent land requirement is not considered further within this aspect of the assessment.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on the access to Northern Bridge Farm within the ES Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) **[AS-038]**.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on changes in amenity during the construction or operation of the proposed WWTP, Waterbeach transfer pipeline decommissioning of the existing WWTP.	The ES Chapter 19 Appendix 19.7 Construction Traffic Management Plan (App Doc Ref 5.4.19.7) **[AS-109] sets out that:** • Access will be maintained during the construction phase. • Vehicle routeing has been based on the principles that, whenever possible, the Strategic Road Network should be used to route construction vehicles to and from the construction site, avoiding local road use as far as practical. • Any potential road closures (and associated diversion routeing)

Named property	Change in land requirement	Change in access	Change in amenity	Mitigation
				for specific construction activities should be kept to a minimum. Regular contact would be maintained with the Local Highway Authority and National Highways to monitor interaction of the construction works with the wider traffic network.
Mulberry House (the dwelling to the south of CBS automotive on Clayhithe Road);	As set out in section 4.2.10 of ES Chapter 11: Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**AS-028**] temporary and permanent land requirements are not required from community receptors, namely residential properties, community resources, non-agricultural businesses or areas of formal open space and recreational parks. Therefore, the impact of temporary and permanent land requirement is not considered further within this aspect of the assessment.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on the access to Mulberry House within the ES Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) **[AS-038]**.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on changes in amenity during the construction or operation of the proposed WWTP, Waterbeach transfer pipeline decommissioning of the existing WWTP.	The ES Chapter 19 Appendix 19.7 Construction Traffic Management Plan (App Doc Ref 5.4.19.7) **[AS-109] sets out that:** • Access will be maintained during the construction phase. • Vehicle routeing has been based on the principles that, whenever possible, the Strategic Road Network should be used to route construction vehicles to and from the construction site, avoiding local road use as far as practical. • Any potential road closures (and associated diversion routeing) for specific construction activities should be kept to a minimum. Regular contact would be maintained with the Local Highway Authority and National Highways to monitor interaction of the construction works with the wider traffic network.
'The Hamlet' and 'The Mead' to the east of Clayhithe Road, approximately 100m to	As set out in section 4.2.10 of ES Chapter 11: Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**AS-028**] temporary and permanent land requirements are not	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on the access to 'The Hamlet' or 'The	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on changes in	The ES Chapter 19 Appendix 19.7 Construction Traffic Management Plan (App Doc Ref 5.4.19.7) **[AS-109] sets out that:**

Named property	Change in land requirement	Change in access	Change in amenity	Mitigation
the west of Clayhithe Farm;	required from community receptors, namely residential properties, community resources, non-agricultural businesses or areas of formal open space and recreational parks. Therefore, the impact of temporary and permanent land requirement is not considered further within this aspect of the assessment.	Mead' within the ES Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) **[AS-038]**.	amenity during the construction or operation of the proposed WWTP, Waterbeach transfer pipeline decommissioning of the existing WWTP.	• Access will be maintained during the construction phase. • Vehicle routeing has been based on the principles that, whenever possible, the Strategic Road Network should be used to route construction vehicles to and from the construction site, avoiding local road use as far as practical. • Any potential road closures (and associated diversion routeing) for specific construction activities should be kept to a minimum. Regular contact would be maintained with the Local Highway Authority and National Highways to monitor interaction of the construction works with the wider traffic network.
the properties accessed from Hartridge's Lane, approximately 500m to the northeast of Clayhithe Farm;	As set out in section 4.2.10 of ES Chapter 11: Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**AS-028**] temporary and permanent land requirements are not required from community receptors, namely residential properties, community resources, non-agricultural businesses or areas of formal open space and recreational parks. Therefore, the impact of temporary and permanent land requirement is not considered further within this aspect of the assessment.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on the access to the properties accessed from Hartridge's Lane within the ES Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) **[AS-038]**.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on changes in amenity during the construction or operation of the proposed WWTP, Waterbeach transfer pipeline decommissioning of the existing WWTP.	The ES Chapter 19 Appendix 19.7 Construction Traffic Management Plan (App Doc Ref 5.4.19.7) **[AS-109] sets out that:** • Access will be maintained during the construction phase. • Vehicle routeing has been based on the principles that, whenever possible, the Strategic Road Network should be used to route construction vehicles to and from the construction site, avoiding local road use as far as practical. • Any potential road closures (and associated diversion routeing)

Named property	Change in land requirement	Change in access	Change in amenity	Mitigation
				for specific construction activities should be kept to a minimum. Regular contact would be maintained with the Local Highway Authority and National Highways to monitor interaction of the construction works with the wider traffic network.
the properties close to Bottisham Lock which are accessed from Bannold Road to the east of Long Drove;	As set out in section 4.2.10 of ES Chapter 11: Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**AS-028**] temporary and permanent land requirements are not required from community receptors, namely residential properties, community resources, non-agricultural businesses or areas of formal open space and recreational parks. Therefore, the impact of temporary and permanent land requirement is not considered further within this aspect of the assessment.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on the access to the properties accessed from Bannold Road within the ES Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) **[AS-038]**.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on changes in amenity during the construction or operation of the proposed WWTP, Waterbeach transfer pipeline decommissioning of the existing WWTP.	The CTMP and CoCP (section 2.8 Mitigation measures adopted as part of the Proposed Development) would mitigate the potential effects associated with construction vehicle movements. Specifically: CTMP measures − section 4.2 (Access route strategy) requires all deliveries to be made outside of peak hours (8:00-9:00, 15:00-16:00, and 17:00-18:00); − section 5.2 (Temporary access points and construction road signage) which requires the use of temporary signage along all proposed construction haul roads; and − section 6.3 (Adherence to Designated Routes) and section 6.9 (Facilitate safe movement of users of the highway (including NMUs) requirement to provide connectivity/access to community facilities and residential properties during works.
the property to the south-east of the junction of Burgess's Drove and Bannold Road	As set out in section 4.2.10 of ES Chapter 11: Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**AS-028**] temporary and permanent land requirements are not required from community receptors,	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on the access to the property to the south-east of the	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on changes in amenity during the	The CTMP and CoCP (section 2.8 Mitigation measures adopted as part of the Proposed Development) would mitigate the potential effects associated with construction vehicle movements. Specifically:

Named property	Change in land requirement	Change in access	Change in amenity	Mitigation
	namely residential properties, community resources, non-agricultural businesses or areas of formal open space and recreational parks. Therefore, the impact of temporary and permanent land requirement is not considered further within this aspect of the assessment.	junction of Burgess's Drove and Bannold Road within the ES Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) **[AS-038]**.	construction or operation of the proposed WWTP, Waterbeach transfer pipeline decommissioning of the existing WWTP.	CTMP measures − section 4.2 (Access route strategy) requires all deliveries to be made outside of peak hours (8:00-9:00, 15:00-16:00, and 17:00-18:00); − section 5.2 (Temporary access points and construction road signage) which requires the use of temporary signage along all proposed construction haul roads; and − section 6.3 (Adherence to Designated Routes) and section 6.9 (Facilitate safe movement of users of the highway (including NMUs) requirement to provide connectivity/access to community facilities and residential properties during works.
properties accessed from Long Drove (which runs perpendicular to Bannold Road).	As set out in section 4.2.10 of ES Chapter 11: Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) [**AS-028**] temporary and permanent land requirements are not required from community receptors, namely residential properties, community resources, non-agricultural businesses or areas of formal open space and recreational parks. Therefore, the impact of temporary and permanent land requirement is not considered further within this aspect of the assessment.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on the access to properties accessed from Long Drove within the ES Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) **[AS-038]**.	The Applicant has not identified any significant effects on changes in amenity during the construction or operation of the proposed WWTP, Waterbeach transfer pipeline decommissioning of the existing WWTP.	The ES Chapter 19 Appendix 19.7 Construction Traffic Management Plan (App Doc Ref 5.4.19.7) **[AS-109] sets out that:** • Access will be maintained during the construction phase. • Vehicle routeing has been based on the principles that, whenever possible, the Strategic Road Network should be used to route construction vehicles to and from the construction site, avoiding local road use as far as practical. • Any potential road closures (and associated diversion routeing) for specific construction activities should be kept to a minimum.

Named property	Change in land requirement	Change in access	Change in amenity	Mitigation
				Regular contact would be maintained with the Local Highway Authority and National Highways to monitor interaction of the construction works with the wider traffic network.

Appendix L: ExQ1 16.5

Health and Safety Executive

CEMHD - Land Use Planning,
NSIP Consultations,
Building 1.2,
Redgrave Court,
Merton Road,
Bootle, Merseyside
L20 7HS.

HSE email: NSIP.applications@hse.gov.uk

FAO CWWTPR Project Team

By email only – info@cwwtpr.com

8 August 2022

Dear Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project Team

Section 42 Planning Act 2008: Statutory Consultation – Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Project

Thank you for your letter of the 14 July 2022 regarding the proposed Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Project.

HSE's land use planning advice

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

HSEs advice remain the same as advised in letter dated 26th October 2021

Explosives sites

HSE has no comment to make as there are no licensed explosives sites in the vicinity

Electrical Safety

No comment from a planning perspective.

During this time, please send any further communication on this project directly to the HSE's designated e-mail account for NSIP applications at nsip.applications@hse.gov.uk . We are currently unable to accept hard copies, as our offices have limited access.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]
CEMHD4 NSIP Consultation Team

Ministry of Defence

Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Safeguarding Department
Statutory & Offshore
St George's House
Defence Infrastructure Organisation Head Office
DMS Whittington
Lichfield
Staffordshire
WS14 9PY

Tel: 07970171283

E-mail: DIO-safeguarding-statutory@mod.gov.uk

www.mod.uk/DIO

Anglian Water Services Ltd
Lancaster House,
Lancaster Way,
Ermine Business Park,
Huntingdon,
Cambridgeshire.
PE29 6XU

Our reference: 10048964

13 August 2021

Dear Sir/Madam,

MOD Safeguarding – Cambridge Airport

Proposal: Anglian Water's Cambridge Wastewater Treatment Plant Relocation Project - Phase One-Site Announcement Report

Location: Cambridge - North of the A14 between Fen Ditton and Horningsea

Thank you for consulting the Ministry of Defence (MOD) on the above proposed development which was received by this office on 23/06/2021.

This relates to Anglian Water's Cambridge Wastewater Treatment Plant Relocation Project - Phase Two.

Your site selection process has concluded that Site 3, an area north of the A14 between Fen Ditton and Horningsea, is the most appropriate site overall and is the site selected to build a new state-of-the-art facility for Cambridge and the surrounding area.

The proposed site 3 option falls within the Statutory Safeguarding Aerodrome Height (15.2m/45.7m), Technical & Birdstrike Zones surrounding Cambridge Airport.

Aerodrome Safeguarding/Technical

The proposed development site occupies the statutory height and technical safeguarding zones that ensure air traffic approaches and the line of sight of navigational aids and transmitters/receivers are not impeded.
The airspace above and around aerodromes is safeguarded to maintain an assured, obstacle free environment for aircraft manoeuvre.

Birdstrike

Within this zone, the principal concern of the MOD is that the creation of new habitats may attract and support populations of large and or flocking birds close to an aerodrome.

As this is a project in its early stages and in light of the development falling within the above Statutory Safeguarding Zones, precise detail will be required at EIA Scoping/Pre-Planning, Full Planning and Reserve Matters stages relating to the exact elevations of the infrastructure, site location co-ordinates (Easting & Northing format) and specific detail regarding any landscaping scheme in order to carry out the required assessment.

I trust this is clear however should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

[redacted]
Assistant Safeguarding Manager

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: 14 November 2023 15:39
To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project (CWWTPR)

From: [redacted]
Sent: 04 July 2023 14:33
T [redacted]
Cc [redacted]
Subject: RE: Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project (CWWTPR)

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EXTERNAL MAIL - Please be aware this mail is from an external sender - THINK BEFORE YOU CLICK

Hi [redacted]

We have spoken to the requisite team(s) within Defra and can confirm

- No specific concerns/comments from a cyber perspective.
  - No issues from a CNI threshold perspective.
  - The teams believe you will know how to approach security set up based on SEMD, PSG and WUKSS documents and would ask you note that you take a security minded approach when sharing information about the project and ensure you know who you are sharing information with, know where it is being kept and associated retention times.
  - Given the project our team(s) also highlighted that this is an ideal opportunity to design security in from the onset which is a good thing to be able to do.

I trust this gives you the assurance needed but if you have any questions or require anything additional please let us know.

Kind Regards

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: 27 June 2023 12:21
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project (CWWTPR)

Dear [redacted]

Many thanks for the confirmation. I will add your contact details to the list.

[redacted]

[redacted]ards,

From: [redacted]
Sent: 27 June 2023 12:08
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project (CWWTPR)

> Some people who received this message don't often get email from [redacted] Learn why this is important

EXTERNAL MAIL - Please be aware this mail is from an external sender - THINK BEFORE YOU CLICK

Hi [redacted]

Apologies if this has already been acknowledged. Thanks for your note and we are now in the process of exploring and will come back to you in due course.

If you could include ourselves in any incoming emails pertaining to CWWTPR moving forward that would be ideal.

Kind Regards

[redacted]

[redacted] **| He/Him| Head of Innovation and Infrastructure Delivery**
Water Services | Floods & Water Directorate | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
[redacted] **Lancaster House, Hampshire Court, Newcastle, Tyne & Wear, NE4 7YH**

From: [redacted]
Sent: 22 June 2023 09:52
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project (CWWTPR)

> You don't often get email from [redacted] Learn why this is important

Dear [redacted]

I am working with Karen Barclay and the project team on the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project (CWWTPR) and I know they have been keeping you up to date with the project so far.

We have now had formal acceptance from the Planning Inspectorate of the project for examination and the section 56 Notices have been issued to commence the formal notification of this acceptance and the commencement of the period for the receipt of relevant representations from interested parties. The notice period runs from 14th June to 19th July 2023.

[redacted]

We are seeking confirmation from you as to whether CWWTPR does trigger any National Security Implications in accordance with section 3.12.3 of the Waste Water National Policy Statement (set out below) so that any National Security implications can be identified.

To date, no identification has been made and there was no indication of it within the recent section 35 Application from you. We do not anticipate that there are any security implications to be identified for this project, but it would be helpful to have this confirmation in writing for the benefit of the Examining Authority to show confirmation of compliance with the Waste Water National Policy Statement.

Would you be able to discuss this with me and give this clarity? In the alternative, if you are intending to submit a relevant representation within the section 56 process could this point be addressed and Defra confirm the position within those representations?

I am very happy to discuss via a short Teams meeting or telephone call if this would assist.

I look forward to hearing from you.
Kind Regards,

[redacted]

[redacted]

3.12.3 Defra should be notified by the developer at pre-application stage abou applications for nationally significant infrastructure projects, so that any na implications can be identified. Where national security implications have been applicant should consult with relevant security experts from CPNI and Defra physical, procedural and personnel security measures have been adequately the design process and that adequate consideration has been given to the m security risks. If CPNI and Defra are satisfied security issues have been adequa in the project when the application is submitted, they will provide confirmatio examining authority and they should then not need to give any further consic details of the security measures in its examination.

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Registered in England No 2366656
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Appendix M: Q20.4 Anglian Water - 13 April 2021 TWG

Meeting Notes

Project: **C W W T P R**

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Traffic Survey Data and access optioneering - Technical Discussion

Date: 1 3 / 0 4 / 2 0 2 1

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Time: 1 5 : 0 0 - 1 6 : 1 5

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Location: M i c r o s o f t T e a m s

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Attendees:

[redacted]

Agenda/Purpose of Meeting

- **Welcome and Introductions**
- **Re-cap of last month's Technical Working Group**
- **Currently available historic traffic data**
- **Application of historic traffic data to optioneering and appraisal**
- **Policy update**
- **Future surveys for Transport Assessment**

TDL welcomed everyone to the meeting, summarising what was discussed at last month's TWG, highlighting the agenda for today's meeting "Traffic Survey Data and access optioneering".

TDL Outlined the currently available historic traffic data and the three data sources which have been used so far for access option assessment (as bullet pointed below).

- Local Road Network (including High Ditch Road/Horningsea road and J35)– **2013** Survey Data and Traffic Flow Diagrams from the "Land North of Newmarket Road" TA (WSP) S/2682/13/OL.
- A14 Flow between J23-24 & 24-25 - One Way Flow data (by hour) from DFT website (**2013**-2019).
- Milton Interchange flows - **2021** future base year Traffic Flow Diagrams from WNT TA.

LMW - questioned the use of 2021 future base data at the Milton Interchange due to its perception of being a COVID year. Questioned the use of TEMPRO growth factors for Cambridgeshire, stating that a comparison for a 2013-2021 growth factor will need to be made to validate this factor.

RH - Stressed the fact this traffic data will not be used in isolation for the purposes of Transport Assessment and will only be used for the purposes of access optioneering.

LMW - Stated that 2018 flows may be more appropriate for the Milton Interchange due to the fact that it accounts for observed data and is not a growth-based future base year. LMW said that CCC is happy to provide the team with this data.

TDL - Thanked LMW for this Information, stating that MM will investigate the use of 2018 observed data at the Milton Interchange (J33).

JT - Agreed with the use of 2018 data if available, questioning however it's potential compatibility with the project timeline. Asked for further detail on project timeline.

MS - Explained the project timeline with a DCO submission of Q4 (Dec)2022 and an full Env Statement at that time with comprehensive Tsp Chapter.LMW - stated that regardless of traffic data used (2021 baseline or 2018 baseline), Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) will not be directly opposed to Its use, the project team just needs to be confident that they are able to defend what they are using for analysis and are happy to stand up during enquiry (If needed).

TDL - Thanked LMW for this

EC - Asked whether it is worth considering the use of flows coming out of the Cambridgeshire Huntingdon model

LMW - Strongly dismissed the use the Cambridgeshire Huntingdon model.

LMW - Asked the project team to consider the use of the Black Cat model data as It covers an extent relevant to CWWTP. EC said he can provide a contact for the data. JT asked if this covers the Honeyhill slips. LMW confirmed it covers all of Cambridgeshire.

RH - questioned the potential use of CSRM (base year 2015)

LMW - stated that the CSRM base Is due to be updated to 2019 and Is a possibility for data validation.

TDL - explained the application of construction/operation flow to our baseline.

TP, JT & LMW - agreed and happy for the outlined (2018 base) approach to be applied as part of an access optioneering process.

RH - explained that any operational assumptions we are making are based on existing Anglian Water (AW) ANPR data.

MD - emphasised this point, stating that these operational flows have also been largely unaffected by COVID and will include a minimal number of operational staff members. The main consideration will be HGV movements.

TP - questioned the 90:10 split assumption (west/east) for construction traffic.

RH - explained that the construction split Is based upon nearby sources of construction material available In the area.

MD - provided detail on potential material sources via - Holyhead Wales (from the west) suggesting that our 90% assumption has merit but Is of course subject to change following detailed design and contractual arrangements.

EC - questioned the complexity of this construction and whether any unusual specialist materials were required as this is an issue he has come across on other similar projects.

MD - reassured the group that construction of a new CWWTP Is relatively simple given previous experience and that there are limited unkowns to consider thus far.

TDL - described the layout for base year traffic flow diagrams. Explaining the extent of the network to be used for options appraisal.

TDL - outlined the project teams' approach for access appraisal. Highlighting the fact that we are currently considering 6 access options, of which we hope to scope out 2-3 if this is feasible. Listed and explained the following access options.

- HSR-01 - Horningsea Road
- HDR-01 - High Ditch Road
- Quy-01 - Access via A1303, north of the Quy Interchange
- Quy-02 - Access via A1303, north of the Quy Interchange
- JCT-01 - Access via a new grade separated junction on the A14
- ES-01 - Access via eastern slips on J34 of the A14

RH - stated that the additional access options that were not discussed at our last TWG meeting, (Quy1/2 and JCT-01 & ES-01) are a result of further consideration and internal review as well as a number of responses following public consultation. The project team would like to assess all options before picking a preferred access option.

AR - highlighted the complexity of some of the proposed access options, Including the new grade separated junction

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TDL - provided a policy update to the group, listing COVID related policy which will need to be considered during both access option appraisal and transport assessment.

- Bircham Dyson Bell (BDB) Pitmans, Progressing DCO Projects During Covid-19, May 2020
- Pinsent Masons/Arup, Robust EIA during Covid-19 and beyond, June 2020
- Department for Transport, WebTAG Updates on Covid-19, July 2020
- MHCLG, Coronavirus (COVID-19) NSIP guidance, July 2020

TDL - Stated that the DfT's "appraisal and modelling strategy" (July 2020) sets a precedent to conduct surveys during the pandemic.

TDL - Stated that scenario testing should be used to explore plausible futures and that nationally important infrastructure projects must continue as best is possible during these uncertain times, utilising a mixture of historic and present-day data sources.

TDL - Explained the project teams desire to survey In **late June** at both the existing site and the local and strategic network relevant to the preferred site location. JT said he would be concerned about a June survey date given the proximty to the school holidays.

LMW - Stated that CCC are happy to discuss the opportunity for surveys in relation to this project, but would like to stress that there Is risk associated with surveys being conducted in late June given that full restrictions will only just have been lifted stating that it may be wiser to consider surveying In Autumn (late September/October at the earliest) to minimise risk associated with licensing/ COVID. However, in theory, based on current COVID timelines, late June Is fine, subject to no further government update.

LMW - Stressed CCC's desire to help on this point and push forward with the project. She advised that CCC are working on a new model and collecting data to validate this. Happy to keep talking to agree the right date for surveys.

Jez - Stated that there may be worth in utilising new surveys for the purposes of validation/sensitivity testing.

TDL/RH - Agreed.

MS considered that the Project Team might have failed to consider a worst-case scenario for Covid-19 in 2021 whereby a 'Lockdown 4' would be imposed by the Gov after April 2021. Assuming MM was required to avoid Lockdown periods, this might mean that the Project DCO EIA Tsp baseline survey programme could not

be progressed in 2021 but MM do not consider that the required baseline surveys can be left to 2022. As a result, to manage risk, MM will have to conduct baseline surveys in 2021 regardless of any limiting Covid-19 issues and resultant depressed flows, and assume the Lockdown lifted in April 2021 will continue.

MS - asked If there was a possibility that this work can be conducted without primary data collection.

TDL - stated that work without primary data collection is unlikely to be acceptable due to DFT guidance which focuses on a mixture of primary and historic data.

AR - asked about the potential to survey firstly in June (for example) and then later on "post-COVID" as a validation exercise (In line with JT).

LMW - stressed the quantity of survey data currently available on the strategic network and the upcoming 2022 CSRM surveys.

MS - stated the need for a future WebTAG discussion with all parties on the method of assessment for the 6 junction access options

VH/TDL - thanked all attendees for their time and valid contributions.

Appendix N: ExQ1 8.11 Table of Temporary Possession Parcels

Table of Temporary Possession Only parcels for ExQ1.8.11 as at 17th November 2023

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
005h	892.97	New rights in and Restrictive Covenants over 893 sq metres or thereabouts of land forming part of Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant on the east side of Cowley Road, Cambridge comprising drainage ditch, ditch banks, with overhead power lines (excluding those interests belonging to Anglian Water Services Limited)	30. Network Rail Monitoring Work 40. Decommission Existing WWTP	For the monitoring of the Cambridge to King's Lynn Railway Line before, during and after the construction of the Waste Water Transfer Tunnel and/or the Waterbeach Pipeline South. For the decommissioning activities at the existing Cambridge WWTP.	Two years 6 months
005i	897.4	Temporary possession of 897 sq metres or thereabouts of land on the east side of Cowley Road, Cambridge comprising drainage ditch and banks including overhead powerlines (excluding those interests belonging to Anglian Water Services Limited)	30. Network Rail Monitoring Works	For the monitoring of the Cambridge to King's Lynn Railway Line before, during and after the construction of the Waste Water Transfer Tunnel and/or the Waterbeach Pipeline South. For the decommissioning activities at	Two years

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
				the existing Cambridge WWTP.	6 months
			40. Decommission Existing WWTP		
008d	996.32	Temporary possession of 996 sq metres or thereabouts of land comprising part of the Cambridge to King's Lynn railway line (excluding those interests belonging to Anglian Water Services Limited)	30. Network Rail Monitoring Works	For the monitoring of the Cambridge to King's Lynn Railway Line before, during and after the construction of the Waste Water Transfer Tunnel and/or the Waterbeach Pipeline South. For the decommissioning activities at the existing Cambridge WWTP.	Two years 6 months
			40. Decommission Existing WWTP		
008f	916.86	Temporary possession of 917 sq metres or thereabouts of land comprising part of the Cambridge to King's Lynn railway line (excluding those interests belonging to Anglian Water Services Limited)	30. Network Rail Monitoring Works	For the monitoring of the Cambridge to King's Lynn Railway Line before, during and after the construction of the Waste Water Transfer Tunnel and/or the Waterbeach Pipeline South.	Two years

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
				For the decommissioning activities at the existing Cambridge WWTP.	6 months
			40. Decommission Existing WWTP		
012h	781.47	Temporary possession of 781 sq metres or thereabouts of land on the western side of Fen Road, Cambridge comprising grassland, overhead powerlines, and hedges (excluding those interests belonging to Anglian Water Services Limited)	30. Network Rail Monitoring Works	For the monitoring of the Cambridge to King's Lynn Railway Line before, during and after the construction of the Waste Water Transfer Tunnel and/or the Waterbeach Pipeline South.	Two years
				For the decommissioning activities at the existing Cambridge WWTP.	6 months
			40. Decommission Existing WWTP		
021g	4910.35	Temporary possession of 4910 sq metres or thereabouts of land forming part of Poplar Hall Farm, Horningsea Road, Fen Ditton, Cambridge, CB5 8TA comprising arable land	28. Transfer Tunnel Construction Area Temporary Compounds	Construction worksite and compound.	6 months
				To allow access to land south of the track leading to Poplar Hall/Poplar Hall Farm so Work No. 29 – Temporary	6 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
			29. TEMPORARY ACCESS WORKS TO WORKS 28, 34 & 36 (WEST OF HORNINGSEA ROAD)	Access to Works 28, 34 & 36 (West of Horningsea Road) can be carried out. To allow access to Work No. 36 – Waterbeach Pipeline South and Work No. 34 – Waterbeach Pipeline Construction Area and Compounds	
021i	48428.24	Temporary possession of land of 48428 sq metres or thereabouts forming part of Poplar Hall Farm, Horningsea Road, Fen Ditton, Cambridge, CB5 8TA comprising arable land with overhead power lines and hedgerows	28. Transfer Tunnel Construction Area Temporary Compounds 29. TEMPORARY ACCESS WORKS TO WORKS 28, 34 & 36 (WEST OF HORNINGSEA ROAD)	Construction worksite and compound. To allow access to land south of the track leading to Poplar Hall/Poplar Hall Farm so Work No. 29 – Temporary Access to Works 28, 34 & 36 (West of Horningsea Road) can be carried out. Construction worksite, compound, horizontal directional drilling work area, area for the stringing out of pipelines, storage, welfare and laydown area.	12 months 12 months 12 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
				Access, including parking, with or without vehicles, plant, machinery and materials.	
			34. Waterbeach Pipeline Construction Area and Compounds	Creation of temporary haul roads, laying of hardstanding and improvements to means of access. Erection of associated temporary structures, siting of a crane, storage of equipment and connection of utilities services, including fencing, security, lighting, welfare requirements and signage. Mud and soil handling, earthworks, ground re-profiling, vegetation clearance, dewatering, construction and commission drainage and discharge. To allow access to Work No. 36 – Waterbeach Pipeline South and Work	

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
				No. 34 – Waterbeach Pipeline Construction Area and Compounds To allow the installation of the Waterbeach South Pipeline	
022l	528.58	Temporary possession of 529 sq metres or thereabouts of land located to the south of the A14 carriageway and north of the westbound A14 sliproad at junction 34 of the A14 adjacent to A14, Fen Ditton, Cambridge comprising verge and trees	1. Highways Works	To provide a compound and working area for modifications of parts of Junction 34 of the A14.	12 months
022m	130.15	Temporary possession of 130 sq metres or thereabouts of land located to the south of the A14 carriageway and south of westbound A14 sliproad at junction 34 of the A14 adjacent to A14, Fen Ditton, Cambridge comprising verge and trees	1. Highways Works	To provide a working area for modifications of parts of Junction 34 of the A14.	12 months
022n	3317.37	Temporary possession of 3317 sq metres or thereabouts of land forming part of the overbridge at junction 34 of A14 being part of B1047 Horningsea	1. Highways Works	To provide a working area for modifications of parts of Junction 34 of the A14.	12 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
		Road comprising unadopted highway, verges and embankment			
022o	901.68	Temporary possession of 902 sq metres or thereabouts of land located to the north of the A14 carriageway and north of the westbound A14 sliproad at junction 34 of the A14 adjacent to A14, Fen Ditton, Cambridge comprising verge and trees	1. Highways Works	To provide a compound and working area for modifications of parts of Junction 34 of the A14.	12 months
024a	2147.09	Temporary possession of 2147 sq metres or thereabouts of land located immediately to the north of the A14 carriageway and north of the westbound A14 sliproad at junction 34 of the A14 adjacent to A14, Fen Ditton, Cambridge comprising verge and hedge	1. Highways Works	To provide a compound and working area for modifications of parts of Junction 34 of the A14.	12 months
024b	426.64	Temporary possession of 427 sq metres or thereabouts of land immediately to the north of the A14 slip off road at junction 34 of the A14 comprising verge and embankment	1. Highways Works	To provide a working area for modifications of parts of Junction 34 of the A14.	12 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
030a	6439.98	Temporary possession of land of 6440 sq metres or thereabouts forming part of B1047 Horningsea Road to the east of Biggin Abbey and the south of Horningsea comprising adopted highway with verge; hedge and trees (excluding those interests belonging to Anglian Water Services Limited)	1. Highways Works	To provide a working area for modifications to Horningsea Road and the following.	12 months
			23. Landscaping and Ecological Work	Worksite for landscaping, construction of a footpath and ecological works .	6 months
				Temporary access, including parking, with or without vehicles, plant, machinery and materials, improvements to means of access.	6 months
			24. Landscaping and Ecological Works	Dewatering, construction and commission drainage and discharge.	
				To provide a working area for the construction of a footpath and ecological work.	4 months
			37. Temporary Access Works for Works Nos.	To provide a working area for the construction of a footpath and ecological work.	
				To provide access for the installation of the Waterbeach Pipelines North.	

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
			33 & 34 (part of)		
031a	117.46	Temporary possession of 117 sq metres or thereabouts of land to the southeast of Honey Hill and forming part of Low Fen Drove Way, Horningsea, Cambridge comprising adopted highway and verge	23. Landscaping and Ecological Work	To provide a working area for the construction of a footpath.	6 months
031b	2633.79	Temporary possession of land of 2634 sq metres or thereabouts forming part of Low Fen Drove Way, Horningsea, Cambridge comprising adopted highway and verge	22. Waste water treatment plant construction works area (part of)	To provide a working area. To provide a working area for the construction of a footpath.	18 months 6 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
			23. Landscaping and Ecological Work 37. Temporary Access Works for Works Nos. 33 & 34 (part of)	To provide access for the installation of the Waterbeach Pipelines North.	4 months
031c	2978.63	Temporary possession of land of 2979 sq metres or thereabouts forming part of Low Fen Drove Way, Horningsea, Cambridge with the junction with B1047 Horningsea Road at its western end comprising adopted highway with verge and trees	1. Highways Works	To provide a working area for modifications to Horningsea Road and the following. Worksite, landscaping and ecological works, signage. Access, including parking, with or without vehicles, plant, machinery and materials, improvements to means of access. Dewatering, construction and commission drainage and discharge. To provide site accommodation.	18 months 4 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
			21. Temporary Site Establishment	To provide a working area.	18 months
			22. Waste water treatment plant construction works area (part of)	To provide a working area for the construction of a footpath.	6 months
				To provide access for the installation of the Waterbeach Pipelines North.	4 months
			23.23. Landscaping and Ecological Work		
			37. Temporary Access Works for Works Nos. 33 & 34 (part of)		

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
034b	503.6	Temporary possession of 504 sq metres or thereabouts of land immediately to the south of the junction of B1047 Horningsea Road, Low Fen Drove Way and Biggin Lane comprising adopted highway, verge and brick structure (excluding those interests belonging to Anglian Water Services Limited)	1. Highways Works	To provide a working area for modifications to Horningsea Road.	12 months
				To provide site accommodation.	4 months
			21. Temporary Site Establishment	To provide a working area.	18 months
			22. Waste water treatment plant construction works area (part of)	To provide a working area for the construction of a footpath.	6 months
				To provide access for the installation of the Waterbeach Pipelines North.	4 months
			23.23. Landscaping and Ecological Work		
			37. Temporary Access Works for Works Nos.		

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
			33 & 34 (part of)		
034g	6853.73	Temporary possession of 6854 sq metres or thereabouts of land forming part of the overbridge at junction 34 of A14 being part of B1047 Horningsea Road comprising adopted highway; adopted highway bridge over A14; verge; hedges and embankment (excluding those interests belonging to Anglian Water Services Limited)	1. Highways Works	To provide a working area for modifications to Horningsea Road, part of Junction 34 of the A14 and the installation of the Final Effluent & Storm Pipelines.	12 months
036d	2382.64	Temporary possession of land of 2383 sq metres or thereabouts of land immediately to the north of Low Fen Drove Way forming part of Parsonage Farm, Horningsea, Cambridge comprising arable land	34. Waterbeach Pipeline Construction Area and Compounds	To provide a construction compound for the installation of Waterbeach Pipeline North.	6 months
038e	1265.06	Temporary possession of 1265 sq metres or thereabouts of land to the north east of the junction of B1047 Horningsea Road, Low Fen Drove Way and Biggin land being part of Quy Land	1. Highways Works	To provide a working area for modifications to Horningsea Road. To provide site accommodation.	12 months 4 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
		at Fen Ditton, Cambridge comprising bare arable land with ditch	21. Temporary Site Establishment	To provide a working area.	12 months
			22. Waste water treatment plant construction works area (part of)	To provide a working area for the construction of a footpath.	6 months
				To provide access for the installation of the Waterbeach Pipelines North.	4 months
			23.23. Landscaping and Ecological Work		
			37. Temporary Access Works for Works Nos. 33 & 34 (part of)		

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
039b	22175.24	Temporary possession of land of 22175 sq metres or thereabouts of land to the east of Horningsea forming part of Gayton Farm, Horningsea, Cambridge CB25 9JE comprising arable land with tracks; a public footpath Horningsea 130/6; drainage ditches and hedges	33. Waterbeach Pipeline North 34. Waterbeach Pipeline Construction Area and Compound	To provide a working area. To provide a construction compound for the installation of Waterbeach Pipeline North.	12 months 6 months
042b	4749.79	Temporary possession of land of 4750 sq metres or thereabouts to the north of Gayton Farm, Horningsea forming part of Manor Farm, Horningsea, Cambridge comprising arable land with private track; a bridleway Horningsea 130/8; and drainage ditch	33. Waterbeach Pipeline North 34. Waterbeach Pipeline Construction Area and Compound	To provide a working area. To provide a construction compound for the installation of Waterbeach Pipeline North.	12 months 6 months
042c	2827.68	Temporary possession of land of 2828 sq metres or thereabouts to the north of Gayton Farm, Horningsea forming part of Manor Farm, Horningsea,	37. Temporary Access Works for Work Nos. 33 & 34	To provide a working area.	9 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
		Cambridge comprising arable land with drainage ditches; a verge and trees			
042f	168.65	Temporary possession of 169 sq metres or thereabouts of land to the north of Gayton Farm, Horningsea forming part of Manor Farm, Horningsea, Cambridge comprising a track with verge and trees and a bridleway Horningsea 130/8	37. Temporary Access Works for Work Nos. 33 & 34	To provide access to working area.	6 months
044b	2393.33	Temporary possession of land of 2393 sq metres or thereabouts to the east of Grange Farm, Horningsea forming part of Grange Farm, Clayhithe Road, Horningsea, Cambridge CB25 9JD comprising arable land	34. Waterbeach Pipeline Construction Area and Compound	To provide a construction area and compound.	6 months
044c	3859.9	Temporary possession of land of 3860 sq metres or thereabouts immediately to the east of Grange Farm, Horningsea forming part of Grange Farm, Clayhithe Road, Horningsea, Cambridge CB25 9JD comprising arable land	37. Temporary Access Works for Work Nos. 33 & 34	To provide an access route.	6 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
046c	5512.8	Temporary possession of land of 5513 sq metres or thereabouts part to the west of Riverside Farm, Horningsea and forming part of Riverside Farm, Clayhithe Road, Horningsea, Cambridge comprising grassland with concrete yards; tracks; a public footpath Horningsea 130/16; overhead power lines hedges and trees	37. Temporary Access Works for Work Nos. 33 & 34	To provide an access route.	6 months
046d	4700.36	Temporary possession of land of 4700 sq metres or thereabouts to the north west of Riverside Farm, Horningsea forming part of Riverside Farm, Clayhithe Road, Horningsea, Cambridge comprising arable land	37. Temporary Access Works for Work Nos. 33 & 34	To provide an access route.	6 months
047c	65.07	Temporary possession of land of 65 sq metres or thereabouts at the junction of Hatridge's Lane and the track leading to Conservators' House, Clayhithe forming part of Hatridge's Lane (private), Clayhithe and including track to slipway, Cambridge comprising a private roadway with bridleway Horningsea 130/12; verges; hedges and trees	37. Temporary Access Works for Work Nos. 33 & 34	To provide an access route.	6 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
047e	18.55	Temporary possession of land of 19 sq metres or thereabouts at the junction of Hatridge's Lane and the track leading to Conservators' House forming part of the verge adjacent to Hatridge's Lane (private), Clayhithe, Cambridge comprising a grass verge with trees	37. Temporary Access Works for Work Nos. 33 & 34	To provide an access route.	6 months
056b	2528.64	Temporary possession of 2529 sq metres or thereabouts of land to the south of Burgess Drove, Waterbeach, Cambridge comprising grassland	37. Temporary Access Works for Work Nos. 33 & 34	To provide an access route and worksite.	6 months
058b	3095.75	Temporary possession of land of 3096 sq metres or thereabouts to the east of Hall Crest Farm forming part of Burgess Drove and verges, Waterbeach, Cambridge comprising adopted highway with verge; overhead power lines; drainage ditch and hedges and trees	37. Temporary Access Works for Work Nos. 33 & 34	To provide an access route.	6 months
058c	4187.48	Temporary possession of land of 4187 sq metres or thereabouts to south of Bannold Road forming part of Burgess Drove and verges, Waterbeach, Cambridge comprising adopted highway	37. Temporary Access Works for Work Nos. 33 & 34	To provide an access route.	6 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
		with verges; drainage ditch; overhead power lines; hedges and trees			
060c	4949.58	Temporary possession of 4950 sq metres or thereabouts of land immediately to the west of Long Drove, Waterbeach, Cambridge comprising arable land	30. Network Rail Monitoring Work	To allow the monitoring of the Cambridge to King's Lynn Railway Line before, during and after the construction of Waterbeach Pipeline North	4 months
			34. Waterbeach Pipeline Construction Area and Compounds	To provide a construction area for the installation of Waterbeach Pipeline North.	3 to 4 months
060d	741.25	Temporary possession of 741 sq metres or thereabouts of land immediately to the east of the Cambridge to King's Lynn railway line on the west side of Long Drove, Waterbeach, Cambridge comprising arable land	30. Network Rail Monitoring Works	To allow the monitoring of the Cambridge to King's Lynn Railway Line before, during and after the construction of Waterbeach Pipeline North.	4 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
065c	86.12	Temporary possession of land of 86 sq metres or thereabouts to the east of the Cambridge to King's Lynn railway line forming part of Bannold Road and verges, Waterbeach, Cambridge comprising verge	37. Temporary Access Works for Work Nos. 33 & 34	To provide a point of discharge for de-watering activities during construction of the Waterbeach Pipeline North.	4 months
070a	21655.56	Temporary possession of 21656 sq metres or thereabouts of land immediately to the west of the Cambridge to King's Lynn railway line and east of Bannold Drove, Waterbeach, Cambridge comprising arable land and ditch	34. Waterbeach Pipeline Construction Area and Compounds	To provide a construction compound area for the Waterbeach Pipeline North.	12 months
071a	2224.15	Temporary possession of 2224 sq metres or thereabouts of land to the north east of the existing Waterbeach Water Recycling Centre forming part of Bannold Drove and verges comprising adopted highway with drainage ditch and verge (excluding those interests belonging to Anglian Water Services Limited)	34. Waterbeach Pipeline Construction Area and Compounds	To provide access to a construction compound area for the Waterbeach Pipeline North.	12 months

Parcel	Area (m2)	Description	Works numbers	Description of the activity	Estimated length of time to occupy
074a	1036.37	Temporary possession of land of 1036 sq metres or thereabouts to the north of Bannold Road comprising part of the Cambridge to King's Lynn railway line (excluding those interests belonging to Anglian Water Services Limited)	30. Network Rail Monitoring Works	To allow the monitoring of the Cambridge to King's Lynn Railway Line before, during and after the construction of Waterbeach Pipeline North.	4 months
074b	1034.18	Temporary possession of land of 1034 sq metres or thereabouts to the north of Bannold Road comprising part of the Cambridge to King's Lynn railway line (excluding those interests belonging to Anglian Water Services Limited)	30. Network Rail Monitoring Works	To allow the monitoring of the Cambridge to King's Lynn Railway Line before, during and after the construction of Waterbeach Pipeline North.	4 months