

Viking CCS pipeline

Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume IV

Technical Appendices



Appendix 5.2

Scoping Opinion from the Planning Inspectorate





SCOPING OPINION:

Proposed V Net Zero Pipeline Project

Case Reference: EN070008

Adopted by the Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the Secretary of State) pursuant to Regulation 10 of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

05 May 2022



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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 On 29 March 2022, the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) received an application for a Scoping Opinion from Chrysaor Production (UK) Limited (the Applicant) under Regulation 10 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) for the proposed V Net Zero Pipeline Project (the Proposed Development). The Applicant notified the Secretary of State (SoS) under Regulation 8(1)(b) of those regulations that they propose to provide an Environmental Statement (ES) in respect of the Proposed Development and by virtue of Regulation 6(2)(a), the Proposed Development is 'EIA development'.
- 1.0.2 The Applicant provided the necessary information to inform a request under EIA Regulation 10(3) in the form of a Scoping Report, available from:
<http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/document/EN070008-000018>
- 1.0.3 This document is the Scoping Opinion (the Opinion) adopted by the Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS. This Opinion is made on the basis of the information provided in the Scoping Report, reflecting the Proposed Development as currently described by the Applicant. This Opinion should be read in conjunction with the Applicant's Scoping Report.
- 1.0.4 The Inspectorate has set out in the following sections of this Opinion where it has / has not agreed to scope out certain aspects / matters on the basis of the information provided as part of the Scoping Report. The Inspectorate is content that the receipt of this Scoping Opinion should not prevent the Applicant from subsequently agreeing with the relevant consultation bodies to scope such aspects / matters out of the ES, where further evidence has been provided to justify this approach. However, in order to demonstrate that the aspects / matters have been appropriately addressed, the ES should explain the reasoning for scoping them out and justify the approach taken.
- 1.0.5 Before adopting this Opinion, the Inspectorate has consulted the 'consultation bodies' listed in Appendix 1 in accordance with EIA Regulation 10(6). A list of those consultation bodies who replied within the statutory timeframe (along with copies of their comments) is provided in Appendix 2. These comments have been taken into account in the preparation of this Opinion.
- 1.0.6 The Inspectorate has published a series of advice notes on the National Infrastructure Planning website, including [Advice Note 7: Environmental Impact Assessment: Preliminary Environmental Information, Screening and Scoping \(AN7\)](#). AN7 and its annexes provide guidance on EIA processes during the pre-application stages and advice to support applicants in the preparation of their ES.
- 1.0.7 Applicants should have particular regard to the standing advice in AN7, alongside other advice notes on the Planning Act 2008 (PA2008) process, available from:

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

- 1.0.8 This Opinion should not be construed as implying that the Inspectorate agrees with the information or comments provided by the Applicant in their request for an opinion from the Inspectorate. In particular, comments from the Inspectorate in this Opinion are without prejudice to any later decisions taken (e.g. on formal submission of the application) that any development identified by the Applicant is necessarily to be treated as part of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) or Associated Development or development that does not require development consent.

2. OVERARCHING COMMENTS

2.1 Description of the Proposed Development

(Scoping Report Section 2, additional references to Scoping Report Section 4)

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
2.1.1	Figure 2-3	Unidentified mapped feature	Figure 2-3 (3 of 3) shows a series of green lines offshore at Saltfleet. It is not clear from the key what feature the lines represent. All figures presented in the ES should be clear and complete.
2.1.2	Section 2.2	Proposed Development technical capacity	Paragraph 2.2.5 of the Scoping Report identifies the aim of the overall V Net Zero Transportation and Storage Scheme, of which the Proposed V Net Zero Pipeline is a key element, to store up to 11 million tonnes of CO ₂ annually by 2030 and more than 12 million tonnes annually by 2034. Where achievable, the ES should set out the predicted annual storage per year starting from first operation of the Proposed Development and the overall total predicted tonnes of CO ₂ stored over the lifetime of the proposals.
2.1.3	Section 2.5, 2.15	Pipeline crossing methodology	Paragraph 2.5.20 explains that open cut trench installation is the likely crossing method to be adopted, with consideration given to trenchless techniques in particular locations. The further information in Table 2-4 and Section 2.15 is noted. Where a particular installation method at a particular location is committed to or assumed for the purposes of assessment, this must be clearly explained in the ES and secured in the dDCO.
2.1.4	Paragraph 2.8.2	Pipeline assessment sections description	The Scoping Report identifies the total approximate length of the onshore pipeline component of the Proposed Development, however Table 2-3 which describes each section (Section A to E) does not

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
			provide an approximate length for each section. This information should be provided in the ES.
2.15	Paragraph 2.9.3	Shutdown valves and compounds description	Paragraph 2.9.3 explains that further design work is ongoing with respect to the location of the proposed shutdown valves required for the Proposed Development. The Inspectorate would expect information on the number, location, and scale of the shutdown valves and their compounds to be provided in the ES. Where flexibility is being sought in this regard, it should be set out in the ES and the assessed parameters should be clearly defined.
2.16	Section 2.11	Monitoring and utility systems	Section 2.11 does not explain the land use requirements or location of the proposed monitoring and utility systems. The Inspectorate would expect this information to be provided in the ES, which should also explain where flexibility is being sought, if applicable, and define the parameters which have been assessed.
2.17	Section 2.14	Potential repair/remedial works to LOGGS pipeline	Section 2.14 of the Scoping Report explains that further inspections of the existing Lincolnshire Offshore Gas Gathering System (LOGGS) pipeline will be required, but does not provide any information on potential remedial works to the pipeline that may be required in advance of its utilisation for the Proposed Development. The ES should include this information and an assessment of any likely significant effects, where these could occur.
2.18	Section 2.15	Demolition requirements	The photographs provided at Figure 2-4 (Potential Pipeline Offtake Facility Site at Immingham) and Figure 2-5 (Former TGT Site and location for tie-in and outlet facilities) show open land with no existing structures. It is understood from Paragraph 2.14.2 that existing onshore valves at the LOGGS site will be replaced. Demolition of existing built structures is not mentioned, however if

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
			this is required this information should be provided in the ES and considered as part of the assessment of significant effects.
2.1.9	Section 2.15	Temporary construction works	The Scoping Report does not explicitly state whether the proposed temporary accesses, construction compounds and laydown areas will be within the Scoping Boundary presented. For the avoidance of doubt, this has been assumed to be the case for the purposes of this Scoping Opinion.
2.1.10	Section 2.16	Operational phase	Paragraph 2.16.1 of the Scoping Report refers to a control room, however the location and nature of this component of the Proposed Development is not described. The information in Section 2.16 is limited and does not provide a description of operational activity at the proposed offtake facility, along the pipeline route, or at the TGT site offshore pipeline tie-in facility, although the use of Pipe Inspection Gauges (PIG) is mentioned. This information should be provided in the ES.
2.1.11	Section 2.4, 2.8, and 4.3	Flexibility - limits of deviation	Paragraph 2.4.3 and 2.8.3 of the Scoping Report discuss the use of limits of deviation and the expectation of this to be 100m (unspecified as horizontal or vertical but assumed to be the former from the information in Section 4.3) for the Proposed Development. The ES must explain the development parameters it is based on, and these should be specified. Vertical and horizontal limits of deviation should be given, with cross reference to where these are to be secured in the draft DCO.

2.2 EIA Methodology and Scope of Assessment

(Scoping Report Section 4, Appendix C)

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
2.2.1	Table 1-1, Appendix C, Section 4.5	Transboundary effects	<p>The transboundary effects screening matrix is referred to as Appendix E in Table 1-1 and Section 4.5 of the Scoping Report, however this information is provided in Appendix C.</p> <p>The Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS has considered the description of the Proposed Development and its likely transboundary effects provided within Scoping Report Section 4.5 and Appendix C. The Inspectorate concludes that the Proposed Development is unlikely to have a significant effect either alone or cumulatively on the environment in a European Economic Area State. In reaching this conclusion the Inspectorate has identified and considered the Proposed Development's likely impacts including consideration of potential pathways and the extent, magnitude, probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impacts.</p> <p>The Inspectorate considers that the likelihood of transboundary effects resulting from the Proposed Development is so low that it does not warrant the issue of a detailed transboundary screening. However, this position will remain under review and will have regard to any new or materially different information coming to light which may alter that decision.</p>

3. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT COMMENTS

3.1 Ecology and Biodiversity

(Scoping Report Section 6)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.1.1	Table 6-2	Impacts to foraging/commuting bats	<p>The Scoping Report identifies the intention to limit bat activity surveys to areas of suitable habitat which will be permanently lost. The Inspectorate accepts, as stated in Table 6-2, that such surveys may not be warranted in relation to temporary habitat loss. However, the Inspectorate considers that they may be required to inform the assessment of likely significant effects and the design of appropriate mitigation in relation to the effects of construction lighting and effects resulting from impacts to linear habitat features.</p> <p>These matters should be considered in the ES where likely significant effects could occur, supported by appropriate evidence such as bat activity survey data. The Applicant should seek agreement from relevant consultees and provide a description of the approach taken in the ES, incorporating any relevant advice.</p>
3.1.2	Table 6-2, Table 6-5	Detailed terrestrial invertebrate surveys	<p>The Scoping Report proposes to scope out detailed terrestrial invertebrate surveys on the basis that areas of high habitat suitability are likely to be avoided by the Proposed Development which is located in predominantly arable land. It also explains that the requirement for such surveys will be reviewed following the completion of the Phase 1 habitat survey and desk study.</p> <p>The Inspectorate notes that neither the Potential Pipeline Offtake Facility Site at Immingham nor the Former TGT Site are situated on arable land.</p>

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
			<p>In the absence of the habitat survey and desk study information, and of evidence demonstrating clear agreement with relevant statutory bodies, the Inspectorate does not agree to scope this matter out at this stage but agrees that it may be appropriate to scope out detailed surveys once the results of these investigations are known. The ES should include an assessment of effects on terrestrial invertebrates, or the information referred to above to evidence that no likely significant effects would occur.</p>
3.1.3	Table 6-2, Table 6-5	Detailed surveys for reptile species	<p>The Scoping Report states that areas of high habitat suitability for reptiles are likely to be avoided by the Proposed Development meaning that detailed surveys are not likely to be required but that the need for such surveys will be reviewed following completion of the Phase 1 habitat survey and desk study.</p> <p>In the absence of this information, and of evidence demonstrating agreement with the relevant statutory bodies, the Inspectorate does not agree to scope out detailed assessment for reptiles at this stage but agrees with the approach set out. Accordingly the ES should include an assessment or the information referred to demonstrating the absence of a likely significant effect.</p>
3.1.4	Table 6-2, Table 6-5	Aquatic ecology – specific flora and fauna surveys	<p>The Scoping Report suggests that predicted temporary construction impacts will be adequately addressed through standard mitigation techniques, therefore specific aquatic flora and fauna surveys are unlikely to be required.</p> <p>In the absence of information such as river crossing methodologies and the mitigation techniques to be employed, the Inspectorate is not in a position to agree to scope these matters from the assessment. The Inspectorate accepts that as this information becomes known the scope of the assessment could be refined, however. Accordingly the ES should include an assessment of likely significant effects on</p>

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
			aquatic flora and fauna where these could occur, or the information referred to demonstrating that no likely significant effects will occur and detailing where agreement has been reached with the relevant consultation bodies.
3.1.5	Table 6-4 and Chapter 12 (Air Quality Chapter 12)	Air quality effects on sensitive ecological receptors	<p>Table 6-4 does not identify Nitrogen deposition or acid deposition as potential impacts which could affect sensitive ecological receptors, however these matters are not explicitly proposed as scoped out. It is noted that Chapter 12 of the Scoping Report (Air Quality) considers these potential impacts as a possibility and sets out the approach to modelling relevant emissions from construction traffic if detailed assessment is deemed necessary (see Table 3.7 below).</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, the potential for Nitrogen deposition and/or acid deposition to arise and result in effects on ecological receptors should be considered in the ES, and subject to assessment where a pathway for significant effects is identified.</p>

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.1.6	Table 6-1, Figure 6-1, Paragraph 6.2.7	Location of designated sites	The information in Table 6-1 does not appear to be consistent with the information in Figure 6-1 in terms of the proximity of the Proposed Development to the designated sites. Paragraph 6.2.7 provides more information however, it remains unclear if the Proposed Development lies within these designations. This must be clarified within the ES.
3.1.7	Para 6.2.13 to 6.2.15	Impacts to existing agricultural drainage and effects on habitats	The Scoping Report indicates a likely commitment to trenchless crossing of watercourses in the ES, but also describes the potential for direct impacts to grazing marsh where the proposed pipeline route crosses this habitat.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
			<p>The intention to assess impacts related to construction activities is set out, however, the Inspectorate advises that the ES should also explain whether significant effects could arise from impacts to existing agricultural drainage, including effects on habitats outside of agricultural land relating to hydrological changes or degradation of water quality.</p>
3.1.8	Para 6.3.7 to 6.3.9	Identification of functionally linked land and ornithological survey scope	<p>The justification in the Scoping Report for the selection of the functionally linked land described is lacking in detail. The Inspectorate would expect the ES to give a full description of how these areas have been identified, the levels of precaution applied to this process, and the outcomes of consultation and degree of agreement reached with key stakeholders. It is also advised that the scope and methodology of the ornithological surveys is discussed with the relevant consultees and agreed where possible.</p>
3.1.9	Table 6-2	Great crested newts - information to support the assessment of effects	<p>The Scoping Report states that the presence/absence surveys proposed in Table 6-2 will be sufficient to support an application for a traditional European Protected Species Mitigation licence or a licence through the Natural England District Level Licensing (DLL) scheme. It also sets out the circumstances where populations size class assessment may be undertaken to inform the assessment of effects.</p> <p>The Inspectorate understands that the DLL approach includes strategic area assessment and the identification of risk zones and strategic opportunity area maps. The ES should include information to demonstrate whether the Proposed Development is located within a risk zone for GCN. If the Applicant enters into the DLL scheme, NE will undertake an impact assessment and inform the Applicant whether their scheme is within one of the amber risk zones and therefore whether the Proposed Development is likely to have a significant effect on GCN. The outcome of this assessment will be documented on an Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment</p>

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
			Certificate (IACPC). The IACPC can be used to provide additional detail to inform the findings in the ES, including information on the Proposed Development's impact on GCN and the appropriate compensation required.
3.1.10	NA	Confidential Annexes	Public bodies have a responsibility to avoid releasing environmental information that could bring about harm to sensitive or vulnerable ecological features. Specific survey and assessment data relating to the presence and locations of species such as badgers, rare birds and plants that could be subject to disturbance, damage, persecution, or commercial exploitation resulting from publication of the information, should be provided in the ES as a confidential annex. All other assessment information should be included in an ES chapter, as normal, with a placeholder explaining that a confidential annex has been submitted to the Inspectorate and may be made available subject to request.

3.2 Landscape and Visual

(Scoping Report Section 7)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.2.1	Table 7-7	Effects on landscape character during operation as a result of the introduction of the pipeline (operation)	<p>The Applicant proposes to scope out long term operational effects on landscape character as a result of the introduction of the pipeline. The Applicant states that the pipeline would be buried and would not affect landscape character. Therefore, operational phase effects associated with the pipeline would be scoped out of the LVIA.</p> <p>The Inspectorate considers that whilst in general the introduction of the pipeline is unlikely to give rise to significant long-term effects on landscape character during operation of the Proposed Development, it is unclear whether any easement required would result in permanent landscape changes and the potential for such effects should be considered. The ES should also assess the potential for significant short-term effects during the beginning of the operational phase, as proposed reinstatement measures mature along the pipeline route.</p>
3.2.2	Table 7-7	Effects on visual amenity during operation as a result of the introduction of the pipeline	<p>The Applicant intends to scope out long term operational effects on visual amenity as a result of the introduction of the pipeline. The Applicant states that the pipeline would be buried and would not impact visual amenity. Therefore, operational phase effects associated with the pipeline would be scoped out of the LVIA.</p> <p>The Inspectorate considers that whilst generally the introduction of the pipeline is unlikely to give rise to significant long-term effects on visual amenity during operation of the Proposed Development, it is unclear whether any easement required would result in permanent changes to visual amenity and the potential for such effects should be considered. The ES should also assess the potential for significant</p>

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
			short term effects during operation as proposed hedgerow and other vegetation mitigation matures along the pipeline route.
3.2.3	Table 7-7	Effects on landscape character and visual amenity during decommissioning of the Pipeline Offtake Facility, shutdown valves and offshore pipeline tie-in and outlet	<p>The Applicant proposes to scope out effects on landscape character and visual amenity during decommissioning of the Pipeline Offtake Facility, shutdown valves and offshore pipeline tie-in and outlet. The Scoping Report states that the temporary and limited nature of the decommissioning of these features of the Proposed Development is not anticipated to give rise to any significant effects.</p> <p>It is noted that the specific decommissioning methodology is not known at this stage, however, the Scoping Report states that there are a number of ways the redundant pipeline could be dealt with, including being lifted and removed where appropriate.</p> <p>In the absence of more detailed information relating to the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development, the Inspectorate does not agree to scope these matters from the assessment. Therefore, the ES should include an assessment of this matter or provide information to demonstrate the absence of a likely significant effect.</p>

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.2.4	Paragraph 7.2.17	Viewpoint locations	The Applicant should make effort to agree the number and location of the viewpoints with relevant consultation bodies.

3.3 Historic Environment

(Scoping Report Section 8)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.3.1	Table 8-3	Effects during decommissioning	<p>The Applicant intends to scope out effects on all heritage assets during decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The Scoping Report states that decommissioning is unlikely to result in additional temporary or permanent impacts on heritage assets.</p> <p>In the absence of more detailed information relating to the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development, the Inspectorate does not agree to scope these matters from the assessment. Therefore, the ES should include an assessment of decommissioning effects on heritage assets or provide information to demonstrate the absence of any likely significant effects.</p>

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.3.2	Paragraph 2.15.19; Paragraph 8.4.1; Paragraphs 8.4.6 and 8.4.7.	Historic environment surveys	<p>The Scoping report states that a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) will be prepared to inform the archaeology and cultural heritage ES chapter and will also be used to "<i>confirm whether any additional survey work is required to better determine the nature, extent and origin of buried archaeological remains...within the construction footprint of the Proposed Development</i>".</p> <p>As noted in Paragraph 2.15.19, mechanical excavators will be used to dig the pipeline trench down to a minimum depth of 1.8 metres and as the extent of archaeological remains is unknown at this stage. The Inspectorate is of the opinion that should the DBA identify the need for further investigation, such as geophysical survey, hand auger survey, monitoring of geotechnical ground investigations and / or trial</p>

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
			trenching, effort should be made to agree the scope of such activities with the relevant local authority archaeologists.
3.3.3	Paragraphs 8.4.2 and 8.4.3	Study Area	<p>The Scoping Report states that a general study area of 1 km from the Scoping Boundary for non-designated assets and 2 km for designated assets will be used to collect detailed information on the cultural heritage baseline to be used in the assessment. However, Paragraph 8.4.3 notes that a wider study area may be used to identify assets whose setting may change as a result of the construction and / or operation of the Proposed Development and this will be informed by the site walkover, setting assessment, and the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).</p> <p>The study area applied in the ES to assess the potential effects to the setting of all designated heritage assets should also be discussed with the relevant stakeholders, in particular the Local Planning Authority experts, to ensure it is appropriate to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.</p>
3.3.4	Section 8.6	Potential effects during construction	Physical impacts to buried archaeological assets could include compaction during construction, which is not explicitly identified in the Scoping Report. The ES should consider the potential for construction works to give rise to likely significant effects from compaction.

3.4 Geology and Hydrogeology

(Scoping Report Section 9)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.4.1	Section 9.6	Assessment of radiation.	The Inspectorate accepts that, based on the nature of the Proposed Development, significant effects from radiation emissions are unlikely and agrees that this can be scoped out of the ES.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.4.2	Paragraph 9.2.12	Water Framework Directive (WFD) groundwater bodies	The Scoping Report identifies two WFD groundwater bodies. The ES should address any potential for impacts on these features to impact on surface water receptors, and the implications for the requirements of the WFD. Cross reference to the proposed Water Environment chapter of the ES and any separate WFD assessment produced should be provided where necessary.
3.4.3	Table 9-5	Location of brownfield sites	Table 9-5 states that " <i>According to North Lincolnshire Council data there are no brownfield sites within 500m of the Scoping Boundary</i> ". It is not clear what definition is used to define Brownfield sites. In the case that this specifically refers to sites designated under part II(a) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Inspectorate considers that the potential exists for non-designated brownfield sites, or other areas subject to contamination of land or controlled waters, to exist within the study area. The ES should consider the potential effects to and from all possible sources of contamination identified within the baseline data.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.4.4	Paragraph 9.5.2	Construction phase effects	<p>Bullet points 2, 3 and 4 of section 9.5.2 relate to the potential effects on soil quality including substructure damage, compaction and waterlogging. Bullet point 8 relates to the possibility of encountering Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).</p> <p>The Inspectorate considers that overlap exists for these matters with other environmental aspect assessments, namely Agriculture and Soils, Water Environment, and Major Accidents and Disasters. The ES should explain the matters to be addressed in each of these chapters and clearly set out where these matters interact.</p>
3.4.5	Paragraph 9.5.3	Effects on foundations and the main pipeline construction	<p>Paragraph 9.5.3 notes that there is the potential for aggressive ground conditions to pose a physical risk to the pipeline and the foundations of any structures, however no further details of assessment are provided. The ES should assess any likely significant effects from physical damage to the pipeline from aggressive ground conditions (or other sources such as accidental damage from other parties during future works), and set out any proposed mitigation where required.</p>
3.4.6	Paragraph 9.5.4	Decommissioning effects	<p>It is noted that the specific decommissioning methodology is not known at this stage, including whether or not the pipeline could be removed. Given this, the Inspectorate considers that the identified potential effects from the construction phase could all be relevant to the decommissioning phase considering the likelihood that working methods would be similar.</p> <p>The ES should assess all possible likely significant effects during the decommissioning phase.</p>

3.5 Agriculture and Soils

(Scoping Report Section 10)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.5.1	Paragraph 10.7.3	Operational effects on agriculture and soils (including loss of BMV land)	Based on the nature of the Proposed Development, the Inspectorate considers that significant effects on agriculture and soils are unlikely during operation and agrees that the effects of the operational phase on agriculture and soils can be scoped out of the ES.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.5.2	n/a	n/a	No other comments

3.6 Water Environment

(Scoping Report Section 11)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.6.1	Paragraph 11.8.10, Table 11-13	Hydraulic Modelling (pipeline component)	The Inspectorate has considered the information provided and considers that Hydraulic Modelling can be scoped out of the assessment in relation to the buried pipeline. It is noted that assessment of flood risk in relation to the other components of the Proposed Development is to be included in the ES. The approach to this assessment should be discussed with the relevant stakeholders and agreement sought on the methodology applied.
3.6.2	Paragraph 11.8.10, Table 11-13	Foul drainage and Potable water Supplies	The Inspectorate considers that matters relating to Foul Drainage and Potable Water supplies should be assessed in the ES, where significant effects may arise as a result of the Proposed Development. The Inspectorate advises that advice is sought from the relevant consultees, in particular Anglian Water, to establish the likely risks in these regards.
3.6.3	Section 11.6, Table 11-13	Potential effects	In addition to the identified matters Proposed to be assessed, the ES should include an assessment of the likely significant effects of artesian groundwater conditions, and the presence of unique groundwater features (e.g. blow wells, chalk streams and springs), where these could occur.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.6.4	Paragraph 11.2.15	Presence of Ordinary Watercourses	The Scoping Report states that there are likely to be over 100 ordinary watercourses within 500m of the scoping boundary,

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
			<p>including streams, drainage dykes, field drains and artificial waterbodies.</p> <p>The ES should provide information on potential likely significant effects on or associated with ordinary watercourses, in particular where they are hydrologically linked to main rivers.</p>

3.7 Air Quality

(Scoping Report Section 12)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.7.1	Paragraph 12.4.1, Paragraph 12.6.7	Air quality survey and detailed assessment	<p>The Scoping Report states that based on similar projects and known Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) locations, detailed assessment of construction vehicle impacts is unlikely to be required. Detailed assessment is proposed to be scoped out unless modelling of construction phase vehicle movements is identified as required through consultation, or through further information becoming available regarding construction traffic and routing.</p> <p>Based on the scale and nature of the proposals, and given the information provided in the Scoping Report on the receiving environment and the screening criteria applied, the Inspectorate is content with this approach. The description of development provided in the ES should set out the anticipated vehicle movements in construction to demonstrate that relevant thresholds for further assessment would not be exceeded. The Inspectorate also advises that the rationale and justification for the approach taken is fully explained in the ES.</p>
3.7.2	Paragraph 12.7.9 , Table 12-7	Air quality effects during operation and decommissioning	<p>The rationale provided in the Scoping Report in relation to scoping these matters out is essentially the same as the rationale for scoping out the need for detailed assessment of air quality effects during construction, ie that given the nature of the Proposed Development the screening criteria provided in Table 12-7 will not be met/exceeded.</p> <p>The Inspectorate has considered the information provided, and accepts this approach, however, advises that a periodic review is made as further information becomes available about the Proposed</p>

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
			Development and in response to the outcomes of consultation with stakeholders. The ES should include account of the approach taken, including all relevant supporting evidence of the absence of a pathway(s) for likely significant effects to occur

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.7.3	Paragraph 12.3.5, 12.7.8	Sensitive ecological receptors	Paragraph 12.6.5 of the Scoping Report states that there are no sensitive statutory ecological receptors within 50m of the scoping boundary, however this does not accord with Figure 12-1 which indicates that the scoping boundary at the coast lies within some of the designated sites depicted. This must be clarified in the ES and if necessary, the relevant air quality information (as identified in the Scoping Report should be applied to an assessment of effects on ecological receptors (see Table 3.1 above).

3.8 Noise and Vibration

(Scoping Report Section 13)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.8.1	Paragraph 13.3.7	Ambient vibration monitoring	Given the nature of the scoping area and the information provided in the Scoping Report regarding likely vibration impacts, the Inspectorate agrees with the proposed approach to assess construction vibration on absolute levels.
3.8.2	Paragraph 13.4.5, Table 13-1	Noise impacts from operational road traffic	<p>The Inspectorate has considered the information provided, and accepts that significant effects are unlikely given the likely scale of operational traffic, however limited information on noise sensitive receptors that could be affected is provided in the Scoping Report.</p> <p>The Inspectorate advises that the ES should include the information on noise sensitive receptors used to establish that likely significant effects can be excluded, and demonstrate where this has been informed by the outcomes of consultation with stakeholders.</p>
3.8.3	Paragraph 13.4.8, Paragraph 13.5.5, Table 13-1	Vibration impacts from operational activities	<p>In the absence of information on the likely vibration generated by operational activities, in particular the operation of equipment at Immingham, the offshore tie-in and outlet, and shutdown valves associated with the Proposed Development, the Inspectorate is not in a position to agree to scope operational vibration from the assessment.</p> <p>Accordingly the ES should include an assessment, or provide the relevant information, supported by advice from the relevant consultation bodies, to establish the absence of likely significant effects.</p>

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.8.4	Paragraph 13.5.4, Table 13-1	Operational noise from the new pipeline	The Inspectorate has considered the information provided and agrees that significant effects are unlikely and that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.8.5	Paragraph 13.3.2	Noise monitoring	<p>The Scoping Report describes the intention to undertake long-term unattended measurements at the Pipeline Offtake Facility at Immingham, the offshore pipeline tie-in and outlet at the former TCT Site and at selected shutdown valves along the pipeline. Short-term unattended measurements are proposed at selected locations along the pipeline route.</p> <p>The ES should contain detailed monitoring reports providing the data required by BS7445-1:2003.</p>
3.8.6	Paragraph 13.6.1	Mitigation and control measures	The Inspectorate welcomes the intention to describe mitigation and control measures in the ES, and advises that the ES clearly describes the efficacy of these measures in terms of the residual effects following their implementation. Where applicable, the ES should include an assessment of any environmental effects generated by the presence of noise mitigation measures e.g. the visual effects of noise attenuation measures.

3.9 Traffic and Transport

(Scoping Report Section 14)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.9.1	Paragraph 14.7.3, Table 14-4	Impacts from operational traffic (including traffic and transport effects, severance, pedestrian delay, pedestrian amenity, fear and intimidation, and accidents and safety)	<p>The Inspectorate has considered the information provided, and accepts that significant effects are unlikely given the likely scale of operational traffic.</p> <p>The Inspectorate advises that the ES should include the information used to establish that likely significant effects can be excluded, and demonstrate where this has been informed by the outcomes of consultation with stakeholders.</p>

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.9.2	Paragraph 14.4.14	Base traffic flows growth	The Scoping Report states that base traffic flows will be 'growthed' to the identified peak year of construction using adjusted model growth factors. It is not explained how traffic changes in the study area due to other development during the construction period will be accounted for. This should be explained in the ES.
3.9.3	Paragraph 14.2.7, Paragraph 14.4.12	Traffic generation at compounds and construction staff sites	The Scoping Report describes the use of a gravity model to determine construction worker trip generation and the distribution of construction traffic onto the local highway network to calculate resultant effects. Limited information is provided on the methods applied or likely assumptions to be made as part of these calculations. This information should be provided in the ES, and evidence provided demonstrating how the outcomes of consultation with the relevant stakeholders has been taken into account.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.9.4	Paragraph 14.4.11	Duration of effects	The Inspectorate advises that the duration of effects are defined in the ES in addition to their description as permanent or temporary effects, given the likely extensive timescales of 'temporary' construction effects. If terms such as 'short-term' or 'long-term' are used the duration of these should be defined.
3.9.5	Paragraph 14.4.15	Transport assessment	It will be essential that the key information from the Transport Assessment on which the assessments in the ES rely is clearly described in the ES, and that the assumptions made with regard to the worst-case scenario applied in each case are set out.

3.10 Socio-economics

(Scoping Report Section 15)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.10.1	Paragraphs 15.5.11 and 15.5.12 Table 15-2	Socio-economic effects on employment, economic growth and training during operation	<p>The Scoping Report states that the potential for the creation of training opportunities is considered to be limited based on the scale of the operational employment generated as a result of the Proposed Development. Therefore, all effects on employment, economic growth and training during operation of the Proposed Development have been scoped out of the ES.</p> <p>The Inspectorate is content for these matters to be scoped out of the ES as the operation of the Proposed Development is unlikely to result in significant effects on employment, economic growth and training.</p>
3.10.2	Paragraph 15.5.13 Table 15-2	Socio-economic effects on recreational routes and Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) during operation	<p>The Scoping Report states that operation of the pipeline and associated above ground infrastructure would not lead to any potential impacts in terms of PRoWs, National Cycle Network (NCN) or other recreational routes.</p> <p>The Inspectorate is content with this approach. However, the ES should include an assessment of the potential operational effects as a result of permanently redirecting any recreational routes of PRoWs during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, where significant effects could occur.</p>
3.10.3	Paragraph 15.5.14 and 15.5.16 Table 15-2	Socio-economic effects on 'community severance' and 'development land' during operation	<p>The Scoping Report states that impacts to community severance and development land during construction of the Proposed Development would not be anticipated to extend into the operational phase. Therefore, effects on community severance and development land have been scoped out of the ES.</p>

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
			The Inspectorate is content for these matters to be scoped out of the ES as the operation of the Proposed Development is unlikely to result in significant effects on community severance and development land.
3.10.4	Paragraph 15.5.15 Table 15-2	Effects on private assets during operation of the pipeline	<p>The Applicant intends to scope out effects on private assets during operation of the pipeline as it would be buried and would have no effect on private assets.</p> <p>The Inspectorate is content for this matter to be scoped out of the ES as the operation of the pipeline is unlikely to result in significant effects on private assets.</p>

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.10.5	Table 15-2	Decommissioning effects	<p>The effects of decommissioning of the Proposed Development have not been considered for recreational routes and PRowS, community severance, private assets or development land.</p> <p>It is noted that the specific decommissioning methodology is not known at this stage. However, in the absence of more detailed information relating to the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development, the Inspectorate is not in a position to agree to scope these matters from the assessment. Therefore, the ES should include an assessment of decommissioning effects on socio-economic elements or provide information to identify or demonstrate the absence of any likely significant effects.</p>

3.11 Health and Wellbeing

(Scoping Report Section 16)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.11.1	n/a	n/a	No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.11.2	n/a	Assessment of effects - methodology	The Applicant should make effort to agree the approach to the assessment of human health effects with the relevant stakeholders, in particular the UK Health Security Agency and local public health teams, to ensure it is appropriate to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.
3.11.3	n/a	Public Right of Way (PRoW) - health impacts	The ES should consider the potential health impacts caused by the permanent loss or change to formal PRoWs and accessible open space as a result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

3.12 Materials and Waste

(Scoping Report Section 17)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.12.1	Paragraph 17.3.12 / Table 17-16	<p>Changes and direct impacts to safeguarded mineral sites</p> <p>Changes and direct impacts to safeguarded allocated waste sites</p>	<p>Paragraph 17.2.14 states that the Scoping Boundary does not pass through any other Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs), however Chapter 9, Paragraph 9.2.10 states that no information is available for Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), and Table 17-16 states that the Proposed Development passes through an MSA. In its scoping response, LCC has indicated that this information is available and that this can be supplied to the Applicant.</p> <p>Additionally, in its scoping response, the Environment Agency have identified several waste sites in the surrounding area which are not included within the Scoping Report and the Inspectorate highlights the need for the ES to identify whether these are safeguarded sites.</p> <p>It is also noted that the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan is currently being updated and will require consideration if published during the preparation of the ES.</p> <p>The Inspectorate therefore considers that the impacts on mineral safeguarding areas, and safeguarded allocated waste sites, should be assessed in the ES.</p>
3.12.2	Table 17-16	<p>Aspects proposed to scope out:</p> <p>Changes in demand for materials during operation and decommissioning;</p>	<p>The Inspectorate is in agreement that these matters can be scoped out of the ES as significant effects are unlikely to arise.</p>

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
		<p>Changes in available landfill capacity during operation and decommissioning;</p> <p>Waste arising from construction components during extraction/processing/manufacture;</p>	
3.12.3	Table 17-16	Other environmental effects from waste	The Inspectorate accepts that the effects referred to can be appropriately addressed in other aspect chapters eg Air Quality, and as such this topic is not required to be assessed within the material assets and waste chapter.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.12.4	n/a	n/a	No other comments

3.13 Climate Change

(Scoping Report Section 18)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.13.1	Table 18-7 and Table 18-14	In Combination Climate change	The Inspectorate accepts the reasoning presented and agrees that an assessment of 'in combination climate change' as described in the Scoping Report (the combination of future climate conditions and the Proposed Development) can be scoped out of the ES.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.13.2	Table 18-8	Parameters to scope into the climate change resilience review	The information provided within Table 18-8, in relation to the Proposed Development's vulnerability to climatological and meteorological events, should be reviewed alongside the information in Table 20-3 (Major Accidents and Disasters) to ensure consistency in the ES's approach where these matters overlap.

3.14 Cumulative Effects

(Scoping Report Section 19)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.14.1	n/a	n/a	No matters have been proposed to be scoped out of the assessment.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.14.2	Paragraph 19.3.4	Zone of Influence	The Scoping Report does not explain the reasoning behind the application of a 250m zone of influence at this preliminary review stage, and it is not clear how this aligns with the other scoping zones of influence applied in the technical chapters of the Scoping Report. The zone of influence applied should be fully justified in the ES.
3.14.3	Paragraph 19.3.7	Long list of other development	The Inspectorate understands from the information provided that the long list will be updated and revised as consultation with stakeholders is undertaken and the ES is prepared. The ES should identify a 'cut-off' date with respect to this process so that the currency of it can be understood.
3.14.4	Paragraph 19.4.2	Interaction with wider V Net Zero Transportation and System	The 'bridging document' should be submitted as part of the ES, and will be an important document to ensure that the key findings are brought into the cumulative effects assessment where applicable, following the methodology for assessment described in the ES.

3.15 Major Accidents and Disasters

(Scoping Report Section 20)

ID	Ref	Applicant's proposed matters to scope out	Inspectorate's comments
3.15.1	Table 20-3	Landslides	The Inspectorate notes that Table 20-3 has the options for 'scoped in' and 'scoped out' both ticked. Referring to Appendix H, it is assumed for the purposes of this Opinion that landslides are to be scoped in.
3.15.2	Table 20-3	Other matters proposed to be scoped out: Earthquakes, volcanic activity; tsunamis; pluvial flooding; groundwater flooding; avalanches; cyclones/ hurricanes/ typhoons/ storms/ gales; thunderstorms; extreme temperatures; droughts; severe space weather; fog; wildfires; poor air quality; public demonstrations; widespread damage to societies and economies; the need for largescale humanitarian assistance.	Given the information provided the Inspectorate is in agreement that these matters can be scoped out of the ES as significant effects are unlikely.

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
3.15.3	Paragraph 20.2.22	Survey data	The Scoping Report indicates that the baseline will be established utilising existing datasets from other aspect chapters, rather than specific surveys, however Chapter 2 Section 2.14.1 refers to a fracture assessment, integrity assessment, and CO2 corrosion assessment. The Inspectorate considers that all available baseline

ID	Ref	Description	Inspectorate's comments
			data including surveys (where relevant to the Proposed Development) should be used to inform the assessment of major accidents and disasters.

APPENDIX 1: CONSULTATION BODIES FORMALLY CONSULTED

TABLE A1: PRESCRIBED CONSULTATION BODIES¹

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION	ORGANISATION
The Health and Safety Executive	Health and Safety Executive
The National Health Service Commissioning Board	NHS England
The relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	NHS Lincolnshire CCG
	NHS North East Lincolnshire CCG
	NHS North Lincolnshire CCG
Natural England	Natural England
The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England	Historic England
The relevant fire and rescue authority	Humberside Fire and Rescue Service
	Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service
The relevant police and crime commissioner	Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner
	Lincolnshire Police and Crime Commissioner
The relevant parish council(s)	Alvingham Parish Council
	Ashby-cum-Fenby Parish Council
	Barnoldby-le-Beck Parish Council
	Covenham Parish Council
	Fulstow Parish Council
	Gayton Le Marsh Parish Council

¹ Schedule 1 of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (the 'APFP Regulations')

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION	ORGANISATION
	Great and Little Carlton Parish Council
	Grimoldby and Manby Parish Council
	Habrough Parish Council
	Healing Parish Council
	Immingham Town Council
	Irby Upon Humber Parish
	Laceby Parish Council
	Ludborough Parish Council
	Mablethorpe and Sutton Town Council
	North Cockerington Parish Council
	North Thoresby, Waithe and Grainsby Parish Council
	Saltfleetby Parish Council
	South Cockerington Parish Council
	South Killingholme Parish Council
	Stallingborough Parish Council
	Theddlethorpe All Saints and St Helens Parish Council
	Utterby Parish Council
The Environment Agency	The Environment Agency
The Maritime and Coastguard Agency	Maritime & Coastguard Agency
The Maritime and Coastguard Agency - Regional Office	The Maritime and Coastguard Agency - Hull Marine Office
The Marine Management Organisation	Marine Management Organisation (MMO)
The Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority
The Relevant Highways Authority	North East Lincolnshire Council

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION	ORGANISATION
	North Lincolnshire Council
	Lincolnshire County Council
The relevant strategic highways company	National Highways
The Coal Authority	The Coal Authority
The relevant internal drainage board	South Holderness Internal Drainage Board
	Lindsey Marsh Drainage Board
	North East Lindsey Drainage Board
Trinity House	Trinity House
UK Health Security Agency	UK Health Security Agency
The Crown Estate Commissioners	The Crown Estate
The Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission
The Secretary of State for Defence	Ministry of Defence

TABLE A2: RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS²

STATUTORY UNDERTAKER	ORGANISATION
The relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	NHS Lincolnshire CCG
	NHS North East Lincolnshire CCG
	NHS North Lincolnshire CCG
The National Health Service Commissioning Board	NHS England
The relevant NHS Trust	Yorkshire and Humber Ambulance Service NHS Trust

² 'Statutory Undertaker' is defined in the APFP Regulations as having the same meaning as in Section 127 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA2008)

STATUTORY UNDERTAKER	ORGANISATION
	East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust
Railways	Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd
	Highways England Historical Railways Estate
Dock and Harbour authority	Port of Immingham - Associated British Ports
	Humber Sea Terminal
Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority
Licence Holder (Chapter 1 Of Part 1 Of Transport Act 2000)	NATS En-Route Safeguarding
Universal Service Provider	Royal Mail Group
Homes and Communities Agency	Homes England
The relevant Environment Agency	The Environment Agency
The relevant water and sewage undertaker	Anglian Water
The relevant public gas transporter	Cadent Gas Limited
	Last Mile Gas Ltd
	Energy Assets Pipelines Limited
	ES Pipelines Ltd
	ESP Networks Ltd
	ESP Pipelines Ltd
	ESP Connections Ltd
	Fulcrum Pipelines Limited
	Harlaxton Gas Networks Limited
	GTC Pipelines Limited
	Independent Pipelines Limited

STATUTORY UNDERTAKER	ORGANISATION
	Indigo Pipelines Limited
	Leep Gas Networks Limited
	Murphy Gas Networks limited
	Quadrant Pipelines Limited
	Squire Energy Limited
	National Grid Gas Plc
	Scotland Gas Networks Plc
	Southern Gas Networks Plc
	Saltfleetby Energy Limited
The relevant electricity generator with CPO Powers	VPI Immingham LLP
The relevant electricity distributor with CPO Powers	Eclipse Power Network Limited
	Energy Assets Networks Limited
	ESP Electricity Limited
	Forbury Assets Limited
	Fulcrum Electricity Assets Limited
	Harlaxton Energy Networks Limited
	Independent Power Networks Limited
	Indigo Power Limited
	Last Mile Electricity Ltd
	Leep Electricity Networks Limited
	Murphy Power Distribution Limited
	The Electricity Network Company Limited
	UK Power Distribution Limited
Utility Assets Limited	

STATUTORY UNDERTAKER	ORGANISATION
	Vattenfall Networks Limited
	Northern Powergrid (Northeast) Limited
	Western Power Distribution (East Midlands) plc
The relevant electricity transmitter with CPO Powers	Diamond Transmission Partners Hornsea One Limited
	National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc
	National Grid Electricity System Operator Limited
The relevant electricity interconnector with CPO Powers	National Grid Viking Link Limited

TABLE A3: SECTION 43 LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 42(1)(B))³

LOCAL AUTHORITY ⁴
Bassetlaw District Council
Boston Borough Council
Cambridgeshire County Council
City of Lincoln Council
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
East Lindsey District Council
East Riding of Yorkshire Council
Leicestershire County Council
Lincolnshire County Council
Newark and Sherwood District Council

³ Sections 43 and 42(B) of the PA2008

⁴ As defined in Section 43(3) of the PA2008

LOCAL AUTHORITY⁴
Norfolk County Council
North East Lincolnshire Council
North Kesteven District Council
North Lincolnshire Council
North Northamptonshire Council (East Northants Office)
Nottinghamshire County Council
Peterborough City Council
Rutland County Council
West Lindsey District Council

TABLE A4: NON-PRESCRIBED CONSULTATION BODIES

ORGANISATION
Royal National Lifeboat Institution

APPENDIX 2: RESPONDENTS TO CONSULTATION AND COPIES OF REPLIES

CONSULTATION BODIES WHO REPLIED BY THE STATUTORY DEADLINE:
Anglian Water
Boston Borough Council
The Coal Authority
East Lindsey District Council
East Riding of Yorkshire Council
The Environment Agency
Historic England
Lincolnshire County Council
Mablethorpe and Sutton Town Council
Maritime & Coastguard Agency
Ministry of Defence
National Grid Electricity System Operator Limited
National Grid Gas Plc
NATS En-Route Safeguarding
Newark and Sherwood District Council
NHS Lincolnshire CCG
Norfolk County Council
North East Lincolnshire Council
North East Lindsey Drainage Board
North Kesteven District Council
North Lincolnshire Council
North Northamptonshire Council (East Northants Office)

Nottinghamshire County Council
Peterborough City Council
Royal Mail Group
Rutland County Council
Theddlethorpe All Saints and St Helens Parish Council
United Kingdom Health Security Agency
West Lindsey District Council

Chapman, Gary

From: Darl Sweetland <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 25 April 2022 21:35
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: RE: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation
Attachments: Anglian Water - Scoping response - 250422 ds.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: Green Category

Dear Jack and PINS V Net Zero Pipeline team

Please find attached Anglian Water's response to the applicant's request for a Scoping Opinion.



Darl Sweetland DMS, MRTPI
Spatial Planning Manager

Mobile: [REDACTED]

Web: www.anglianwater.co.uk
Pronounced: dahl-sweetlund (he/him)

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

Our Purpose
To bring environmental and social prosperity to the region we serve through our commitment to **love every drop.**



Anglian Water Services

Thorpe Wood House
Thorpe Wood
Peterborough
PE3 6WT

Gail Boyle
Senior EIA and Land Rights Advisor
The Planning Inspectorate

www.anglianwater.co.uk
Our ref ScpR.VNZP.NSIP.22.ds

vnetzeropipeline@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

25 April 2022

Dear Gail

V-Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Report consultation

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the scoping report for the above project which is within North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire and East Lindsey and West Lindsey administrative areas.

Anglian Water is the appointed water and sewerage undertaker for the site shown on Figure 1.2. The following response is submitted on behalf of Anglian Water in its statutory capacity and relates to potable water and water assets along with wastewater and water recycling assets. We agree with principles of early engagement set out in 5.1.4. Anglian Water is not listed as one of stakeholders who has been engaged by the project to date (5.3.2). We note (5.5.2) that non-statutory consultation is ongoing. We would consider that Anglian Water is correctly included on the list of consultees in 11.4.10.

Engagement, the draft DCO Order and assisting the applicant

Anglian Water would welcome the instigation of discussions with Chrysaor Production (U.K) Limited as the prospective applicant prior to the project layout and initial design fix for the onshore infrastructure and to assist the applicant before the assessment of the project. Experience has shown that engagement and agreement is required between NSIP applicants and statutory undertakers well before submission of the draft DCO for examination. The intention to consult at the statutory consultation stage (5.5.2) would appear to be too late to inform design and may result in delays to the project. We would recommend discussion on the following issues:

1. The Draft DCO Order including protective provisions specifically to ensure Anglian Water's services are maintained for customers during construction
2. Requirement for potable and raw water supplies including for testing (2.15.24)
3. Requirement for wastewater services
4. Impact of development on Anglian Water's assets including water abstraction and the need for mitigation

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

5. Pre-construction surveys

We do not agree (11.8.10) that foul drainage and water supplies should be scoped out of the Assessment. The potential impact on water supplies and waste water infrastructure and services during construction or from maintenance works can be significant. Approach investigations, assessment and design amendments early in pre-application can remove this risk. Early and meaningful engagement can also reduce the number of issues required to be considered by the Examining Authority and other parties and so speed up the Examination process for all parties.

- **Anglian Water**

Anglian Water works to support the construction and operation of national infrastructure projects are conducted in accordance with the Water Industry Act 1991. We would expect that the Environmental Statement would include reference to existing water supply and water recycling infrastructure managed by Anglian Water and the provision of replacement infrastructure and the requirements for new infrastructure. Maps of Anglian Water's assets are available to view at the following address:

<http://www.digdat.co.uk/>

- **The Scheme – Existing infrastructure**

There are multiple existing Anglian Water assets including water mains within the site and water and wastewater infrastructure including water abstraction sites, water mains, rising mains and sewer pumping stations within or near the site or within roads which serve the site and the surrounding communities including Immingham, Grimsby, Louth and Mablethorpe and villages from Laceby to Manby. Anglian Water works with developers including those constructing projects under the 2008 Planning Act to ensure requests for alteration of sewers, wastewater and water supply infrastructure is planned to be undertaken with the minimum of disruption to the project and customers. We support the inclusion of water (11.7.1) including water infrastructure in the Construction Environment Management Plan and Water Management Plan. The CEMP and WMP should include steps to remove the risk of damage to Anglian Water assets from plant and machinery including haul roads (11.6.4)

Further advice on minimising and then relocating Anglian Water existing assets can be obtained from connections@anglianwater.co.uk

At page 136, 9.5.2 the report refers to groundwater and disturbance and pathways to sensitive surface and groundwater receptors including aquifers and abstractions. Anglian Water requests that where investigation work (9.5.7) identify risks through surface water and groundwater to water sources including abstractions that we are included in design and mitigation discussions with the Environment Agency. The report advises (9.7.2) that there are a number of Source Protection Zones within the site. We note that the summary (9.7.3) advises that during construction there are potential limited effects on human health and infrastructure.

Chapter 11 of the report considers Water Environment. We consider that in advance of the further investigation work referred to above the buffer zones (11.2.3 and 11.2.4) are appropriate. The exception to this is Covenham reservoir and Water Treatment Works operated by Anglian Water. The project should consider the potential impacts on Covenham with Anglian Water as well as with the Environment Agency (11.2.30)

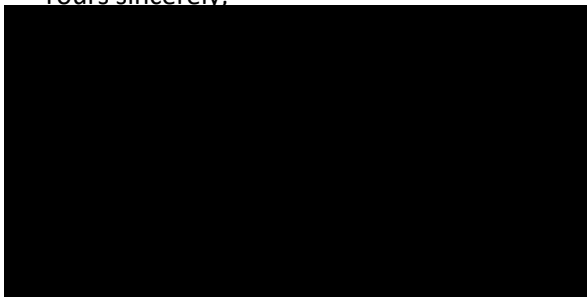
To minimise the carbon cost of the project the design and construction of the project should minimise and if possible, avoid the need to move the water supply and water recycling network. If this is not possible then Protective Provisions will be required to protect the supply of water and management of wastewater for local communities by Anglian Water.

We note that at the FRA (11.5.11) will consider risks of flooding including from sewers. Anglian Water supports the use of SuDS (11.7.10) to manage surface water runoff. Foul drainage is referred to 11.8.10 and with reference to 11.8.6 Anglian Water requests that the project confirms that all surface water will be managed using SuDS and not connected to the public sewer. That clarification by the project should include that no connection is required to the public sewer network for construction including site compounds and welfare facilities (2.15.11)

Anglian Water recommends that the Environmental Statement should include reference to identified impacts on water supply, the sewerage network and sewage treatment both during construction and operation. The applicant proposes to source potable water from Anglian Water, and we would welcome engagement of an connection and network options including the minimisation of embedded (capital) carbon in that infrastructure. Further advice on water and wastewater capacity and options – should they be required - can be obtained by contacting Anglian Water's Pre-Development Team planningliasion@anglianwater.co.uk).

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require clarification on the above response or during the pre- application to decision stages of the project.

Yours sincerely,



Darl Sweetland DMS MRTPI
Spatial Planning Manager

cc

Chapman, Gary

From: Birkwood, Lauren <[REDACTED]@boston.gov.uk>
Sent: 01 April 2022 08:52
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Cc: Gildersleeves, Mike; planning
Subject: RE: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

Good Morning

On behalf of Boston Borough Council, we have no comments to make.

Any further future correspondence/consultation would be welcomed.

Kind Regards, Lauren

Lauren Birkwood | Principal Planning Officer | **Boston Borough Council**
Direct Dial: [REDACTED] | Mobile Number: [REDACTED]
www.mybostonuk.com



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South & East Lincolnshire Councils Partnership

You should be aware that the above is my opinion only and is made without prejudice to any future decision made by Council. It relates only to Planning and does not cover any other acts or legislation.

Chapman, Gary

From: The Coal Authority-Planning <TheCoalAuthority-Planning@coal.gov.uk>
Sent: 07 April 2022 16:34
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

For the attention of Gail Boyle - Senior EIA and Land Rights Advisor

Dear Gail

Further to your notification of 30 March 2022 regarding the above project, I can confirm that having reviewed the Scoping Boundary (Figure 1-3 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report, March 2022) the project site lies outside the coalfield area and therefore we have no specific comment or observations to make.

In the spirit of efficiency of resources and proportionality, it will not be necessary for you to consult the Coal Authority at any future stages of the Project. This email can be used as evidence for the legal and procedural consultation requirements if considered necessary.

Kind regards

Deb Roberts



Deb Roberts *M.Sc. MRTPI*
Planning & Development Manager – Planning & Development Team

T: (b) (6)

M: (b) (6)

E: planningconsultation@coal.gov.uk

W: gov.uk/government/organisations/the-coal-authority

My pronouns are: she / her

How to pronounce my name (phonetic spelling): Deb Roh-berts

Making a better future for people and the environment in mining areas. Like us on [Facebook](#) or follow us on [Twitter](#) and [LinkedIn](#).

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For more information please visit <http://www.symanteccloud.com>

Your Reference: EN070008

Our Reference: N/180/00641/22

Contact: Miss L. Stuart

Ext: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED].gov.uk

Date: 26 April 2022

The Planning Inspectorate,
Environmental Services,
Temple Quay House,
2 The Square,
BRISTOL.
BS1 6PN

Dear Sirs,

APPLICANT: Chrysaor Production (UK) Ltd,
PROPOSAL: Environmental Impact Assessment (E.E.C. Directive 85/337/E.E.C. as amended by Council Directive 97/11E.C.) for a scoping opinion/consultation with respect to the V-Net Zero Pipeline.
LOCATION: IMMINGHAM TO GAS TERMINAL, MABLETHORPE ROAD, THEDDLETHORPE, MABLETHORPE, LN12 1NQ

The following comments are submitted in relation to the above consultation on the Scoping Report March 2022, Document Reference: 60668955_Doc_005a.

It is considered that the Environment Impact Assessment – Scoping Report, in general, identifies an acceptable scope for the Environmental Statement.

The list below sets out general comments and constraints that it would be advisable for the EIA to address:

- 1) Assess the location and potential impact on the District's aquifers and private borehole water supplies.
- 2) Impacts on Tourism including on seasonal traffic.
- 3) Compound and Construction traffic management – impacts on travel and congestion on the highway network, impacts on the highway surfaces from increased usage, visual and residential impacts of compounds and any other structures/development/plant/machinery etc.
- 4) Ensuring a robust and comprehensive consultation exercise is carried out that includes non-statutory consultees and local interest groups.
- 5) Please note that Strategic Policies 10 and 22 of the East Lindsey Local Plan are also relevant for 3.4.15.
- 6) Section 11, please note Lincolnshire County Council are the Lead Flood Authority for East Lindsey.
- 7) In Section 15 Socio-Economics several school in East Lindsey are listed, please note Tennyson High School in Mablethorpe has closed and has been demolished although there is a private school adjacent (Springwell Alternative Academy). Also there are primary schools in Fulstow, North Thoresby,

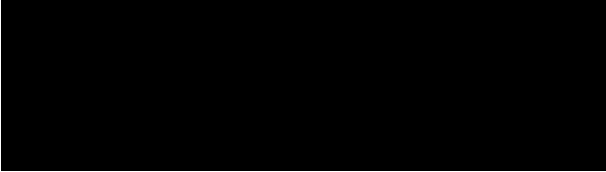
Grimoldby, North Cockerington and Theddlethorpe.

8) In table 8.1 in Section 8 - Historic Environment all designated heritage assets should be considered of high value to avoid double counting when considering the significance of effects.

9) In Section 19 Cumulative Effects other projects to consider are the Radioactive Waste Management (REM) proposal with the entry site for a nuclear storage facility at TGT. The applicant is also advised to further consult with ELDC, LCC and National Grid on emerging energy proposals.

East Lindsey District Council looks forward to actively working with you through this process, should you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact the case officer named above.

Yours faithfully,



Mike Gildersleeves
Assistant Director - Planning & Strategic Infrastructure

Chapman, Gary

From: Matthew M. Sunman <[REDACTED]@eastriding.gov.uk>
Sent: 04 April 2022 11:27
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Cc: Stephen Hunt
Subject: Re: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation
Attachments: EN070008 Letter to stat cons_Scoping & Reg 11 Notification.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

Good Morning

Thank you for your email and attached letter.

East Riding of Yorkshire Council note that the pipeline is on the southern side of the Humber Estuary in the administrative boundary of North East Lincolnshire and East Lindsey.

East Riding of Yorkshire Council has no comments to make.

Kind Regards

Matthew Sunman
Principal Planning Officer - Minerals and Waste

[REDACTED]
CertHE, MPhysGeog (Hons), MSc Urban and Regional Planning,
MRTPI

From: Stephen Hunt <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday, March 31, 2022 10:20 AM
To: Matthew M. Sunman <[REDACTED]uk>
Subject: Fw: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

Stephen Hunt MRTPI
Head of Planning and Development Management
Tel: [REDACTED]
Web: www.eastriding.gov.uk
Twitter: www.twitter.com/East_Riding
Facebook: www.facebook.com/eastridingcouncil



Your East Riding... where everyone matters



From: Planning <planning@eastriding.gov.uk>
Sent: Wednesday, March 30, 2022 4:21 PM
To: Stephen Hunt <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Andrew Wainwright <[REDACTED]>
Subject: FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

Laura Cawley
Planning Support Assistant
Tel: [REDACTED]
Web: www.eastriding.gov.uk



Chapman, Gary

From: Hewitson, Annette <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 20 April 2022 15:31
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: Application by Chyrsoar Production (U.K.) Limited for the V-Net Zero Pipeline (Ref: EN070008) - EIA Scoping Consultation
Attachments: 220420 EA reply to V Net Zero Pipeline Project EIA Scoping - EN070008.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached the Environment Agency's comments on the above mentioned consultation.

If I can be of any further assistance to you with this matter, please contact me using the details below.

Kind regards,
Annette

Annette Hewitson | Principal Planning Adviser
Lincolnshire & Northamptonshire Area
Environment Agency | Ceres House, Searby Road, Lincoln LN2 4DW



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Ms Gail Boyle
Senior EIA and Land Rights Advisor
Planning Inspectorate
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Our ref: AN/2022/132969/01-L01
Your ref: EN070008
Date: 20 April 2022

Dear Ms Boyle

53km underground pipeline for the transport of carbon dioxide to offshore storage in depleted gas reservoirs
Application by Chyrsoar Production (UK) Ltd for the V Net Zero Transportation and Storage Scheme, Immingham to southern North Sea

Thank you for referring the above application on 30 March 2022.

We have reviewed the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report, undertaken by AECOM (Document Reference: 60668955_Doc_005a, March 2022) and have the following comments to make on issues that fall within the Environment Agency's remit.

Chapter 6 Ecology & Biodiversity

We have no comments to make on this chapter and defer to Natural England for advice on these topics.

Chapter 9 Geology & Hydrogeology

Groundwater Quality & Resource Protection

Table 9-4 Other Hydrogeological Classifications contains several errors, which need to be corrected as follows:

- Section A: SPZ1 reference to Aylesbury is incorrect – this should be Aylesby.
- Section B: safeguard zone GWSGZ0283 is also present in this section.
- Section C and D: SPZ 2 Outer Protection Zone represents Tetney and Fulstow, not North Thoresby.
- Section D: Total Catchment SPZ – doesn't represent Covenham St Bartholomew but merged GW public water supply abstractions in the area.
- Sections A-C: NVZ of relevance to hydrogeology is the groundwater NVZ not surface water – G80 (Lincs Chalk). This has not been referenced.

Although protection designations have been identified in Table 9-4, there is no discussion as to how these will be used to target mitigation measures; we presume this will become more evident in the full EIA.

Section 9.5.8 states that more detailed hydrogeological risk assessments are to be undertaken for trenchless crossings or where dewatering is required. A dewatering scheme will be developed prior to construction in consultation with the Environment Agency. We welcome the confirmation that we will be consulted on all hydrogeological risk assessments, as suggested, particularly for trenchless crossings; every care should be taken to avoid reaching the underlying principal chalk aquifer bedrock to mitigate against potential impacts and issues with water resources, for example artesian flow.

There is no reference made to the 'Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection' or relevant [Groundwater Protection Position Statements](#), in particular section C. We recommend that this guidance should be followed.

Land Affected by contamination

There is little reference made to our [Land Contamination: Technical Guidance](#). We recommend that this guidance should be followed. Reference should also be made to British Standards BS 5930:1999 A2:2010 code of practice for site investigations and BS10175:2011 A1: 2013 Investigation of potentially contaminated sites – code of practice.

We welcome the confirmation that we will be consulted prior to any remedial strategy being put into place.

Several potentially contaminated sites have been identified, and there is the potential for heterogeneity in ground conditions. As such we would suggest that if, during development, contamination not previously identified is found to be present at the site then no further development (unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local planning authority) shall be carried out until the developer has submitted a remediation strategy (to the local planning authority) detailing how this unsuspected contamination shall be dealt with. We will ask for this to be made a Requirement within the Development Consent Order and to be a consultee to its discharge.

Chapter 11 Water Environment

Receptors or factors which need to be scoped in for consideration within Chapter 9 or 11 include:

- Groundwater resources – specifically licensed and deregulated supplies, data held by the Environment Agency, and private (unlicensed) water supplies registered with the local authorities. There is minimal reference to these and ensuring the development works do not interrupt any licenced water abstraction in the area is essential - they are key receptors; several private supplies appear to lie along the route itself.
- Artesian conditions – there is the potential for artesian groundwater flow if bedrock is penetrated; this should be considered as a potential risk.
- Unique groundwater features in the area – blow wells, chalk streams, springs.
- Groundwater quality – identifying the baseline conditions and specific protection measures.

The Construction and Environmental Management Plan when produced will be key to protection of groundwater, and we look forwarding to reviewing this in due course.

Dewatering

As identified throughout the document and in particular in section 11.7.4, dewatering operations may require abstraction licences unless an exemption applies. The developer should determine the [need for an abstraction licence](#) at an early stage. We advise early consideration be given to this, so that permitting timescales can be built

into the development programme so as not to cause delays. The applicant is advised to contact the Environment Agency on 03708 506 506 for further advice and to discuss the issues likely to be raised.

We recommend the developer should follow the [Hydrological Impact Appraisal for dewatering abstractions guidance](#).

The proposed development may need:

- a groundwater investigation consent (section 32/3 of the Water Resources Act 1991) to construct and test pump; and
- a full abstraction licence (Water Resources Act 1991) if the volume of groundwater abstracted is greater than 20 m³/day and abstraction will occur for longer than a period of six consecutive months.

Further guidance can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/water-management-abstract-or-impound-water#abstractions-that-need-a-licence>.

The requirement for an abstraction licence applies unless the activity is exempt under The Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017, as follows:

5. (1) The restriction on abstraction does not apply to an abstraction or series of abstractions of water carried out in the course of building or engineering works for the purpose of dewatering from a sump or excavation if—

*(a) the abstraction or series of abstractions are temporary and in any event carried out over a period of less than **six consecutive months** beginning with commencement of the first abstraction,*

(b) each abstraction does not cause or is not likely to cause damage to a conservation site or specific features in such a site,

(c) each abstraction does not cause or is not likely to cause damage to protected species, and

(d) either—

(i) the water abstracted is immediately discharged to a soakaway, or

(ii) the volume of water abstracted is less than 100 cubic metres of water per day and there is no intervening use of that water before discharge (but see paragraph (2)).

(2) Where the abstraction is undertaken within 500 metres of a conservation site or within 250 metres of a spring, well or borehole used to supply water for any lawful use, paragraph (1)(d)(ii) applies in respect of that abstraction as if the reference to 100 cubic metres of water per day were a reference to 50 cubic metres of water per day.

If the total programme exceeds 6 months then an abstraction licence will be required.

Water Quality Data

The applicant maybe interested in using Open WIMS data, which provides data on water quality measurements. Samples are taken at sampling points around England and can be from coastal or estuarine waters, rivers, lakes, ponds, canals or groundwaters. They are taken for a number of purposes including compliance assessment against discharge permits, investigation of pollution incidents or environmental monitoring. The archive provides data on measurements and samples dating from 2000.

Only complete samples, where all analyses have been completed, are included. Currently the dataset does not include all groundwater or third-party data. In addition, where measurement results are reported as text, we are currently unable to display the results due to size limitations. Examples where this may happen are for some location

data at default sampling sites and gas chromatography mass spectroscopy or metals scans. These results are available on request. Data may also be subject to change after publication.

Flood risk

We support the approach outlined in paragraph 11.5.9 that a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be undertaken to support the application, as sections of the project are within Flood Zone 3 'high probability' of flooding. The FRA should follow relevant guidance in national planning policy.

The FRA should consider all sources of flooding, which may include tidal, fluvial, ground water, drainage systems, reservoirs, canals and ordinary watercourses. The FRA should demonstrate that the proposal will be safe for the lifetime of the development, without increasing risk elsewhere and where possible reducing flood risk overall. The FRA should also provide evidence that appropriate mitigation measures including flood resilience techniques have been incorporated into the development.

The FRA should identify the vulnerability classification of the proposal, the expected lifetime of the development and whether or not the site (or parts of the development) needs to remain operational in a flood event. Paragraph 11.5.12 indicates the project is likely to be defined as Essential Infrastructure. Therefore, we recommend that all critical infrastructures should be located above the flood depths expected for the 0.1% (1 in 1000) scenario including climate change, appropriate to the lifetime of development.

The Environment Agency's fluvial data and tidal hazard mapping should be used to inform the FRA. Our hazard mapping shows the consequences should a breach or overtopping of the sea defences occur, including the likely flood depths, velocities and overall hazard that could impact the site over its lifetime.

Please note that under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, permission must be obtained from the Environment Agency for any proposed activities which will take place:

- in, over, under or within 8 metres of a main river (16 metres if tidal)
- on or within 8 metres of a flood defence structure or culvert (16 metres if tidal)
- on or within 16 metres of a sea defence
- within 16 metres of any main river, flood defence (including a remote defence) or culvert for quarrying or excavation
- in a flood plain more than 8 metres from the riverbank, culvert, or flood defence structure (16 metres if tidal) if planning permission has not already been granted for the works

For further guidance and advice please visit our website:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-activities-environmental-permits> or contact our local Partnership and Strategic Overview team in Lincoln by email at PSO_coastal@environment-agency.gov.uk.

We support the proposal that non-intrusive drilling techniques will be used for main river crossings.

Chapter 17 Materials & Waste

Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Paragraphs 17.2.12 and 13 discuss the material required and possible recycling rates for it based on WRAP. We have seen the installation of several long-distance pipelines

/cables in this area over the last three years. None of these installations have had a particularly good plan regarding the recycling of the haul road material (which has been 'virgin' in all cases). Problems have included lack of forethought regarding environmental permits, contamination by geotextile material, waste sites not being able to receive the material as classified etc. We, therefore, strongly urge the applicant to ensure there is a good plan for the material recycling once the project is finished, and ideally large-scale use of recycled aggregate for haul roads and yards.

Safeguarded Waste Facilities

Table 17-4 (under paragraph 17.2.17) lists just one Safeguarded Waste Facility. There are other facilities as follows:

- JA Young Plastics, site is less than 100m from the corridor (one access road runs through the corridor);
- Donald Ward, two sites (one permitted and one exempt permit application currently under consideration), one is 100m from the corridor;
- SAR Metals Recycling Ltd, 2 sites, one is 500m from the corridor;
- SAR Recycling Ltd, approximately 1km from the corridor;
- ENVA Battery Recycling Ltd, 1km from the corridor;
- Clarkson's, approximately 1.5km from the corridor.

Historic Landfill Sites

Paragraph 17.2.25 lists two historic landfills. We hold a record of two sites within the scoping boundary:

- Killingholme Refinery (TA1697416252 & TA1708716047) two sites - hazardous sludges from oil refining.

We also hold a record of three sites on the edge of the scoping boundary:

- Mill Lane, Immingham (TA1690215114) - industrial, commercial, and household waste;
- South of West Haven Way (TA1746416549) - Industrial waste;
- Aylesby, Cleethorpes (TA2003206752) – non-hazardous waste arising from the construction industry, factory solids and demolition waste.

However, we have been unable to find records relating to the site mentioned in paragraph 17.2.26 as "Os Field No 9000".

We strongly recommend that where possible the route should seek to avoid these landfill sites; where this would not be possible the applicant would need to consider remediation measures, alongside issues relating to landfill gas and contaminated ground.

Materials Management Plan

Paragraph 17.4.5. States that a Materials Management Plan (MMP) will be developed under CL:AIRE Definition of Waste. For clarity, the MMP must be written before the Definition of Waste: Code of Practice (DoWCoP) is submitted. Planning is key before this ('certainty of use'). The plan should include detailed contingencies, tracking systems and evidence of inspection.

Appendix G: A review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan is being undertaken and the applicant should ensure appropriate consideration is given to this, during the development of the project.

Chapter 19 Cumulative Effects

Table 19-1 identifies Hornsea Project Four Offshore Wind Farm as a development with the potential for inter-project impacts. The Hornsea Project Four development boundary lies entirely north of the Humber Estuary and the information under the 'approximate distance' column therefore appears incorrect.

Chapter 20 Major Accidents and Disasters

Major Accidents and Disasters

We note the various elements and events that Table 20.3. scopes in or out. We note that animal diseases are currently scoped out, but we would mention that there are a large number of poultry houses along the pipeline route and further consideration should be given as to whether or not Avian Flu is an issue that should be scoped in?

Further pre-application consultation

Should the applicant wish us to review any technical documents or want further advice to address the environmental issues, we can do this as part of our charged for service. Further engagement at the pre-application stage will speed up our formal response to their application and provide them with certainty as to what our response to the Development Consent Order application will be. It should also result in a better quality and more environmentally sensitive development. As part of our charged for service we will provide a dedicated project manager to act as a single point of contact to help resolve any problems. We currently charge £100 per hour, plus VAT. The terms and conditions of our charged for service are available [here](#).

Should you require any additional information, or wish to discuss these matters further, please do not hesitate to contact me on the number below.

Yours sincerely

Annette Hewitson
Principal Planning Adviser

Direct dial [REDACTED]

Direct e-mail [REDACTED]

Chapman, Gary

From: Allen, Tim <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 27 April 2022 20:44
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Cc: Midlands ePlanning
Subject: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation our ref PL00770666 - Historic England Advice

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

**Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and The Infrastructure Planning
(Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations)
– Regulations 10 and 11
Application by Chyrsoar Production (U.K.) Limited (the Applicant) for an
Order granting Development Consent for the V-Net Zero Pipeline (the
Proposed Development)**

Dear PINS

Thank you for consulting us on EIA scoping in respect of the above scheme.

Historic England Advice

We welcome the inclusion of heritage matters in the submitted scoping report and look forwards to ongoing discussions with the applicants in respect of both setting effects upon heritage assets and direct impacts upon archaeological remains.

We note the iterative approach to investigations set out in the report and will look forwards to early sight of the results of cartographic, geophysical survey, lidar and aerial photographic analysis and the results of the applicant's detailed consultation with Local Authority Archaeological Curators and Historic Environment Records and Portable Antiquities Scheme Records. It is highly likely that intrusive (trenched) investigations will be necessary in advance of determination.

The approach to setting assessment should we advise follow the structured approach set out in our GPA3 Setting of Heritage Assets, the distance of search should be adaptive to the significance and sensitivity of the assets which the scheme interacts and the materiality of the works proposed, in particular in the case designed landscapes. Views across particularly sensitive landscape zones such as those where multiple assets such as church spires articulate with a common topographic space may require particular consideration both in terms of fixed point and kinetic views. Where pipelines bisect features such as parish boundaries banks or areas of well preserved ridge and furrow reinstatement include the earthwork form rather than introducing a flattened strip.

The significance / character / importance of assets on the pipeline routes will need to be well understood from an early stage such that route options can effectively be weighed and risks managed. It is important both that opportunities for reduction in harm are realised and that the time required for archaeological evaluation and reporting is allowed for. Ancillary works for access, storage and compounds should be fully attended to within the EIA. Areas of heightened risk (burial sites / wet deposits / former water courses etc) should be afforded early attention as should resources requiring particular methodological approaches such for instance as battlefields or air crash. See our <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/deposit-modelling-and-archaeology/> and other publications.

Given the landscape scale of this and associated projects the schemes should seek to address structures research questions about this landscape to ensure that localised archaeological interventions contribute to a whole (in terms of public value) which is more than the sum of their parts.

We look forwards to further detailed discussion with the applicants.

Please copy all future correspondence to our regional casework address to allow effective logging e-midlands@HistoricEngland.org.uk

Yours sincerely
Tim Allen

Tim Allen MA FSA
Development Advice Team Leader (North)

Midlands Region
Historic England
The Foundry, 82 Granville Street, Birmingham B1 2LH

Direct Line [REDACTED]
<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/> | [@HistoricEngland](https://twitter.com/HistoricEngland)

Chapman, Gary

From: Neil McBride <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 22 April 2022 15:25
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: V Net Zero Scoping Response (002)
Attachments: V Net Zero Scoping Response (002).pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: Green Category

Good afternoon,

Enclosed is the County Council response to the scoping document circulated last month.

Regards

Neil McBride
Head of Planning

Lincolnshire County Council,
County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL

Mobile: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]
Website: www.lincolnshire.gov.uk



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22 April 2022

Please reply to:

Neil McBride
Head of Planning
Lincolnshire County Council
County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

E Mail: [REDACTED]

Dear Sir/Madam

Planning Act 2008 (As Amended) and Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA) Regulations

Proposal: The Planning Inspectorate – Scoping Opinion Under the Infrastructure Planning Regulation 2017 for order Granting Development Consent for V Net Zero Pipeline

Location: Immingham to Theddlethorpe

Thank you for your letter and consultation report 'Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report' produced by Chrysaor dated March 2022.

The Council understands that its views are sought on a statutory consultee on the scoping opinion that has been submitted to the Secretary of State pursuant to the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

The Council have reviewed the information provided and have the following comments to make.

The Scheme - the V Net Transportation and storage scheme comprises an onshore transportation system comprising a buried 53km 24" diameter onshore pipeline and shutdown valves with an offtake facility at Immingham. At the Theddlethorpe site there will be an on shore pipeline tie in and outlet facility.

Alternatives – welcome the approach to alternatives which should be set out in detail in the Environmental Statement so a clear justification for the route chosen is provided to give confidence and credibility that other options were considered before the preferred route was confirmed.

Section 3 – Planning Policy Context – no comment to make

Section 4 – Approach to EIA – in relation to the section on consultation the Council is supportive of broad principles in respect of consultation, however it is key that public consultation is meaningful and wide ranging particular given the other potential significant infrastructure projects in the Theddlethorpe area.

Section 5 – Stakeholder engagement and consultation – as above in relation to EIA consultation the need to consult with Councillors and Parish Councils will also need to be a key aspect of the proposal.

Section 6 - Ecology and Biodiversity – No Comment

Section 7 – Landscape and Visual Assessment - All viewpoints should be based on winter months though summer months can also be included.

It should also be considered if any viewpoint montages should be with all landscape features removed to demonstrate the very worst potential impact on the visual character of the area.

Section 8 – Historic Environment - pleased that the construction and operational phases of the project are recognised as having the potential to result in permanent impacts to archaeological remains and heritage assets, and that the impact on archaeology and cultural heritage assets will be scoped into the EIA. Have some concerns regarding both the desk based and the field evaluation approaches as laid out in the scoping report.

Regarding the initial study area of 1km (section 8.2.2), HER data for a 2km radius is required from the site boundary.

Section 8.2.3 states that Heritage Gateway and the Heritage Explorer map for Lincolnshire have been used as data sources, this is not acceptable. The National Planning Policy Framework states that 'As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted' (para 194). The websites clearly state they are unsuitable for planning: 'It should be noted that the information provided through the Lincolnshire Heritage Explorer is only part of that held by the LHER, and will not be sufficient on its own to inform the planning process.' Heritage Gateway states that 'Please note that local HER records contain much more detailed information than is currently available here. Please contact the relevant authority direct for all planning matters or queries relating to their records.'

Regarding 8.4, guidance documents should include the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (2022). This lays out the requirements for undertaking archaeological work in the County. Regarding desk-based sources full LiDAR coverage and assessment must be included, and Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data must also be consulted for the study area.

Section 8.4.1 states that the DBA will 'confirm whether any additional survey work is required to better determine the nature, extent and origin of buried archaeological remains, including deposits that may contain palaeo-environmental data, within the construction footprint of the project.' The potential archaeological impact from all project impacts must be adequately investigated not just the construction footprint, for example the potential compression impacts from temporary site compounds.

Archaeological evaluation will be undertaken as part of the assessment process, details and intended scheduling of the survey work programme should be provided at the earliest opportunity and more specific information will be required going forward.

Appropriate assessments must be included as part of the ES. The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 states "The EIA must identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner...the direct and indirect significant impacts of the proposed development on...material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape." (Regulation 5 (2d)).

Section 8.4.2 states that there will be a 1km study area for non-designated assets and a 2km study area 'sufficient for identifying heritage assets which may experience...changes to their setting.' Section 8.6.3 however states that 'a wider study area may be used to identify assets whose setting may change.' Heritage assets within the ZTV which may be affected by settings issues should be identified and a competent assessment of their significance undertaken to establish the potential impacts from the development and any proposed mitigation measures. All designated assets (ie. Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings) within a 5km radius should be taken into account for setting assessments. The significance of each asset must be assessed prior to scoping which assets would be affected. Modelling should particularly include any identified assets which have the potential to be visible or have their setting affected by the taller elements of the development.

Section 8.4.4 again says desk-based research will include the Heritage Explorer map, this is unacceptable for reasons stated above.

Section 8.4.4 also states that 'additional data from geotechnical investigations carried out for the project to identify the presence of peat deposits and help assess palaeo-environmental potential.' The Historic England Regional Science Advisor should be consulted on the project as well as providing advice on geoarchaeological assessment prior to any ground investigation.

Section 8.4.6 states that consultation will be carried out 'as necessary' with Historic Environment Advisors and Conservation Officers to the districts and county council. This consultation and engagement is necessary not just in preliminary stages but throughout the duration of the project to assist with expertise and advice, effective communication is essential in ensuring the project runs as smoothly as possible and potential issues are resolved quickly and effectively.

Section 8.4.7 states 'archaeological trial trench evaluation (only if deemed appropriate) to confirm the results of the geophysical survey and to characterise the nature, extent and preservation level of archaeological remains in order to understand their heritage value.'

All the archaeology which would be impacted by the development will need to be appropriately dealt with whether it be locally, regionally or nationally significant. As the NPPF states 'Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact.' (para 205)

Trenching will be required not only to confirm geophysical survey results as stated in 8.4.7 but as an evaluation process in itself to investigate blank areas and to obtain practical information regarding the depth and extent of surviving archaeological deposits which will be impacted by the development. A programme of trial trenching is required to inform a robust mitigation strategy which will need to be agreed by the time the Environmental Statement is produced and submitted with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.

Section 8.4.7 states that geophysical survey will be undertaken 'within the footprint of the project' elsewhere there is reference to the 'full working width of the project'. (8.6.2) Geophysical survey will be required across the total extent of potential impact.

A geophysical survey must be undertaken of the main development site and all potential cable connector routes until they have been descoped. The results are required to identify site-specific archaeological potential and to inform a programme of archaeological trial trenching and subsequent mitigation. Pre-determination evaluation of the cable connection corridors can be very useful with informing a decision on the most cost effective and viable route.

Regarding the geophysical survey a single Written Scheme of Investigation should be prepared that all contractors adhere to. This must include appropriate quality and control measures to ensure consistency of data recovery across the site. The proposed cable route(s) must be included in the survey. Separate reports for each contractor should be supplied in full with an overarching report presenting the combined results as this will be the basis for the subsequent evaluation trenching.

Section 8.6.1 Identification of Potential Effects does not include potential compaction issues for the movement of construction plant or for the construction of compounds. Those areas which may be subject to compaction will need to be included as the full extent of the proposed development area should be included in the evaluation process. Archaeological impacts and subsequent mitigation have the potential for significant impacts so sufficient evaluation is essential in informing the selection process and in ensuring the subsequent design and work programme is devised with an understanding of the level of archaeological work which may be required before and during the construction phase.

Section 8.6.8 states that they wish to scope out decommissioning as the pipeline infrastructure would be left in situ once operation ceases. Details of future management and repairs which may involve ground disturbance should be provided along with any proposed mitigation to deal with potential archaeological impact. These should also be included in any management plan dealing with maintenance of the pipeline for its lifetime.

Section 8.7.1 states that 'further Mitigation by Design will be built into the Project to minimise impact to heritage assets and their setting, as far as possible.' Trial trenching will be essential for this approach as results are essential for effective risk management and to inform programme scheduling and budget management. Failing to do so could lead to unnecessary destruction of heritage assets, potential programme delays and excessive cost increases that could otherwise be avoided.

The EIA will need to contain sufficient information on the archaeological potential and must include evidential information on the depth, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits which will be impacted by the development. The results will inform a fit for purpose mitigation strategy which will identify what measures are to be taken to minimise or record the impact of the proposal on archaeological remains.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will require desk-based research, non-intrusive surveys, and intrusive field evaluation for the full extent of proposed impact. The results should be used to minimise the impact on the historic environment through informing the project design and an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation. The provision of sufficient baseline information to identify and assess the impact on known and potential heritage assets is required by Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Regulation 5 (2d)), National Planning Statement Policy EN1 (Section 5.8), and the National Planning Policy Framework.

Section 9 – Geology and Hydrogeology – at paragraph 9.2.10 states that no mineral safeguarding information is available from the County Council. This is not the case and contact should be made with the County Council to obtain this information to ensure this issue has been addressed before the ES is produced.

Section 10 – Agriculture and Soil – whilst it is noted that any impact on agricultural land will be temporary in nature but important that there is no long standing issues to agricultural land and supportive of the proposed approach.

Section 11 – Water Environment - From a water environment perspective, the range of the topics in the scoping document appears reasonable, and we will be able to comment in further detail as the project progresses.

Section 12 – Air Quality – No comment

Section 13 – Noise and Vibration – No comment

Section 14 – Traffic and Transportation - From a highways perspective, the range of the topics in the scoping document appears reasonable, and we will be able to comment in further detail as the project progresses.

Section 15 – Socio-economic - From an economic growth perspective, the range of the topics in the scoping document appears reasonable, and we will be able to comment in further detail as the project progresses.

It is considered that Public Rights of Way and Access are adequately covered at this stage and that necessary temporary diversions will be treated sympathetically during construction. Await further detail of which routes will be affected but in the meantime are, on request, able to provide

location details of both recorded rights of way and applications for additional routes within the selected corridor area as necessary. Detailed analysis of affected routes will follow once known.

Section 16 – Health and Well Being – No comment

Section 17 – Materials and Waste – No comment

Section 18 – Climate Change – The proposed methodology for climate and biodiversity related assessment are sound.

Section 19 – Cumulative Impact – The suggested methodology is acceptable but would draw attention to the potential for another major infrastructure project in the Theddlethorpe area and therefore the local community sensitivity to this project should be considered carefully when undertaking community and stakeholder engagement in this area.

Section 20 – Major accidents and disasters – methodology proposed is sound as are those events to be scoped in or out. However, Table 20.3 shows landslides to be scoped in and out so clarification on this point is required.

The Council will continue to engage with this proposal as required and therefore any further queries, please do not hesitate to get in contact.

Yours faithfully

Neil McBride

Head of Planning

Chapman, Gary

From: deputy <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 27 April 2022 10:22
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Cc: Clerk; Councillor S Holland; Cllr C Tebbutt
Subject: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation - response

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

Dear Sirs

At the meeting of the Town Council held on Monday Members considered their response to the V Net Zero pipeline EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation and instruct me to pass on the following:

“The Town Council responds to the Planning Inspectorate as follows:-

- (a) Should the proposal go ahead, it urges that all due care and consideration be given and taken with regard to preservation of flora, fauna and local wildlife along the planned route of the pipeline;
- (b) that the impact of any future proposed geological disposal facility at the same location be factored into any agreed route/scheme;
- (c) clarification is requested on whether a blast zone of 2.5km will be needed along the pipeline and, if so, how this will be achieved given the proximity of local housing infrastructure.”

Minute 94, TC 25.4.22 refers

Kind regards

Sue Archibald
Deputy Clerk
Mablethorpe & Sutton Town Council
[REDACTED]



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Chapman, Gary

From: Helen Croxson <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 27 April 2022 14:41
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Cc: Sam Chudley
Subject: RE: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation
Attachments: Net Zero Pipeline Scoping Response.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: Green Category

Dear Jack,

Please find attached response from the Maritime and Coastguard Agency for the Net Zero Pipeline Scoping Consultation.

Kind regards

Helen

Helen Croxson
Marine Licensing and Space Launch Lead
Marine Licensing and Consenting
UK Technical Services Navigation



Maritime & Coastguard Agency
Bay 2/25, Spring Place
105 Commercial Road,
Southampton SO15 1EG



Safer Lives, Safer Ships, Cleaner Seas
www.gov.uk/mca

Please note my working days are **Tuesday to Friday mornings**.
I work flexible hours; I do not expect any action or reply outside your normal office hours.
Annual Leave notification: Monday 30th May – Friday 3rd June



Maritime &
Coastguard
Agency

Helen Croxson
Maritime and Coastguard Agency
Bay 2/24
Spring Place
105 Commercial Road
Southampton
SO15 1EG

www.gov.uk/mca

Ref: EN070008

27th April 2022

Dear Gail,

Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) – Regulations 10 and 11

Application by Chyrsaor Production (U.K.) Limited (the Applicant) for an Order granting Development Consent for the V-Net Zero Pipeline (the Proposed Development)

Scoping consultation and notification of the Applicant's contact details and duty to make available information to the Applicant if requested

Thank you for your letter dated 30 March 2022 inviting the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) to comment on the Scoping consultation for the V-Net Zero Pipeline project. The MCA would like to respond as follows:

We note the project comprises of:

- A pipeline for the conveyance of CO₂, and apparatus and works associated therewith, including offtake, offshore pipeline tie-in and outlet facilities;
- Shutdown valves;
- Ancillary works integral to the construction of the pipeline, including; construction compounds, temporary access tracks, and laydown areas;
- Land required for the construction, operation and maintenance of the pipeline; and
- The use of the existing offshore pipeline down to Mean Low Water Spring (MLWS).

The MCA has an interest in the works associated with the marine environment, and the potential impact on shipping, safety of navigation, access to ports, harbours and marinas and any impact on our search and rescue obligations.

We note that the Scoping Report covers the V Net Zero Pipeline from the point of receipt of CO₂ at Immingham, through its onshore transportation in the new pipeline to the former TGT site, and onward transportation through the existing offshore pipeline to MLWS tide mark. Onward transmission from

there would be part of a separate consent application. The Scoping Report relates to the onshore pipeline transportation system only.

It is therefore our understanding that there are no works being undertaken below the Mean High Water Level as part of this project which would require consideration of the impact to shipping and navigation on this occasion. We note the use of the '*existing offshore pipeline down to Mean Low Water Spring (MLWS)*' which would fall within our remit. However, the scoping report implies it will be connect to existing infrastructure onshore to continue the system offshore; section 2.13.1 states "*The onshore pipeline would enter the repurposed TGT site from the west and terminate at new facilities built next to the existing offshore Pipeline*".

Any works undertaken below the Mean High-Water Level should be considered from the safety of shipping and navigation perspective. It is our understanding on this occasion there is no change in risk with regards to safe navigation of vessels and/or search and rescue obligations as part of this project.

We hope you find this response useful at scoping stage.

Yours sincerely,



Helen Croxson
Marine Licensing and Space Launch lead
UK Technical Services Navigation

Chapman, Gary

From: DIO-Safeguarding-Offshore (MULTIUSER) <DIO-Safeguarding-Offshore@mod.gov.uk>
Sent: 19 April 2022 15:18
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: RE: 20220419-EN070008 -EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation-Net Zero Pipeline - Immingham to Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal-DIO 10054873-O
Attachments: 20220419-Scoping_Letter.pdf
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed
Categories: Green Category

Good Afternoon,

FAO Gail Boyle

Please see attached MOD Response.

Regards

Michael Billings

Assistant Safeguarding Manager
Estates – Safeguarding

St George's House | Defence Infrastructure Organisation Head Office |
DMS Whittington | Lichfield | Staffordshire | WS14 9PY

Due to COVID-19 I am working from home until further notice.

In line with the latest guidance, I am working offline where possible to ease the pressure on the IT network. Therefore I will only check emails and Skype periodically which will mean that I might not respond as promptly as usual.

Mob: [REDACTED] | Email: [REDACTED]

Website: www.gov.uk/dio/ | Twitter: @mod_dio

Read DIO's blog: <https://insidedio.blog.gov.uk/>



Ministry of Defence

Planning Inspectorate
Environmental Services
Central Operations
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol
BS1 6PN
England

Your reference: EN070008

Our reference: 10054873

Dear Gail Boyle,

MOD Safeguarding – Donna Nook Range

Proposal: Application by Chyrsoor Production (U.K.) Limited (the Applicant) for an Order granting Development Consent for the V-Net Zero Pipeline (the Proposed Development)

Location: Immingham to Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal

Thank you for consulting the Ministry of Defence (MOD) on the above proposed development which was received by this office on 30/03/2022.

The Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) Safeguarding Team represents the Ministry of Defence (MOD) as a consultee in UK planning and energy consenting systems to ensure that development does not compromise or degrade the operation of defence sites such as aerodromes, explosives storage sites, air weapon ranges, and technical sites or training resources such as the Military Low Flying System.

This consultation relates to a Scoping Opinion by Chyrsoor Production (U.K.) Limited (the Applicant) for an Order granting Development Consent for the V-Net Zero Pipeline (the Proposed Development).

The development partly occupies the statutory safeguarding Range zone surrounding Donna Nook. 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 and if there is any flying activity including gliding and microlight aircraft.

As this application is only at the Scoping Opinion stage, precise detail is not yet known, therefore in order that a full assessment can be undertaken precise co-ordinates need to be provided at future planning stages.

Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Ministry of Defence
Safeguarding Department
St George's House
DIO Headquarters
DMS Whittington
Lichfield
Staffordshire
WS14 9PY

Tel: [REDACTED]

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

www.mod.uk/DIO

19 April 2022

The MOD must emphasise that the advice provided within this letter is in response to the information detailed above in the document titled EIA-Scoping Report dated March 2022.

Any variation of the parameters (which include the location, dimensions, form, and finishing materials) detailed may significantly alter how the development relates to MOD safeguarding requirements and cause adverse impacts to safeguarded defence assets or capabilities.

In the event that any amendment, whether considered material or not by the determining authority, is submitted for approval, the MOD should be consulted and provided with adequate time to carry out assessments and provide a formal response.

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

Yours sincerely

Mr Michael Billings
Assistant Safeguarding Manager

Land Rights and Acquisitions

Anne Holdsworth
DCO Liaison Officer
UK Land and Property

Direct tel: [REDACTED]

www.nationalgrid.com

SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY:
vnetzerpipeline@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

19 April 2022

Dear Sir/Madam

APPLICATION BY CHYRSAOR PRODUCTION (U.K.) LIMITED (THE APPLICANT) FOR AN ORDER GRANTING DEVELOPMENT CONSENT FOR THE V-NET ZERO PIPELINE

SCOPING CONSULTATION RESPONSE

I refer to your letter dated 30th March 2022 in relation to the above proposed application. This is a response on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC (NGET).

Having reviewed the consultation report, I would like to make the following comments regarding NGET infrastructure within or in close proximity to the current red line boundary.

Electricity Transmission Infrastructure

NGET has high voltage electricity overhead transmission lines within or in close proximity to the scoping area. The overhead lines form an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales.

Overhead Lines

- 2AH 400kV Grimsby West – South Humber Bank
Killingholme - South Humber Bank
- 4KG 400kV Grimsby West – South Humber Bank
Grimsby West - Keadby

I enclose a plan showing the location of NGET's assets.

Specific Comments

- NGET's Overhead Line/s is protected by a Deed of Easement/Wayleave Agreement which provides full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our asset
- Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. Any proposed buildings must not be closer than 5.3m to the lowest conductor. NGET recommends that no permanent structures are built directly beneath overhead lines. These distances are set out in EN 43 – 8 Technical Specification for “overhead line clearances Issue 3 (2004)
- If any changes in ground levels are proposed either beneath or in close proximity to our existing overhead lines then this would serve to reduce the safety clearances for such overhead lines. Safe clearances for existing overhead lines must be maintained in all circumstances.
- The relevant guidance in relation to working safely near to existing overhead lines is contained within the Health and Safety Executive's (www.hse.gov.uk) Guidance Note GS 6 “Avoidance of Danger from Overhead Electric Lines” and all relevant site staff should make sure that they are both aware of and understand this guidance.
- Plant, machinery, equipment, buildings or scaffolding should not encroach within 5.3 metres of any of our high voltage conductors when those conductors are under their worse conditions of maximum “sag” and “swing” and overhead line profile (maximum “sag” and “swing”) drawings should be obtained using the contact details above.
- If a landscaping scheme is proposed as part of the proposal, we request that only slow and low growing species of trees and shrubs are planted beneath and adjacent to the existing overhead line to reduce the risk of growth to a height which compromises statutory safety clearances.
- Drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if they have the potential to disturb or adversely affect the foundations or “pillars of support” of any existing tower. These foundations always extend beyond the base area of the existing tower and foundation (“pillar of support”) drawings can be obtained using the contact details above.
- NGET high voltage underground cables are protected by a Deed of Grant; Easement; Wayleave Agreement or the provisions of the New Roads and Street Works Act. These provisions provide NGET full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our assets. Hence we require that no permanent / temporary structures are to be built over our cables or within the easement strip. Any such proposals should be discussed and agreed with NGET prior to any works taking place.
- Ground levels above our cables must not be altered in any way. Any alterations to the depth of our cables will subsequently alter the rating of the circuit and can compromise the reliability, efficiency and safety of our electricity network and requires consultation with NGET prior to any such changes in both level and construction being implemented.

To view the SSW22 Document, please use the link below:

Please see further guidance on working near NGET assets at the following link:

<https://www.nationalgrid.com/electricity-transmission/document/82926/download>

Further Advice

We would request that the potential impact of the proposed scheme on NGET's existing assets as set out above and including any proposed diversions is considered in any subsequent reports, including in the Environmental Statement, and as part of any subsequent application.

Where any diversion of apparatus may be required to facilitate a scheme, NGET is unable to give any certainty with the regard to diversions until such time as adequate conceptual design studies have been undertaken by NGET. Further information relating to this can be obtained by contacting the email address below.

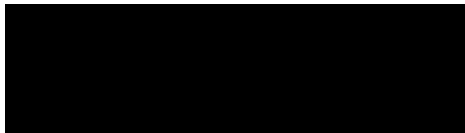
Where the promoter intends to acquire land, extinguish rights, or interfere with any of NGET apparatus, protective provisions will be required in a form acceptable to it to be included within the DCO.

NGET requests to be consulted at the earliest stages to ensure that the most appropriate protective provisions are included within the DCO application to safeguard the integrity of our apparatus and to remove the requirement for objection. All consultations should be sent to the following email address: box.landandacquisitions@nationalgrid.com

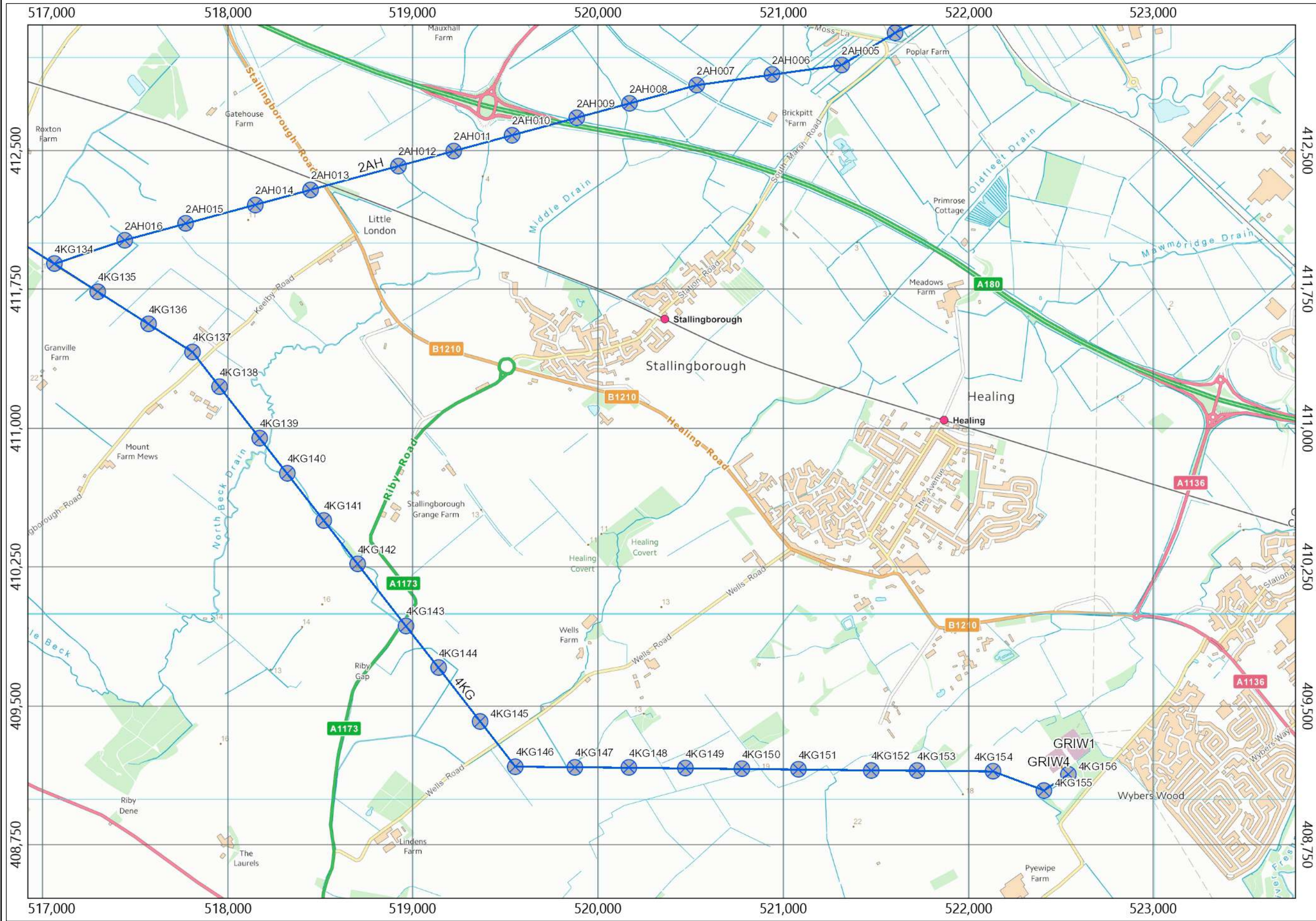
I hope the above is useful. If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

The information in this letter is provided notwithstanding any discussions taking place in relation to connection with electricity customer services.

Yours faithfully



Anne Holdsworth
DCO Liaison Officer, Land Rights and Acquisitions



- Legend:**
- Substations Commissioned
 - Circuits
 - Commissioned
 - Decommissioned Group
 - Planned and Spares
 - OHL 400Kv Commissioned
 - OHL 275Kv Commissioned
 - OHL 132Kv & Below Commissioned
 - Towers Commissioned
 - Buried Cable Commissioned
 - Fibre Cable Commissioned
 - Pilot Cable
 - Oil Pipe
 - Cooling Pipe
 - Cooling Station
 - RAMM
 - Cable Tunnel

Notes:
V-Net Zero Pipeline Project NGET Asset Plan



Chapman, Gary

From: Holdsworth, Anne <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 19 April 2022 13:14
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: V-NET ZERO PIPELINE SCOPING CONSULTATION
Attachments: V-Net Zero Pipeline Project NGET Asset Plan.pdf; Scoping Opinion Response V Net Zero Pipeline NGET 19_04_22.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

Good afternoon

Further to your letter dated 30th March 2022, please now find attached a response on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission.

Kind regards

Anne

Anne Holdsworth

DCO Liaison Officer
Land Rights and Acquisitions, UK Land and Property
nationalgrid



National Grid House, (Floor C2), Warwick Technology Park, Gallows Hill, Warwick, CV34 6DA
[nationalgrid.com](https://www.nationalgrid.com) | [Twitter](#) | [LinkedIn](#)

In order to deal with your query/request, we may need to collect your personal data. For more information on National Grid's privacy policy in respect of your personal data, please see the attached link: <https://www.nationalgridet.com/privacy-policy>

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

Advance notice of holiday: 20th & 21st April, 6th & 9th May, 17th – 24th June 2022

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Land Rights and Acquisitions

Anne Holdsworth
DCO Liaison Officer
UK Land and Property

Direct tel: [REDACTED]

www.nationalgrid.com

SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY:
vnetzerpipeline@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

19 April 2022

Dear Sir/Madam

APPLICATION BY CHYRSAOR PRODUCTION (U.K.) LIMITED (THE APPLICANT) FOR AN ORDER GRANTING DEVELOPMENT CONSENT FOR THE V-NET ZERO PIPELINE

SCOPING CONSULTATION RESPONSE

I refer to your letter dated 30th March 2022 in relation to the above proposed application. This is a response on behalf of National Grid Gas PLC (NGG).

Having reviewed the consultation report, I would like to make the following comments regarding NGG infrastructure within or in close proximity to the current red line boundary.

Gas Transmission Infrastructure:

NGG has a high pressure gas transmission pipeline located within or in close proximity to the scoping area as follows:

- Feeder 9 Brocklesby to Stallingborough

The transmission pipeline forms an essential part of the gas transmission network in England, Wales and Scotland.

I enclose a plan showing the location of the asset.

Specific Comments

The following points should be taken into consideration:

- NGG has a Deed of Grant of Easement for each pipeline, which prevents the erection of permanent / temporary buildings, or structures, change to existing ground levels, storage of materials etc.

Pipeline Crossings:

- Where existing roads cannot be used, construction traffic should ONLY cross the pipeline at previously agreed locations.
- The pipeline shall be protected, at the crossing points, by temporary rafts constructed at ground level. The third party shall review ground conditions, vehicle types and crossing frequencies to determine the type and construction of the raft required.
- The type of raft shall be agreed with NGG prior to installation.
- No protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection shall be installed over or near to the NGG pipeline without the prior permission of NGG.
- NGG will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure.
- The method of installation shall be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to NGG.
- Please be aware that written permission is required before any works commence within the NGG easement strip.
- An NGG representative shall monitor any works within close proximity to the pipeline to comply with NGG specification T/SP/SSW22.
- A Deed of Consent is required for any crossing of the easement.

Cable Crossings:

- Cables may cross the pipeline at perpendicular angle to the pipeline i.e. 90 degrees.
- An NGG representative shall supervise any cable crossing of a pipeline.
- Clearance must be at least 600mm above or below the pipeline.
- Impact protection slab should be laid between the cable and pipeline if cable crossing is above the pipeline.
- A Deed of Consent is required for any cable crossing the easement.
- Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 0.6 metres between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service should be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service shall cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 0.6 metres.

General Notes on Pipeline Safety:

- You should be aware of the Health and Safety Executives guidance document HS(G) 47 "Avoiding Danger from Underground Services", and NGG's specification for Safe Working in the Vicinity of National Grid High Pressure gas pipelines and associated installations - requirements for third parties T/SP/SSW22.
- NGG will also need to ensure that our pipelines access is maintained during and after construction.
- Our pipelines are normally buried to a depth cover of 1.1 metres, however actual depth and position must be confirmed on site by trial hole investigation under the supervision of a NGG representative. Ground cover above our pipelines should not be reduced or increased.
- If any excavations are planned within 3 metres of NGG High Pressure Pipeline or, within 10 metres of an AGI (Above Ground Installation), or if any embankment or dredging works are proposed then the actual position and depth of the pipeline must be established on site in the presence of a NGG representative. A safe working method agreed prior to any work taking place in order to minimise the risk of damage and ensure the final depth of cover does not affect the integrity of the pipeline.
- Excavation works may take place unsupervised no closer than 3 metres from the pipeline once the actual depth and position has been confirmed on site under the supervision of a NGG representative. Similarly, excavation with hand held power tools is not permitted within 1.5 metres from our apparatus and the work is undertaken with NG supervision and guidance.

To view the SSW22 Document, please use the link below:

<https://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/gas-transmission/land-and-assets/working-near-our-assets>

To download a copy of the HSE Guidance HS(G)47, please use the following link:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg47.htm>

Further Advice

We would request that the potential impact of the proposed scheme on NGG's existing assets as set out above and including any proposed diversions is considered in any subsequent reports, including in the Environmental Statement, and as part of any subsequent application.

Where any diversion of apparatus may be required to facilitate a scheme, NGG is unable to give any certainty with the regard to diversions until such time as adequate conceptual design studies have been undertaken by NGG. Further information relating to this can be obtained by contacting the email address below.

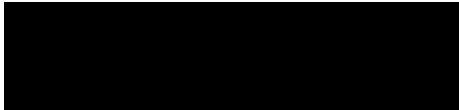
Where the promoter intends to acquire land, extinguish rights, or interfere with any of NGG apparatus, protective provisions will be required in a form acceptable to it to be included within the DCO.

NGG requests to be consulted at the earliest stages to ensure that the most appropriate protective provisions are included within the DCO application to safeguard the integrity of our apparatus and to remove the requirement for objection. All consultations should be sent to the following email address: box.landandacquisitions@nationalgrid.com

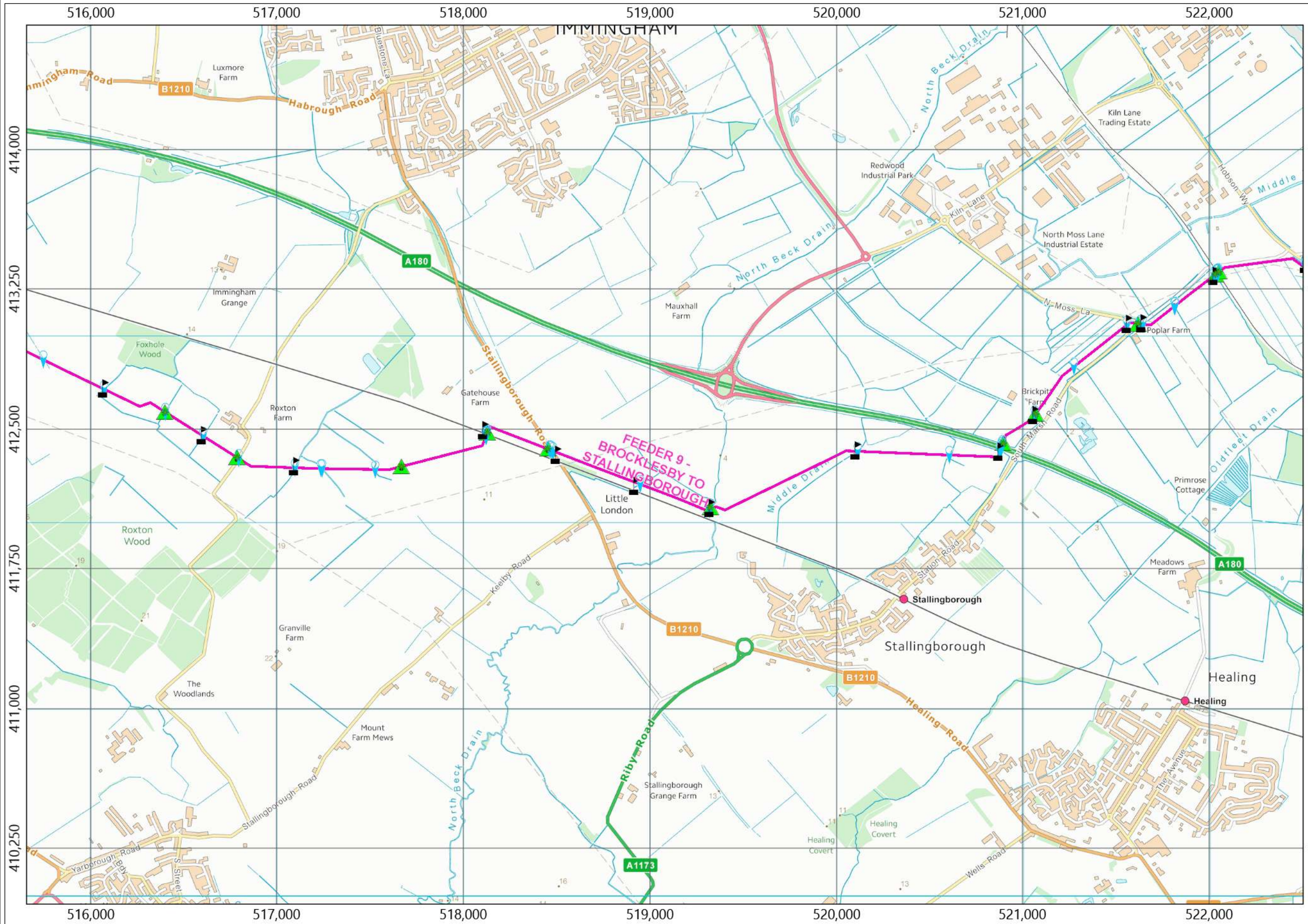
I hope the above is useful. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

The information in this letter is provided notwithstanding any discussions taking place in relation to connections with gas customer services.

Yours faithfully



Anne Holdsworth
DCO Liaison Officer, Land Rights and Acquisitions



Legend:

- Gas Operational Boundary
- Gas Site Boundary
- Trial Hole
- Vantage Point
- ▲ Aerial Marker Post
- ▲ Pipe Crossing Point
- ▲ CP Test Post
- ▲ Transformer Rectifier
- Pipeline Crossing
- Sleeve
- Nitrogen Sleeve
- Other Sleeves
- Pipe Line Control Point
- Named Pipeline Section
- River Crossings

Notes:
 V-Net Zero Pipeline Project NGG Asset Plan

0 0.51 1.0 Kilometers
 OS Disclaimer Background Mapping information has been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. ©Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey National Grid UK Ltd -0100059731

Date: 14/04/2022 Page size: A3 Landscape Scale: 1: 20,000
 Time: 10:28:32 Print by: Holdsworth, Anne



NG Disclaimer National Grid UK Transmission. The asset position information represented on this map is the intellectual property of National Grid PLC (Warwick Technology Park, Warwick, CV346DA) and should not be used without prior authority of National Grid.
 Note Any sketches on the map are approximate and not captured to any particular level of precision.

Chapman, Gary

From: Holdsworth, Anne [REDACTED] >
Sent: 19 April 2022 13:13
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: V-NET ZERO PIPELINE SCOPING CONSULTATION
Attachments: Scoping Opinion Response V Net Zero Pipeline NGG 19_04_22.pdf; V-Net Zero Pipeline Project NGG Asset Plan.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

Good afternoon

Further to your letter dated 30th March 2022, please now find attached a response on behalf of National Grid Gas.

Kind regards

Anne

Anne Holdsworth

DCO Liaison Officer
Land Rights and Acquisitions, UK Land and Property
nationalgrid

+44 ([REDACTED])
[REDACTED]

National Grid House, (Floor C2), Warwick Technology Park, Gallows Hill, Warwick, CV34 6DA
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Chapman, Gary

From: NATS Safeguarding <NATSSafeguarding@nats.co.uk>
Sent: 31 March 2022 10:59
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: RE: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation [SG33099]

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

Our Ref: SG33099

Dear Sir/Madam

We refer to the consultation on the application referenced above. NATS operates no infrastructure within 20km of the proposal site. Accordingly it anticipates no impact from the application and has no comments to make on the consultation.

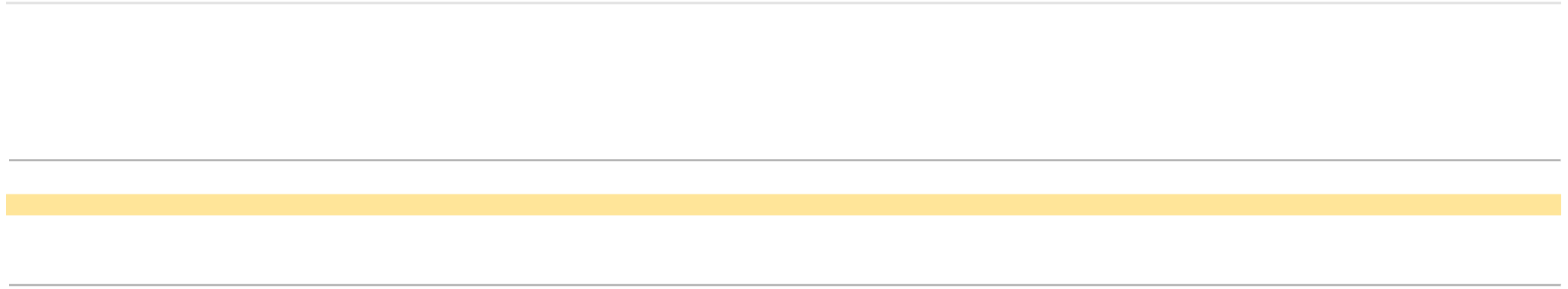
Yours faithfully

NATS

NATS Safeguarding

E: natssafeguarding@nats.co.uk

4000 Parkway, Whiteley,
Fareham, Hants PO15 7FL
www.nats.co.uk



Chapman, Gary

From: planning <planning@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk>
Sent: 14 April 2022 11:26
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: 22/00672/NPA
Attachments: 22.00672.NPA Letter.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: Green Category

Dear Sir/Madam

Please find attached the comments from Newark and Sherwood District Council

Thank you

Susan Bush
Technical Support Officer
PLANNING DEVELOPMENT
Newark and Sherwood District Council



www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk



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Thank You.



The Planning Inspectorate
Environmental Services
Central Operations
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol
BS1 6PN

www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk

Telephone: [REDACTED]
Email: planning@nsdc.info

Date: 14/04/2022
Application ref: 22/00672/NPA

By email to vnetzeropipeline@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Dear Ms Boyle

Consultation under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) - Regulations 10 and 11

Application by Chyrsaor Production (U.K.) Limited (the Applicant) for an Order granting Development Consent for the V-Net Zero Pipeline (the Proposed Development)

Scoping consultation and notification of the Applicant's contact details and duty to make available information to the Applicant if requested

Proposal: Consent for the V-Net Zero Pipeline (Your Ref EN070008)

The Project comprises the development of a 53 km buried pipeline, which will enable CO2 captured by emitters in Immingham to be transported to the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal (TGT) Site, for onward transportation within the existing offshore Lincolnshire Offshore Gas Gathering system (LOGGS) Pipeline and a newly installed spur pipeline, to the offshore injection facilities for permanent storage.

To view this application, please follow the link; <http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/document/EN070008-000018>

Site Address: Immingham to Theddlethorpe to North Sea Injection Site – East Lindsey District

I refer to the above consultation received by this Authority on 30 March 2022.

The site, as shown on Figure 1-2 on page 21 of the EN070008-000018-V Net Zero Pipeline EIA Scoping Report dated March 2022, is located outside of Newark and Sherwood District, some distance from the District Boundary, with other Local Authority areas located in-between. Indeed, Newark and Sherwood is not identified on Figure 1-3, which illustrates the 'V Net Pipeline Scoping Boundary'. Following a review of the Scoping Report, I can confirm that Newark and Sherwood District Council has no comments to make on the information to be provided in the Environmental Statement.

Please note that this matter has not been formally reported to the District Council's Planning Committee. In these circumstances the comments are those of an Officer of the Council under delegated power arrangements.

Yours sincerely



Lisa Hughes
Business Manager – Planning Development

Chapman, Gary

From: LINCS-SECTION106 (NHS LINCOLNSHIRE CCG) <lccg.lincs-section106@nhs.net>
Sent: 31 March 2022 14:33
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation
Attachments: EN070008 Letter to stat cons_Scoping & Reg 11 Notification.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

Good Afternoon

We welcome the information and awareness regarding this scheme.

We do not have any comments at this point in the process.

Kind Regards
Emily

Emily Turk
S106 Administrator

NHS Lincolnshire CCG
Cross O'Cliff Court,
Bracebridge Heath, Lincoln, LN4 2HN
Tel: [REDACTED]

Chapman, Gary

From: Faulkner, Stephen [REDACTED] >
Sent: 06 April 2022 16:40
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: V-Net Zero Pipeline - Scoping Consultation

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

FAO Gail Boyle,

Thank you for consulting Norfolk County Council on the above Scoping document.

Given the location of this NSIP proposal I can confirm that the County Council does not have any comments to make on the Scoping document.

Kind regards

Stephen

Stephen Faulkner MRTPI
Principal Planner
Community and Environmental Services
Telephone: [REDACTED]



--

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From: Martin Dixon (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 27 April 2022 13:01
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Cc: Price, Rob
Subject: FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation
Attachments: EN070008 Letter to stat cons_Scoping & Reg 11 Notification.pdf; FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation; FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation; FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation; FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for your consultation on the scoping report for the above. The report has been reviewed and it is considered to be comprehensive in its content and identification of matters to be scoped. Please find attached comments from internal consultees in relation to Highways, Drainage, Environmental Health and Heritage. I would be grateful if the points raised could be taken into account. The Highways Officer raises a particular issue in relation to when surveys should be undertaken.

On other matters the following is noted.

- The route corridor options plan would benefit from greater clarity.
- In relation to the North East Lincolnshire Local Plan, it is considered that Policy 5 should also be referenced. This is an overarching Policy in terms of how developments relate to Development Boundaries.
- It would be beneficial if greater clarity could be given to the actual safety and any risk associated with the gas in the pipeline. Clarity over its relationship/status in terms of HSE hazardous pipeline designations etc.
- At the Health and Well-being section 16.2.1 The NELC Local Plan is referenced as 2013 as opposed to 2018.
- The pipeline will cross rail infrastructure. It would be beneficial to scope these implications.

I trust the above is of value and please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any clarification.

Regards

Martin
Martin Dixon BA (Hons) Dip TP MRTPI
Head of Development Services
Development Management - Planning
Places & Communities – NEL
[REDACTED]
Tel. +44 (0) [REDACTED]
Mob. +44 (0) [REDACTED]



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New Oxford House, George Street
Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire, DN31 1HB

Chapman, Gary

From: Martin Dixon (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 26 April 2022 21:32
To: Martin Dixon (EQUANS)
Subject: FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

From: Vicky Thompson (NELC) <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 21 April 2022 16:28
To: Martin Dixon (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Shaun Poole (NELC) <[REDACTED]@uk>
Subject: RE: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

Hi Martin,

Land Quality appears to be adequately covered under Section 9 so Shaun is happy with the proposal and has no further comment to make at this stage. I have checked the noise aspect and found the proposal is satisfactory in terms of both operational and construction phases.

We are just waiting on AQ feedback but Louisa has been on leave and not back until the 26th April. I was going to collate our response from all of EP but I am now going on leave until the 26th April. Hopefully Louisa or Sam will be able to come back to you directly, failing that it will be 26th when I'm back.

Shaun – If Sam comes back to you with a response before the 26th are you ok to forward to Martin? If it has to wait until I'm back no worries I just didn't want Martin to think we haven't reviewed / intend to respond.

Regards

**Vicky Thompson, Environmental Protection Officer,
Regulation and Enforcement Services, North East Lincolnshire Council**
Doughty Road Depot, Doughty Road, Grimsby, DN32 0LL
[REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | www.nelincs.gov.uk



Chapman, Gary

From: Martin Dixon (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 26 April 2022 21:31
To: Martin Dixon (EQUANS)
Subject: FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

From: Louise Jennings (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 26 April 2022 15:25
To: Martin Dixon (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

Dear Martin,

The information in the heritage assessment/EIA needs to provide sufficient evidence to understand the impact of the proposal on the significance of any heritage assets and their settings, sufficient to meet the requirements of paragraph 194 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The National Planning Policy Framework states that 'Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation' (para 194).

We would expect the EIA to contain a full archaeological evaluation report which explores in the first place non-intrusive evaluation of the site, and, if this suggests that further information is required we would expect intrusive evaluation in the form of trial trenching to further inform the heritage impact statement as to presence/absence/ location, depth, survival and significance of any remains. This should inform a suitable mitigation strategy for the impact.

In addition to the underground remains we would expect a report on the potential impact on the historic landscape. North East Lincolnshire has had Historic Landscape Characterisation undertaken and this should be consulted.

Regarding setting issues, potential impacts on the settings and significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets which would experience visual change should be evidenced using accurate visual representations. Viewpoints, including views of, from, and across heritage asset receptors as well as general intervisibility, all have historic context and need to be assessed properly to determine the contribution of the setting of the heritage asset and the potential impact upon it by development or proposed mitigation measures.

The NPPF states that 'Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.' (para200) and also 'the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application.' (para 203)

The Environmental Impact Assessment should contain sufficient information to enable an informed planning decision to be made.

Best Wishes

Louise

Louise Jennings
Heritage Officer
Development Management Services
Places & Communities North – NEL
[REDACTED]
Tel. +44 (0) [REDACTED]
Mob. +44 (0) [REDACTED]



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New Oxford House, 2 George Street,
Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire, DN31 1HB

My usual working days are Monday to Thursday.

Chapman, Gary

From: Martin Dixon (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 26 April 2022 21:30
To: Martin Dixon (EQUANS)
Subject: FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

From: Andy Smith (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 25 April 2022 16:58
To: Martin Dixon (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

Martin,

From an EIA perspective there's not a lot to add from a drainage perspective as it seems to all be covered, including ensuring existing land drainage encountered is maintained or enhanced. There's also reference to trenchless crossings and watercourses and roads, thereby reducing the chances of damage to drainage infrastructure etc. Appropriate SuDs will be adopted for any new above ground infrastructure, so it all seems satisfactory.

Thanks

Andy Smith

Drainage and Coastal Defence Team Manager

Drainage and Coastal Defence Team

Places & Communities North – NEL

Tel. [REDACTED]

Mob. +44 (0) [REDACTED]



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Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire, DN31 1HB

Chapman, Gary

From: Martin Dixon (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 26 April 2022 21:29
To: Martin Dixon (EQUANS)
Subject: FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

From: Lara Hattle (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 06 April 2022 12:21
To: Martin Dixon (EQUANS) <[REDACTED]uk>
Subject: RE: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

Hi Martin,

Thanks for sending this through.

I've looked over the transport and traffic side and note that the applicants intend on submitting a Transport Assessment with Travel Plan and Construction Traffic Management Plan.

I would ask that the applicants scope the Transport Assessment out with ourselves to ensure all committed developments and relevant junctions are included within the report.

I also assume there will be different sections to cover the construction phases and operational phases.

In terms of the data collection We ask that this is done during the months of April, May, June, September and October on either a Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday and during term time.

I trust this is of assistance.

Many thanks
Lara

Lara Hattle
Senior Highways Development Control Officer
Highway Assets
Places & Communities – NEL
[REDACTED]
Tel. +44 (0) [REDACTED]



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New Oxford House
George Street
Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire DN31 1HB

Chapman, Gary

From: Richard Wright [REDACTED] >
Sent: 26 April 2022 15:42
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: FW: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation
Attachments: EN070008 Letter to stat cons_Scoping & Reg 11 Notification.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

ND-5969-2022-PLN

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: EN07008 - Proposed Onshore 53km V Net Zero Pipeline Project, North East Lincolnshire

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above proposal. Some areas of the above-mentioned scheme fall within the North East Lindsey Drainage Board district, including some of the Board's maintained watercourses. Localised and detailed interactive mapping, illustrating the district and watercourses in relation to the overall area of the proposed scheme can be viewed on our website ([Witham & Humber Drainage Boards \(witham3idb.gov.uk\)](http://witham3idb.gov.uk)).

Within the Board's district and under the terms of the Land Drainage Act, 1991, the prior written consent of the Board is required for any proposed temporary or permanent works or structures within any watercourse including infilling or a diversion. Outside the Board's district, Land Drainage Consent will fall to North East Lincolnshire Council to advise.

Under the terms of the Board's Byelaws, the prior written consent of the Board is required for any proposed temporary or permanent works or structures in, under, over or within the byelaw distance of 9m from the top of the bank of a Board maintained watercourse. A copy of the Board's byelaws and Land Drainage Consent application forms can be viewed and downloaded from the above web site hyperlink and following the link to North East Lindsey Internal Drainage Board web pages.

All drainage routes through the Sites should be maintained both during the works and after completion of the works. Provisions should be made to ensure that upstream and downstream riparian owners and those areas that are presently served by any drainage routes passing through or adjacent to the sites are not adversely affected by the development.

The Board requires unbroken, unhindered and unrestricted access for the Board's plant and machinery to maintained Board maintained drains at all times.

Regards,

Richard Wright
Operations Engineer

*Witham First District Internal Drainage Board
Witham Third District Internal Drainage Board
Upper Witham Internal Drainage Board
North East Lindsey Drainage Board*

Four independent statutory Land Drainage and Flood Risk Management Authorities working in partnership.

www.witham3idb.gov.uk

Chapman, Gary

From: Nick Feltham <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 01 April 2022 08:19
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: 22/0213/PREAPP Consultation on the V Net Zero Pipeline Project (EIA Scoping)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

FAO Gail Boyle

Dear Gail

I can confirm that North Kesteven District Council has no comments to make in relation to the EIA Scoping Opinion submitted in respect of the above project.

Regards
Nick Feltham



Nick Feltham
Principal Planning Officer

Tel: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]
www.n-kesteven.gov.uk
Kesteven Street, Sleaford, NG34 7EF



Chapman, Gary

From: Andrew Law <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 27 April 2022 17:00
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: EN070008 - Scoping Request - V Net-Zero Pipeline Project
Attachments: Scoping Response Letter SCO.2022.5.doc

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Good afternoon,

Thank you for your letter dated 30 March 2022 giving opportunity for North Lincolnshire Council to comment on the Scoping Report submitted by the Applicant in respect of the V Net-Zero Pipeline Project.

Please find attached the response from North Lincolnshire Council to this Scoping Request.

Do not hesitate to contact me should you wish to discuss this matter further.

Kind Regards

Andrew Law
Development Management Specialist

Development Management
North Lincolnshire Council
30-40 High Street
SCUNTHORPE
DN15 6NL

Tel: [REDACTED] (Direct Dial)

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Case officer: Andrew Law
Telephone: [REDACTED]
Email: planning@northlincs.gov.uk

Your Ref: EN070008
Our Ref: PA/SCO/2022/5

Date: 27 April 2022

The Planning inspectorate
Central Operations
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol
BS1 6PN

North Lincolnshire Council

www.northlincs.gov.uk

Helen Manderson
Director of Business Development
Church Square House
30-40 High Street
Scunthorpe
North Lincolnshire
DN15 6NL

Sent by email only –
vnetzeropipeline@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Dear Sir/Madam

Scoping Consultation – Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 – The V-Net Zero Pipeline.

Thank you for your letter dated 30 March 2022 seeking a view from North Lincolnshire Council in respect of the information to be provided in an Environmental Statement to be produced in support of a Development Consent Order application by Chyrsaor Production (U.K) Limited for the V-Net Zero Pipeline.

Having considered the submitted scoping report North Lincolnshire Council would like to make the following comments regarding the information that should be included within the Environmental Statement:

Air Quality

Chapter 12 of the Scoping Report discusses air quality which has been scoped in to any future ES.

Section 12.9.1 of the report states:

“Existing air quality within the Scoping Boundary is of a good standard, with pollutant concentrations well within the limit values set for the protection of human health. Much of the land within and around the Scoping Boundary is rural in nature and the alignment currently avoids close proximity to the more densely populated communities and conservation sites in the area. Inevitably, however, there are some dust and air quality sensitive receptors close enough to the route corridor that could be adversely impacted by the construction of the Project.” The report goes on to state the air quality matters that will be scoped in to any future ES.

This Council's Environmental Protection Department agrees with the proposal to include a robust assessment of impacts upon air quality within the Environmental Statement. The proposed approach to this assessment set out within the Scoping Report is considered to be acceptable and it is agreed that, due to the nature of the project, the potential air quality impacts are restricted to the construction phase.

Contaminated Land

Chapter 9 of the Scoping Report discusses geology and hydrogeology which has been scoped in to any future ES. Section 9.3 states:

“Site walkover surveys will be conducted as part of the review of geology and hydrogeology baseline environment. These surveys will be undertaken following review of the available environmental data and the walkovers will serve as a ground truthing exercise, targeting those parts of the Study Area where potential higher risk factors have been identified. The surveys will look to identify on-site features that may not be directly identifiable from the environmental data set or may be used to confirm (or not) the presence of features identified in the desk-based review. Typical features that will be assessed during the site walkover surveys include:

- *Description of site industrial processes/ potential contaminative processes;*
- *Ground cover;*
- *Local changes in ground level (gradients, slopes, embankments, retaining walls etc.);*
- *Evidence of ground disturbance or instability (slopes/depressions etc.);*
- *Surface water courses;*
- *Evidence of water logging/flooding/poor drainage; and*
- *Presence and condition of on-site structures with the potential to result in ground contamination (e.g. storage tanks).”*

North Lincolnshire Council agree that a Phase 1 report in respect of land contamination should be submitted with any future application and depending on the findings, a Phase 2 report may be required.

Cultural Heritage

Due to other work commitments North Lincolnshire Council's Historic Environment Officer has been unable to complete their review of the scoping report in respect to the proposed approach to the assessment of potential impacts on cultural heritage. This review should be completed in short order and comments in respect of Cultural Heritage will be provided within the week. It is understood that these comments will not be able to be incorporated within the Planning Inspectorate's Scoping Opinion but it is hoped that they can be forwarded to the Applicant for consideration nonetheless.

Ecology and Nature Conservation

Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report discusses Ecology & Biodiversity. Having reviewed this Chapter of the report the Council's Ecologist has confirmed that they support the approach to the assessment of ecological impacts.

As described in the report, the applicant(s) should provide the information reasonably required for a Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Furthermore, the proposed approach to protected and priority habitats and species is considered appropriate.

The proposal to collect survey information for, and to deliver, a 10% net gain in biodiversity is welcomed.

Flood Risk and Drainage

The approach to assessment of potential flood risk and drainage impacts is considered to be satisfactory subject to the comments below.

The submitted scoping reports recognises that surface water flood risk compliance needs to be mitigated against and the need to comply with SuDS requirements. It also states that the local internal drainage boards will need to be consulted, including NLC as the Lead Local Flood Authority where ordinary watercourse consents are required for alterations/connections to the local watercourse network.

Landscape and Visual Amenity

The approach to the assessment of landscape and visual amenity issues set out in Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report is considered to be satisfactory.

The representative views proposed will properly consider key receptors, including residents of Marsh lane and users of the England Coast Path.

Noise and Vibration

Chapter 13 of the Scoping Report discusses noise and vibration which has been scoped in to any future ES.

Section 13.3.1 of the report states:

“Baseline sound surveys will be carried out to establish the noise environment within the Study Area and to define baseline noise levels representative of surrounding noise sensitive receptors. Surveys will be carried out post-scoping, following the agreement of their scope and methodology in consultation with the Environmental Health Officers of the relevant Local Authorities including Lincolnshire County Council, North Lincolnshire Council, North East Lincolnshire Council, East Lindsey District Council and West Lindsey District Council. Suitable locations for monitoring will be agreed and will take into consideration the safety of the operators, security of monitoring equipment and accessibility.”

An assessment will then be made of both construction activities and some associated operational activities.

The Council's Environmental Health Officer has confirmed that this proposed approach is acceptable.

Transport

The Council's Highways Officer has confirmed that the proposed approach to the assessment of traffic and transport impacts set out in Chapter 14 of the Scoping Report is acceptable.

Cumulative Effects


The LPA is satisfied with the approach to the assessment of cumulative effects.

It is noted that further discussion with the LPA is proposed with regards to agreeing a short list of projects likely to result in cumulative impacts with the proposed development and that will be included in the assessment of cumulative effects. This further liaison is welcomed.

This scoping response has been prepared in line with my knowledge and understanding of the site and environment, the nature of existing operations on adjacent sites and the nature of development at the time of writing.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you wish to discuss the contents of this letter.

Yours sincerely

A solid black rectangular box used to redact the signature of Andrew Law.

Andrew Law
Development Management Specialist

Chapman, Gary

From: Graham Northern <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 05 April 2022 13:28
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: EN070008
Attachments: V Net Pipeline SQZ.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: Green Category

Please find attached consultation response

regards

Graham Northern
Senior Planning Officer
North Northamptonshire Council
Swanspool House, Doddington Road, Wellingborough, Northants NN8 1BP

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**North
Northamptonshire
Council**

Development Management
North Northamptonshire Council
Swanspool House
Doddington Road
Wellingborough
NN8 1BP

Tel: [REDACTED]
www.northnorthants.gov.uk

Gail Boyle
The Planning Inspectorate
Environmental Services
Central Operations
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Email: [REDACTED]
Our Ref: NW/22/00214/SCQ
Date: 05.04.2022

Dear Madam,

Consultation from Outside District

Proposal: Scoping consultation and notification for the Application by Chyrsaor Production (U.K.) Limited (the Applicant) for an Order granting Development Consent for the V-Net Zero Pipeline (the Proposed Development)

Location: East Coast of Lincolnshire

Reference: EN070008 The V Net Zero Transportation and Storage Scheme

Thank you for your letter inviting North Northants Council (Wellingborough area) to comment on the above matter. We have reviewed the details and provide the following comments:

No Comment

Yours faithfully,

[REDACTED]

George Candler
Executive Director Place and Economy

Chapman, Gary

From: Kathryn Haley <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 06 April 2022 18:29
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for your email dated 30 March 2022 with regard to the above.

I can confirm that Nottinghamshire County Council's Planning Policy Team does not wish to make any comments on this consultation.

Kind regards

Kathryn Haley
Planning Policy Team
Place Department
Nottinghamshire County Council
County Hall
Nottingham NG2 7QP
Tel ([REDACTED])
Monday - Thursday

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Chapman, Gary

From: Plng Control Enquiries <planningcontrol@peterborough.gov.uk>
Sent: 13 April 2022 18:20
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: Immingham To Theddlethorpe - 22/00837/CONSUL
Attachments: Decision on consult.pdf; EN070008 Letter to stat cons_Scoping & Reg 11 Notification.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: Green Category

Good Evening,

Please see attached comments form Peterborough City Council relating to the above project.

Kind Regards,
Peter

Technical Services (Planning)

Planning and Building Control

Place and Economy
Peterborough City Council
Sand Martin House
Bittern Way
Fletton Quays
Peterborough
PE2 8TY

Telephone (Planning Services): [REDACTED]
Email: Planningcontrol@peterborough.gov.uk

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Telephone: [REDACTED] (open 9am - 1pm)
Email: planningcontrol@peterborough.gov.uk
Case Officer: Mr A O Jones
Our Ref: 22/00837/CONSUL
Your Ref: EN070008

PETERBOROUGH



Planning Services

Sand Martin House
Bittern Way
Fletton Quays
Peterborough
PE2 8TY

Mr Jack Patten
The Planning Inspectorate
Chrysaor Production (UK) Ltd
Rubislaw House
Anderson Drive
Aberdeen
AB15 6FZ

Peterborough Direct: [REDACTED]

13 April 2022

Dear Mr Patten

Planning enquiry

Proposal: V Net Zero Pipeline

Site address: Immingham To Theddlethorpe

Further to your enquiry received on 30 March 2022, in respect of the above, the Local Planning Authority makes the following comments:

The proposal is remote from the Peterborough area, and we therefore do not have any comments.

I trust that the above advice is of use however should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details shown at the top of this letter.

Yours sincerely



Mr A O Jones
Principal Minerals and Waste Officer

Chapman, Gary

From: PARRY-JONES Daniel <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 13 April 2022 10:32
To: V Net Zero Pipeline; V Net Zero Pipeline
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] EN070008 - V Net Zero Pipeline - EIA Scoping Notification and Consultation
Attachments: V Net Zero Pipeline - Royal Mail EIA Scoping Consultation response April 2022.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: Green Category

FAO Jack Patten

Further to your email of 30 March 2022 as below please find attached Royal Mail's consultation response. Please can you confirm receipt.

With thanks.

Daniel Parry-Jones BSc MRICS
Director
Consulting

BNP Paribas Real Estate UK
Portwall Place Portwall Lane
Bristol BS1 6NA
Tel : [REDACTED]
realestate.bnpparibas.co.uk





Proposed DCO Application by Chrysaor Production (UK) Ltd for V Net Zero Pipeline

Royal Mail response to EIA Scoping Consultation

Under section 35 of the Postal Services Act 2011, Royal Mail has been designated by Ofcom as a provider of the Universal Postal Service. Royal Mail is the only such provider in the United Kingdom. The Act provides that Ofcom's primary regulatory duty is to secure the provision of the Universal Postal Service. Ofcom discharges this duty by imposing regulatory conditions on Royal Mail, requiring it to provide the Universal Postal Service.

Royal Mail's performance of the Universal Service Provider obligations is in the public interest and should not be affected detrimentally by any statutorily authorised project. Accordingly, Royal Mail seeks to take all reasonable steps to protect its assets and operational interests from any potentially adverse impacts of proposed development.

Royal Mail and its advisor BNP Paribas Real Estate have reviewed the EIA Scoping Report dated March 2022. The construction of this infrastructure proposal has been identified as having potential to impact on Royal Mail operational interests. However, at this time Royal Mail is not able to provide a consultation response due to insufficient information being available to adequately assess the level of risk to its operation and the available mitigations for any risk. Therefore, Royal Mail wishes to reserve its position to submit a consultation response/s at a later stage in the consenting process and to give evidence at any future Public Examination, if required.

In the meantime, any further consultation information on this infrastructure proposal and any questions of Royal Mail should be sent to:

Holly Trotman ([REDACTED]), Senior Planning Lawyer, Royal Mail Group Limited

Daniel Parry Jones ([REDACTED]), Director, BNP Paribas Real Estate

Please can you confirm receipt of this holding statement by Royal Mail.

End

Chapman, Gary

From: Nick Hodgett <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 05 April 2022 10:05
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Subject: Application by Chyrsaor Production (U.K.) Limited (the Applicant) for an Order granting Development Consent for the V-Net Zero Pipeline - Scoping Consultation

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

Your Ref: EN070008

I can confirm that this Authority has no comment to make on this scoping request. The site is remote from our County Boundary and we do not consider that this element of the scheme will impact on us.

Kind Regards

Nick Hodgett MRTPI | Principal Planning Officer

Rutland County Council

Catmose, Oakham, Rutland LE15 6HP

tel: [REDACTED]

e-mail [REDACTED]

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www.rutland.gov.uk/my-council/data-protection

Rutland County Council

Customer Service Centre: 01572 722 577

Visitor Parking Information & Map: <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-community/parking/council-car-parks/>

Email Enquiries: enquiries@rutland.gov.uk

Council Website: <http://www.rutland.gov.uk>

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From: Carl J Richardson <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 25 April 2022 09:07
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Cc: Theddlethorpe Parish Clerk; CllrN Sear; CllrD McNally; Harrison, Sandra (Cllr)
Subject: Chrysaor Production (UK) Ltd - EIA EN070008

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Green Category

Dear Sir / Madam

These are the consultation comments with regard to the above assessment for consideration by Theddlethorpe.

Pipeline Route

An offshore seabed coastal based pipeline route has not been considered (or has not been shown to have been discounted) within the EIA and a purely land based model has been developed. This may be due to the Humber Estuary RAMSAR and the Coastal SAR which terminates at Theddlethorpe St Helen receiving site of the CO2.

If the VNET project is of national significance and benefit, should an assessment & challenge be undertaken looking at the SAR & RAMSAR with a view to laying a new seabed based pipeline just off the coast? The new pipeline could be tunnelled under the current SAR sand dune area from neighbouring fields (this task was successfully undertaken for the Conoco Murdoch CMS pipeline in 1990). The pipeline would then run up the coast into the Humber Estuary where it could then join land nearer to the CO2 producing sites.

A shoreline pipeline could be safely designed, constructed, laid, protected and operated with safety isolation, pigging, C&I & similar benefits to a land based pipeline, without the interruption & impact on landowners & communities. This option of having a pipeline laid within the estuary may also aid the future connection of other CO2 emitting area to the existing pipeline in a cost effective manner (Humber Industrial Cluster etc).

Would the Environmental impact of using a pipe laying barge and installing a pipeline off the coast be a greater impact than that of a 53Km land based design travelling through the Lincolnshire Wolds, multiple communities & farming areas?

Within the piping route selection and the potential use of existing pipeline infrastructure there is very little information on the EON K.I.P.S. pipeline, formally known as the Kinetica pipeline that is already in place between Immingham & the Theddlethorpe site since the 1990's. It is the Parish Councils understanding that this pipeline is no longer used or will no longer be used by companies who have the capability to produce into it. Should more detail be known within this report as to why it is unsuitable for alternative use, after all it was a dry clean gas pipeline?

Cumulative Risk and Other Projects

Page 305 identifies projects that could have an impact or be impacted by the proposed project. This list considers projects that have been either approved or have been submitted to planning departments within a specific distance of the proposed pipeline route.

The list though does not consider other project proposals that are currently in the public domain yet have not reached the governments planning portal but are known to Chrysaor UK Ltd. We understand that some of these projects may not be at an engineering level suitable for detailed impact assessment but from a cumulative risk perspective they should not be ignored within this assessment.

The following projects are currently in proposal stage and there may be a lot more and further discussion with Lincolnshire County Council & Government groups should be undertaken to produce a full list:

- Nuclear Waste Services - Geological Disposal Facility intends to use the same site which will require a new offshore shipping pipeline (transport of waste mined clay from under the sea bed) & new train lines to be installed running to the site (to unload Nuclear Waste Material). The Parish Councils current perception is that there are 2 potential routes for a train line to be installed & both have the potential to cross the proposed pipeline route at some point. The pipeline route would probably be installed years before a train line, but installed & operated within the operational phase of the CO2 project site.
- Without the GDF proposal the local community have been informed over the past 2 years that the relevant Authorities were already in discussion with the department of transport under the Beachings reversal scheme for a train line to be installed as part of the overall Governments levelling up scheme. So some joined up thinking at this stage would be most welcome.
- Neptune Energy have submitted applications for the storage or CO2 offshore using the existing CMS Murdoch pipeline & offshore infrastructure. This project may be using a different chemical process or reaction to create the Hydrogen but equally it could use the CO2 provided from the installation of the new Chrysaor UK Ltd pipeline. The EN070008 proposal uses the 36" LOGGS pipeline & offshore infrastructure, with the Neptune Energy using the CMS/Murdoch pipeline which is currently owned by Chrysaor, so it is difficult to understand why there is no mention of it or cumulative risk assessment from either a competing, complementary or partnership project?

This section does not also consider alliances formed with other companies whom the project may also become part of, or projects that have been refused planning but are going through appeal and therefore the list may be incomplete.

If it has not already taken place, could Chrysaor UK LTD undertake and sponsor a minor project with Lincolnshire County Council with regards to identifying other potential uses for the excavation trenching that would need to take place for such a large disturbance should it be approved (i.e. make the most out of a 53Km pipeline excavation) so that additional trenching would not be needed for other future projects. This trenching could have facilities incorporated into it (cable troughs or pipework routes for wind farm cabling, green electrical ring main, fresh water supply or digital communication conduits) for future projects to prevent disturbance of the Lincolnshire Countryside & reduce environmental impact from the carving up of the Country side by multiple individual developers.

Pipeline Emergency Safety

Within the safety & environmental design this EIA suggests that venting of the pipeline will be undertaken at the onshore collection site Theddlethorpe. The onshore pipeline primary venting facility should be from the CO2 emitting sites (as these are existing industrial sites with existing infrastructure and located away from residential areas). This would reduce the level of CO2 discharged to atmosphere at the collection site (Theddlethorpe) which is located within a countryside rural setting with residential & tourism sectors affected. The only venting that should take place at the Theddlethorpe Site is from inventory that is trapped within the site boundary and needed to be vented to make the plant safe or as a last resort to the onshore pipeline. The venting of the offshore 36" LOGGS pipeline should be based at the offshore location only with redundancy designed & built in and remotely operated from a control centre, reducing the impact on the surrounding Theddlethorpe area.

Kind Regards
Carl Richardson
Chairman - On behalf of Theddlethorpe Parish Council

Chapman, Gary

From: Nsipconsultations <Nsipconsultations@phe.gov.uk>
Sent: 26 April 2022 21:33
To: V Net Zero Pipeline
Cc: Nsipconsultations
Subject: UK Health Security Agency's Response - V-Net Zero Pipeline - Scoping Consultation
Attachments: UK Health Security Agency's Response - V Net Zero Pipeline v 1.0.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: Green Category

Dear Ms Boyle

Please find attached the UK Health Security Agency's response to the above consultation.

Kind Regards



Ms Carol Richards
NSIP Admin Team
Environmental Hazards and Emergencies Department
Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards
UK Health Security Agency
[Redacted]

www.gov.uk/ukhsa Follow us on Twitter @UKHSA

*The UK Health Security Agency will move to new UKHSA email accounts in the near future.
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UK Health
Security
Agency

Environmental Hazards and Emergencies Department
Seaton House, City Link
London Road
Nottingham, NG2 4LA

nsipconsultations@phe.gov.uk
www.gov.uk/ukhsa
Your Ref: EN070008
Our Ref: CIRIS 59149

Ms Gail Boyle
Senior EIA and Land Rights Advisor
The Planning Inspectorate
Temple Quay House,
2 The Square
Bristol BS1 6PN

26th April 2022

Dear Ms Boyle

Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
Application for an Order granting Development Consent for the V-Net Zero Pipeline.
PINs reference: EN070008
Scoping Consultation Stage

Thank you for including the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) in the scoping consultation phase of the above application. Please note that we request views from the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) and the response provided below is sent on behalf of both UKHSA and OHID. The response is impartial and independent.

The health of an individual or a population is the result of a complex interaction of a wide range of different determinants of health, from an individual's genetic make-up, to lifestyles and behaviours, and the communities, local economy, built and natural environments to global ecosystem trends. All developments will have some effect on the determinants of health, which in turn will influence the health and wellbeing of the general population, vulnerable groups and individual people. Although assessing impacts on health beyond direct effects from for example emissions to air or road traffic incidents is complex, there is a need to ensure a proportionate assessment focused on an application's significant effects.

Having considered the submitted scoping report we wish to make the following specific comments and recommendations:

Environmental Public Health

We understand that the promoter will wish to avoid unnecessary duplication and that many issues including air quality, emissions to water, waste, contaminated land etc. will be covered elsewhere in the Environmental Statement (ES). We believe the summation of relevant issues into a specific section of the report provides a focus which ensures that public health is given adequate consideration. The section should summarise key information, risk assessments, proposed mitigation measures, conclusions and residual impacts, relating to human health. Compliance with the requirements of National Policy Statements and relevant guidance and standards should also be highlighted.

In terms of the level of detail to be included in an ES, we recognise that the differing nature of projects is such that their impacts will vary. UKHSA and OHID's predecessor organisation Public Health England produced an advice document 'Advice on the content of Environmental Statements accompanying an application under the NSIP Regime', setting out aspects to be addressed within the Environmental Statement¹. This advice document and its recommendations are still valid and should be considered when preparing an ES. Please note that where impacts relating to health and/or further assessments are scoped out, promoters should fully explain and justify this within the submitted documentation.

In general, the UKHSA is satisfied with the approach taken for the screening assessments. We note that with regard to the promoter's consideration of air quality, the promoter has screened out the requirement to carry out detailed air quality assessments that account for construction traffic emissions, however they will review stakeholder feedback and appraise routing and traffic data as to whether such an assessment should be done. The UKHSA will await findings as they are made available of the detailed assessments that have been scoped in to consider other potential impacts arising from the proposed development, including those pertaining to the land and water environment.

It is noted that the current proposals do not appear to consider possible health impacts of Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF)

Recommendation

The applicant should assess the potential public health impact of EMFs arising from the electrical equipment associated with the development. For more information on how to carry out the assessment, please see the accompanying reference for details¹.

¹
<https://khub.net/documents/135939561/390856715/Advice+on+the+content+of+environmental+statements+accompanying+an+application+under+the+Nationally+Significant+Infrastructure+Planning+Regime.pdf/a86b5521-46cc-98e4-4cad-f81a6c58f2e2?t=1615998516658>

Human Health and Wellbeing - OHID

This section of OHID's response, identifies the wider determinants of health and wellbeing we expect the ES to address, to demonstrate whether they are likely to give rise to significant effects. OHID has focused its approach on scoping determinants of health and wellbeing under four themes, which have been derived from an analysis of the wider determinants of health mentioned in the National Policy Statements. The four themes are:

- Access
- Traffic and Transport
- Socioeconomic
- Land Use

Having considered the submitted scoping report, OHID wish to make the following specific comments and recommendations.

Determination of significant effects

Chapter 16 of the scoping report comments there are no established or widely accepted frameworks for assessing the 'significant' health effects of a development proposal. The scoping report proposes to provide a qualitative assessment of impacts using Table 16-7, which does not include an assessment of significance.

The lack of an assessment of significance does not conform to the requirements of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017 Regulations) and as such an assessment of significance should form part of the ES.

Guidance on the assessment for population and human health has been published by the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA)². This guidance could be used as the basis for an assessment of significant in accordance with the 2017 Regulations. It is noted that the scoping report also details general criteria for the assessment of significance in para 4.4.13 to 4.4.21 and Table 4.4, which could also form the basis of the determination of significance in the population and human health chapter.

Recommendation

The final ES must provide an assessment of significance for those health determinants scoped into the population and human health chapter.

² Cave, B., Claßen, T., Fischer-Bonde, B., Humboldt-Dachroeden, S., Martín-Olmedo, P., Mekel, O., Pyper, R., Silva, F., Vilianni, F., Xiao, Y. 2020. Human health: Ensuring a high level of protection. A reference paper on addressing Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment. As per EU Directive 2011/92/EU amended by 2014/52/EU. International Association for Impact Assessment and European Public Health Association

The population and human health assessment should draw upon the findings from other relevant chapters, including air quality and noise.

As there is no UK national approach to the assessment of significance for human health it is strongly advised that any proposed approach is agreed with OHID/UKHSA and the local public health teams.

Physical activity and active travel

The report identifies significant potential impact through the loss or change in formal Public Rights of Way (PRoW), accessible open space and the existing road network. Physical activity forms an important part in helping to promote health and as such it is important that any changes have a positive long term impact where possible.

It is not clear from the scoping report if usage surveys of the affected road network or PRoW are to be undertaken, in order to identify and quantify use by walkers, cyclists and horse riders. An assessment of significance should consider the sensitivity of the asset and frequency of use.

Recommendations

The Traffic Assessment should identify impacts on pedestrians and cyclists including delay, amenity, or safety using the local road network, as outlined within Rules 1 and 2 of the IEMA GEART Guidelines. This should include an assessment of usage.

The PRoW should be surveyed to assess usage in order to identify the need for mitigation and to assist in the determination of sensitivity of each PRoW.

Vulnerable populations/ sensitive receptors

An initial approach to the identification of sensitive receptors has been provided, through the health baseline.

The impacts on health and wellbeing and health inequalities of the scheme may have particular effect on vulnerable or sensitive populations, including those that fall within the list of protected characteristics.

Para16.4.5 notes the intention to meet with local public health teams, which is welcomed. These teams can assist in identifying local health baseline and local vulnerable populations.

Recommendation

The impacts on health and wellbeing of the scheme will have particular effect on vulnerable or disadvantaged populations, including those that fall within the list of protected characteristics. The report does not comprehensively identify a potential list of vulnerable

populations, some of which are also within the protected characteristics. The list of vulnerable populations should be reviewed and include data on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. Guidance is available from the IAIA³.

Report Format

A linear development will impact on a large number of separate communities, in addition to scheme wide impacts. This can create environmental statements that are overly complex and difficult to interpret.

Recommendation

The final report should include scheme wide assessments supported by logically bounded community impact reports. These community impact reports should draw together relevant findings that relate to health.

Yours sincerely

On behalf of UK Health Security Agency
nsipconsultations@phe.gov.uk

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

³ Cave, B., Claßen, T., Fischer-Bonde, B., Humboldt-Dachroeden, S., Martín-Olmedo, P., Mekel, O., Pyper, R., Silva, F., Vilianni, F., Xiao, Y. 2020. Human health: Ensuring a high level of protection. A reference paper on addressing Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment. As per EU Directive 2011/92/EU amended by 2014/52/EU. International Association for Impact Assessment and European Public Health Association



Guildhall
Marshall's Yard
Gainsborough
Lincolnshire DN21 2NA

Telephone [REDACTED]
Web www.west-lindsey.gov.uk

Your contact for this matter is:

Daniel Evans

[REDACTED]@west-lindsey.gov.uk
[REDACTED]

The Planning Inspectorate
3/18 Eagle Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
BS1 6PB

27/04/2022

By Email Only.

Dear Sir/Madam

APPLICATION REFERENCE NO: 144798

PROPOSAL: PINS consultation on behalf of SoS for its opinion (a scoping Opinion) as to the information to be provided in an Environmental Statement relating to the proposed development Ref: EN070008

LOCATION: V Net Zero Pipeline Project

Thank you for your consultation request under regulation 10(6) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.

West Lindsey District Council, as a consultation body and host authority, wishes to make the following comments in regard to information to be provided with the Scoping Report. The following comments are made, following the structure of the Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report prepared by AECOM (March 2022).

2. Project Description (pages 11-33)

2.9.2/2.9.3 – It is recommended that the locations for the shutdown valves are identified as soon as possible so it is possible to assess the likely environmental impacts of these structures.

2.15.10 – The ES should contain details of construction compounds, their locations and likely environmental effects during the construction phases of development.

3. Planning Policy Context (pages 34-40)

3.4.10 – Consultation on the next stage of the CLLP review, a Proposed Submission Local Plan, is taking place between 16th March and 9th May 2022. Weight should be given to the draft Submission Local Plan, with greater weight the more that it advances. See <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/local-plan/>

4. Landscape & Visual

7.2.9 – Reference to the West Lindsey Local Plan should be replaced with the 'Central Lincolnshire Local Plan'.

7.2.16 – It is agreed that the locations of the shutdown valves take account of the landscape sensitivities identified within the ES.

7.8 - The West Lindsey Local Plan (2006) should be removed at section 7.8 References and replaced with the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.

19. Cumulative Effects

Table 19-1 – It is advised that the Humber Low Carbon Pipeline NSIP (EN070006) is scoped into the 'Other Developments with the Potential for Inter-Project Impacts'.

Please consider the above to constitute West Lindsey District Council's formal consultation response under reg10(6) of the Regulations.

Yours sincerely

Daniel Evans MSc
On behalf of West Lindsey District Council

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MEMO

**North
Lincolnshire
Council**

TO: ANDREW LAW, DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT
FROM: ALISON WILLIAMS, HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
REF: PA/SCO/2022/5
DATE: 28/04/2022

SUBJECT: Scoping opinion request to determine the information to be provided in an Environmental Statement in relation to the V-Net Zero Pipeline Project, South Killingholme

SUMMARY OF ADVICE

- Within Section A of the pipeline, the proposed development has the potential for direct impacts on known and potential unknown non-designated archaeological heritage assets in North Lincolnshire dating from the prehistoric and Roman periods
- The Scoping Report proposes to undertake a desk-based assessment for EIA of the Historic Environment (Chapter 8) the scope and methodology for which is acceptable
- I welcome the proposal (8.4.7) for consultation with ourselves to determine the scope of further pre-application archaeological surveys (archaeological field evaluation) that will be necessary to inform the EIA in accordance with the relevant national and local planning policies (North Lincolnshire; CS6, HE8 and HE9)
- Pre-application archaeological evaluation is likely to be required in North Lincolnshire to identify currently unknown archaeological remains and to adequately assess the heritage significance of all identified heritage assets of below-ground archaeological interest, and to assess the impacts of the proposals
- Measures to enhance and conserve the heritage assets and their settings based on the results of the archaeological evaluation and assessment should inform the planning and design of the development
- Mitigation strategies to off-set any justifiable harm that entail further archaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental excavation and recording prior to or during construction work should be submitted with the DCO application and the archaeological works detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
- The CEMP should refer to any archaeological exclusion zones and sensitive areas and make provision for appropriate protection measures; WSIs for archaeological mitigation work should be appended to the CEMP.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) FUNCTION: To hold, maintain, interpret and manage heritage information, enhancing the understanding of the area's historical development as a distinctive and attractive place. HER information provides source material for interpretation by heritage professionals and for use by community groups and individuals. The HER database is updated as new information about the historic environment is discovered.

The HER also provides advice on development proposals that affect, or may affect, the sites and settings of all heritage assets i.e. designated and non-designated historic buildings, archaeological sites and monuments, and historic places, areas and landscapes. This advice is provided against saved local plan policies and national historic environment policies. See <https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/historic-environment-and-conservation/>

DETAILED ADVICE:

Thank you for consulting the HER on this scoping report that includes the Historic Environment (Chapter 8).

Heritage Baseline

The archaeological consultant has recently obtained the HER records and spatial data for the EIA study area around the development.

Our records show that the area of the Pipeline Project in North Lincolnshire to the south of the VPI power plant contains known archaeological sites of prehistoric and Romano-British occupation and has high potential to contain further as yet unrecorded archaeological remains of this date range, as well as palaeoenvironmental deposits with the potential to inform the archaeological resource such as the effects of sea level and climate changes on the surrounding environment.

Previous archaeological evaluations and excavations in this area have recorded an Iron Age and Roman settlement site on the site of the VPI power plant (formerly the Conoco CHP plant), Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses along the new A160 junction with Rosper Road, Bronze Age activity, Iron Age and Roman occupation east of the old junction, and a triple-ditched enclosure surrounding a Roman settlement adjoining the scoping boundary within Houlton's Covert and where the extensive Roman occupation extends over the boundary into North East Lincolnshire.

Despite the industrial landscape in this area, there is high potential that further archaeological remains and significant palaeoenvironmental deposits associated with former tidal inlets will survive within the proposed development site, currently of unknown significance that would be disturbed and or destroyed during construction.

In view of this potential, and in accordance with policy 194 of the NPPF, Core Strategy CS6 and saved Local Plan policies HE8 and HE9, detailed heritage assessment including archaeological field evaluation would be required for new development proposals in this area.

Relevant Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021) provides guidance to local authorities for conserving and enhancing heritage assets and their settings, which includes archaeological sites and remains. Paragraph 8 refers to the role of the planning system to contribute to achieving sustainable development under three overarching objectives; economic, social and environmental. The environmental objective includes contributing to protecting and enhancing the historic environment.

Section 16 (paragraphs 189-208) of the NPPF details the government's approach to conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Paragraph 189 describes heritage assets as '**an irreplaceable resource**' to be '**conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations**'.

Paragraph 194 requires an applicant to submit information that identifies any heritage asset that their proposals may affect, and that assesses the significance of the assets including the contribution of their settings. Consultation of the local HER is the minimum requirement in this process. Paragraph 194 states that '**Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets of archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.**'

This information should be sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of any affected heritage assets. It should also allow the local planning authority to assess the degree of impact on the heritage assets and their settings, and how this impact may be mitigated, by avoiding or minimising any conflict between conserving the asset and any aspect of the proposal (NPPF 195).

Such assessment allows the planning authority to make an informed and reasonable decision in line with the sustainable development principles of the NPPF, as well as local planning Plan policies HE8 Ancient Monuments and HE9 Archaeological Evaluation.

Core Strategy policy CS6 states that **‘The council will seek to protect, conserve and enhance North Lincolnshire’s historic environment as well as the character and setting of area of acknowledged importance including historic buildings, conservation areas, listed buildings (both statutory and locally listed), registered parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological remains....Development proposals should provide archaeological assessments where appropriate.’**

Where Scheduled Monuments, or sites of equivalent significance, are affected directly or indirectly, Local Plan policy HE8 directs **‘Development proposals which would result in an adverse effect on Scheduled [Ancient] Monuments and other nationally important monuments, or their settings, will not be permitted.’**

Policy HE9 Archaeological Evaluation states that **‘Where development proposals affect sites of known or suspected archaeological importance, an archaeological assessment to be submitted prior to the determination of a planning application will be required. Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the nature, extent and significance of the remains present and the degree to which the proposed development is likely to affect them.’**

Sites of known archaeological importance will be protected. When development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage must be ensured and the preservation of the remains in situ is a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before and during development.’

Heritage Assessment – Scoping Advice

Any application submitted for this proposed development will need to be accompanied by a heritage assessment prepared in line with the HER advice in this memo.

A suitably experienced heritage specialist should carry out the following assessments on the applicants behalf and should comprise **ALL** the following stages:

1. Desk Based Research

- Collation and synthesis of existing historic environment data sources relating to **all** heritage assets that the proposed development may affect directly or indirectly. The spatial scope should be a minimum 2km from the site boundary for designated heritage assets and 1km for non-designated heritage assets to provide the archaeological context for the subsequent fieldwork, including appropriate research objectives. Sources should include but not be limited to: local and national databases; local archives; historic maps and plans including illustrating the development of the modern industry; assessment of aerial photographs, drone survey and LIDAR data; other published and unpublished documents.
- Geo-archaeological assessment of existing data for the site to produce a preliminary deposit model of the sub-surface of the application site and identify gaps for further investigation
- Site visit to identify the presence of any above or below ground archaeological remains or historic landscape features within the application area and/or any constraints on the following stages of archaeological fieldwork

2. Pre-Application Archaeological Field Evaluation

- Archaeological monitoring and recording during geo-technical investigations on the site.
- Hand augering or machine drilled purposive coring to fill any identified gaps in the deposit model, to identify and model the deposit sequence and former land surfaces, and provide an understanding of the development of the landscape; and/or to obtain appropriate samples for

- assessment of preservation potential and the potential for palaeo-environmental evidence to inform the archaeological record including all relevant palaeo-environmental indicators and provision for a programme of scientific dating of the deposit sequence as appropriate.
- Geophysical survey of the working width of the pipeline corridor to identify and plot anomalies of potential archaeological origin
 - Excavation of sample trial trenches to determine the nature, extent, state of preservation and importance of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area informed by the results of preceding stages of study and survey
 - The archaeological field evaluation be carried out by a suitably experienced archaeological contractor, such as a Registered Organisation accredited by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (see <http://www.archaeologists.net/>) or an organisation that can demonstrate that they have equivalent experience, capability and quality management systems in place. The appointed contractor must have access to appropriate geo-archaeological expertise. All fieldwork should be undertaken in accordance with CIFA's published Standards and Guidance for evaluation, and Historic England professional guidelines (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications>) to written specifications that have been agreed with the HER prior to commencement.

3. Assessment of Significance

- Assessment of the significance of those heritage assets and their settings likely to be directly or indirectly impacted by the development; the assessment of the significance of heritage assets will take account of the combined results of all the preceding stages of desk based assessment and site field evaluation, and be based on the heritage values set out in *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*, Historic England, 2008 <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>.
- The methodology of assessing the contribution of setting to significance should be undertaken as set out in Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3 ('The Setting of Heritage Assets' 2nd Edition, 2017) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>.
- The use of photographic visualisations from appropriate viewpoints towards and out from the proposed site would be of particular use to demonstrate indirect effects of the proposals on settings, including evidence of no effects. Impacts other than visual, such as noise, dust and odour, should also be considered. Viewpoints should be agreed with the HER and planning case officers.

4. Assessment of Impact

- Assessment of impacts of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings based on the findings of the preceding stages, with reference to details of proposed construction ground works in relation to archaeological assets, and justification of impacts explaining why the works would be necessary or desirable, including any benefits or heritage enhancements which justify any resulting harm. In the case of substantial harm or loss of significance, the relevant tests in the NPPF should be applied.
- Consideration must also be given for future accessibility to conduct archaeological investigations to ensure the archaeological interest is maintained and available for future generations to investigate.

5. Mitigation

- An explanation of any measures taken to avoid, minimise or mitigate any harm to the significance of the heritage asset/s, including within their settings.
- Where harm is unavoidable, measures to offset the harm to significance should be included; in the case of archaeological remains these measures should be set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the scope, methodologies and timelines of an appropriate programme of archaeological work.

Assessing the value of heritage assets and the magnitude of change (see 8.5.3 & 8.5.6, Scoping Report) should take place on completion of **ALL** stages of the field evaluation set out above, and the Environmental Statement should include the results of all historic environment and archaeological fieldwork reports.

The Environmental Statement should consider what the impact of the development on the significance of the heritage assets will be together with a statement of justification of why the works would be

desirable or necessary, including any benefits which justify any resulting harm. In the case of substantial harm or loss of significance, the tests in the NPPF should be applied.

If the assessment demonstrates that the significance of heritage assets will be adversely affected by the proposals, then appropriate mitigation measures should be drawn up to conserve them. This may include avoiding or minimizing effects to areas of significance, if necessary by modifying the layout and/or design of the proposals ie. In situ preservation.

Alternatively, where harm is unavoidable and loss of heritage assets as a result of development is considered justified, provision should be made to record the evidence before it is lost either in advance of, or during, development.

Mitigation measures should be detailed in the application, including the provision of Written Schemes of Investigation (specification) for further archaeological excavation and recording, as may be necessary.

Where a DCO may subsequently be granted, the implementation of the agreed appropriate mitigation measures can be secured by an appropriately worded Requirement without pre-commencement delay to the construction programme.

Recommendation

Any application submitted for this site would need to be accompanied by an adequate Historic Environment assessment as set out above to inform the EIA and accord with paragraph 194 of the NPPF, Core Strategy CS6 and saved Local Plan policies HE8 and HE9.

Where the heritage assessment in the EIA is considered to be incomplete or inadequate, the HER will advise the local planning authority for the Local Impact Report.

I would be grateful therefore if you would pass this advice to the applicant or their consultant.

Alison Williams
Historic Environment Officer
[REDACTED] [@northlincs.gov.uk](mailto:[REDACTED]@northlincs.gov.uk)

For the attention of Jack Patten – BY EMAIL The Planning Inspectorate Temple Quay House Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6PN Date: 6 May 2022		Chemicals, Explosives and Microbiological Hazards Division – Unit 4 NSIP Consultations Land Use Planning Team Building 1.2, Redgrave Court, Bootle L20 7HS NSIP.applications@hse.gov.uk http://www.hse.gov.uk/
References:	CM9 Ref: 4.2.1.6954. NSIP Ref: EN070008	

Dear Mr Patten

**PROPOSED VNET ZERO PIPELINE
PROPOSAL BY CHYRSAOR PRODUCTION UK LTD
INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2017 (as amended)
REGULATIONS 10 and 11**

Thank you for your letter of **1 April 2022** regarding the information to be provided in an environmental statement relating to the above project. HSE does not comment on EIA Scoping Reports but the following information is likely to be useful to the applicant.

HSE's Land Use Planning Advice

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

CO2 is not currently classified as a dangerous substance so this project would not currently come within scope of the Hazardous Substances Regulation, however it would need to be reviewed as to whether it came within the scope of the Pipeline Safety Regulations.

It needs to be noted that the proposed route does cross a major hazards pipeline and this needs to be considered. It is noted that this is NOT addressed in Section 2.8.6 which lists other types of crossing made by the proposed pipeline such as railways, rivers etc so would expect the crossing of the major hazards pipeline to be included and associated assessment and control measures to be implement to prevent a major accident.

It is noted that Section 20 of the EIA covers Major Accident Hazards, the report does identify there are a number of major hazards sites with the vicinity of the proposed CO2 pipeline, however there is limited impact assessment associated with these which should be covered in future submissions. It is also noted that although it does identify major hazard pipelines have been considered it does not identify any within 1km, however our records show the proposed route of the pipeline crosses a major hazards pipeline. This needs to be covered in future submissions.

Explosives sites

As there are no HSE licenced sites in the vicinity of the proposed development HSE Explosives Inspectorate has no comments to make.

At 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 faithfully

A Chippendale
pp MR ALLAN BENSON
CEMHD4 NSIP Consultation Team



Health and Safety

Executive

Chemical Explosives and Microbiological
Hazards Division

2.2 Redgrave Court
Bootle
L20 7HS

██████████
Fax:
Email.HazSubCon.CEMHD5@hse.gov.uk

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Dr J Neilson – Head of Unit
Date:

Date: 28 June 2022
Our ref: 389076
Your ref: EN070008

Gail Boyle
Senior EIA and Land Rights Advisor
vnetzeropipeline@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

BY EMAIL ONLY



Consultations
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T [REDACTED]

Dear Ms Boyle

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping consultation (Regulation 15 (4) of the Town and Country Planning EIA Regulations 2017): EIA Scoping Opinion request for onshore section of V Net Zero Pipeline Project

Natural England has further advice to add to our response of 10 March 2022 on the scope of the Environmental Statement.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

I have been informed that the East Midlands Area Team in Natural England is supporting a proposal for a Heritage Coast definition for the stretch of coast from Humberstone Fitties in the north to just north of Mablethorpe in the south. I have attached an image of the section of the draft outline boundary map to the north of Mablethorpe to this letter. Please see below information regarding Heritage Coasts and our advice on the proposal.

Brief overview of Heritage Coasts, they:

- are stretches of the most beautiful, undeveloped coastline in England. They are managed in order to conserve their natural beauty and, where appropriate, to improve accessibility for visitors;
- are definitions rather than a designation. This means there is no statutory process when it comes to deciding on a Heritage Coast. They are defined by an agreement between the relevant maritime authorities in that local area, and Natural England;
- make up around thirty-three per cent of scenic English coastline;
- started when Beachy Head in Sussex was defined (the Durham Coast was the most recent).

A Heritage Coast should:

- comprise a coastline of exceptionally fine scenic quality;
- exceed one mile in length;
- be substantially undeveloped;
- contain features of special significance and interest, whether natural or man-made.

Natural England is supporting the definition of Heritage Coast for this stretch of Lincolnshire coastline because:

- A sustainable heritage coastal environment will provide high quality facilities for communities and visitors, improvements for wildlife and contribute to a healthy local economy
- It is a key component of Natural England's East Midlands Area Team's strategy to promote landscape scale change in this area (along with habitat improvement and community engagement through the EU Life Dynamic Dunescapes project)
- Lincolnshire County Council foresees major benefits from a Heritage Coast definition for both nature and the local economy (potentially millions of pounds)
- Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and East Lindsey District Council are additional supportive partners and see significant benefits in achieving a Heritage Coast for this stretch of Lincolnshire Coast

Planning Policy:

- Heritage Coasts continue to be valued for a range of reasons and are included within section 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework (revised 2021). Paragraphs 174, 176 and 178 are the most relevant.
- Paragraph 174 states that:

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:(c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;

- Paragraph 176 refers to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks

- Paragraph 178 states that:

Within areas defined as Heritage Coast (and that do not already fall within one of the designated areas mentioned in paragraph 176), planning policies and decisions should be consistent with the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation. Major development within a Heritage Coast is unlikely to be appropriate, unless it is compatible with its special character

Request for Further Information:

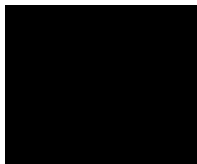
I have discussed the proposal with Natural England colleagues working on the proposal and advised the applicant that it is hoped that this stretch of coast might be defined as a Heritage Coast within the next year. To allow any assessment of potential impacts and mitigation options relating to the V Net Zero Pipeline, we have requested the following information:

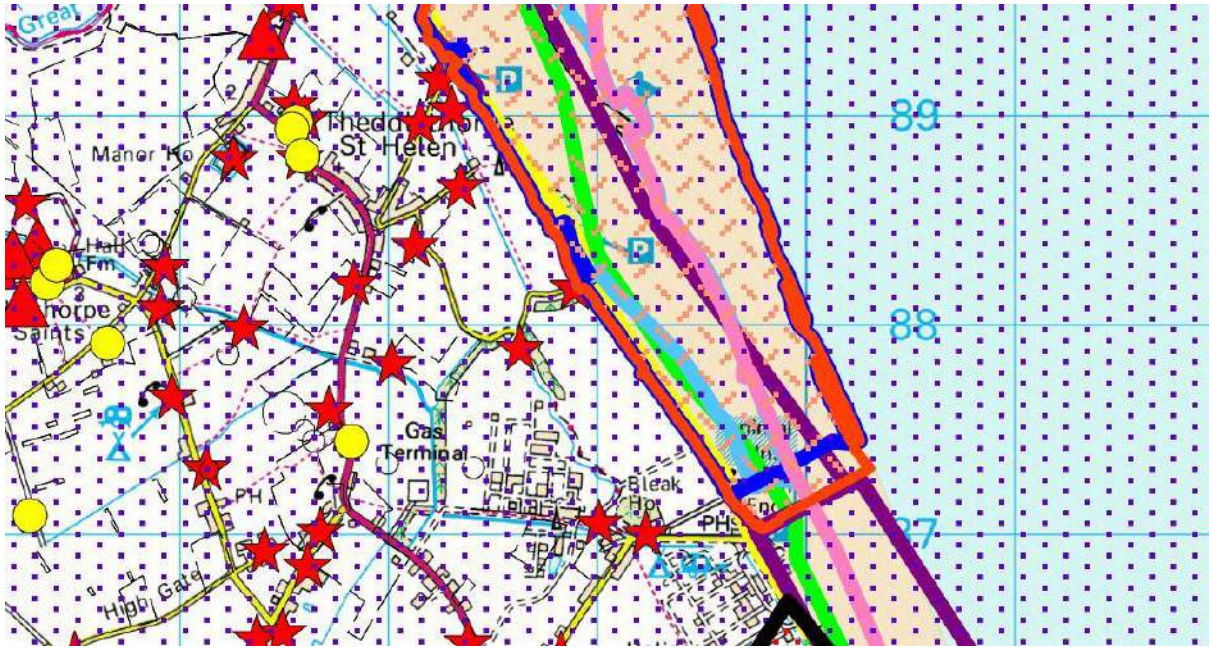
- What new infrastructure will be needed/developed within the coastal strip – i.e. within the beach including the dunes, and immediately behind the dunes to approximately 1 km inland? We are interested in new structures within the proposed Heritage Coast boundary itself, which here would literally just include the beach and dunes, but also any development inland which might be visible from within the potential Heritage Coast boundary.
- If there is likely to be new infrastructure, what are the details of the structures and likely construction phase (obviously provisional at this stage).
- Will the pipeline and any associated infrastructure on the beach/dunes be buried? Will anything be left visible and if so what might that be (size/height)?
- It seems to be suggested in the EIA scoping report that the old Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal gas pipeline may be used, therefore no new piping or other infrastructure may be needed in this coastal zone. If that is the case, will there be any associated works, for example to confirm the state of the existing pipeline? If so, what are the details - the location, scale, type and likely longevity of activity, and associated activity to make good.

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter please contact Sandra Close at [REDACTED]. Please send any new consultations or further information on this consultation to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

SANDRA CLOSE
Lead Adviser
East Midlands Area





Date: 09 May 2022
Our ref: 389076
Your ref: EN070008



Gail Boyle
Senior EIA and Land Rights Advisor
vnetzeropipeline@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Consultations
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

BY EMAIL ONLY

T [REDACTED]

Dear Ms Boyle

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping consultation (Regulation 15 (4) of the Town and Country Planning EIA Regulations 2017): EIA Scoping Opinion request for onshore section of V Net Zero Pipeline Project

Thank you for seeking our advice on the scope of the Environmental Statement in the consultation dated and received 30 March 2022.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

A robust assessment of environmental impacts and opportunities based on relevant and up to date environmental information should be undertaken prior to a decision on whether to grant a Development Consent Order. Annex A provides Natural England's general advice on the scope of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA).

Further guidance is set out in Planning Practice Guidance on [environmental assessment, natural environment and climate change](#).

We understand that the EIA will be carried out on the basis that the development is permanent, to ensure a worst-case assessment of likely significant effects and that for the purposes of the environmental impact assessment the decommissioning assessment will be based on a 40-year operational life span for the solar infrastructure.

For this specific proposed development the Environmental Statement (ES) should particularly consider the following:

1. Impact of the proposed development on the following designated sites:

The proposal falls within Natural England's Impact Risk Zones of the following sites:

- Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Humber Estuary SSSI and SAC
- North Killingholme Haven Pits SSSI
- Humber Estuary Compensation Land

For sources of information on the designated sites please see Annex A.

Accidental damage and other direct or indirect effects may occur to these designated sites. The ES would need to show any potential effects on these designations, including impacts on foraging habitat, noise, water quality, air quality or other disturbance which may damage or destroy the interest features for which these SSSIs have been notified. Impacts would need to be considered at all stages of the proposed development i.e. construction, operation and de-commissioning. It should also detail the mitigation required to avoid any identified impacts on designated sites.

The Humber Habitat Compensation and Mitigation Plan (HHCMP) helps identify the scope of potential habitat creation needed to enable developers/investors to achieve sustainable economic development in the region. It provides essential information for those wishing to bring forward development within the requirements of the regulatory framework surrounding the Humber Estuary's various national and international environmental and historical designations. Further information is available at South Humber Gateway strategic mitigation scheme:

<https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/the-local-plan/local-plan-background-information/south-humber-gateway/>

Mitigation for all these sites should be secured through a Construction Environmental Management Plan which will set out the locations of these features and the measures proposed for their protection.

Natural England are engaging with the applicant via our Discretionary Advice Service with regard to avoiding adverse impacts to designated sites and protected species.

2. In-Combination/Cumulative impacts

The Environmental Statement should include in-combination/cumulative assessment. Natural England notes that the applicant has carried out a preliminary review to identify other development projects and development plan allocations that may require due consideration within the assessment of cumulative effects and that this list will be further refined as the final route of the pipeline is established.

3. Loss of Agricultural Land (BMV)

In order to both retain the long-term potential of this land and to safeguard all soil resources as part of the overall sustainability of the whole development, it is important that the soil is able to retain as many of its many important functions and services (ecosystem services) as possible.

The following issues should be considered and included as part of the Environmental Statement (ES):

- The degree to which soils would be disturbed or damaged as part of the development
- The extent to which agricultural land would be disturbed or lost as part of this development, including whether any Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land would be impacted.
- The ES should set out details of how any adverse impacts on BMV agricultural land can be minimised through site design/masterplan.
- The ES should also set out details of how any adverse impacts on soils can be avoided or minimised and demonstrate how soils will be sustainably used and managed, including consideration in site design and master planning, and areas for green infrastructure or biodiversity net gain. The aim will be to minimise soil handling and maximise the sustainable use and management of the available soil to achieve successful after-uses and minimise offsite impacts.

In order to fully assess the impacts to BMV an Agricultural Land Classification may be necessary. This should normally be at a detailed level, e.g. one auger boring per hectare, (or more detailed for a small site) supported by pits dug in each main soil type to confirm the physical characteristics of the full depth of the soil resource, i.e. 1.2 metres.

Further information is available in the [Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soil on Development Sites](#) and The British Society of Soil Science Guidance Note [Benefitting from Soil Management in Development and Construction](#). Further guidance is also set out in the Natural England [Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land](#)

4. Regionally and Locally

The ES should consider any impacts upon local wildlife and geological sites, including local nature reserves. The ES should set out proposals for mitigation of any impacts and if appropriate, compensation measures and opportunities for enhancement and improved connectivity with wider ecological networks. Consultation should therefore take place with the Ecology Officers for Lincolnshire County Council. Non-statutory consultees such as the Wildlife Trusts should also be approached.

5. Protected Species

The ES should assess the impact of all phases of the proposal on protected species (including, for example, great crested newts, reptiles, birds, water voles badgers and bats). It should also provide details of any proposed mitigation measures required to protect these species. Consideration should be given to the wider context of the site, for example in terms of habitat linkages and protected species populations in the wider area. Natural England is engaging with the applicant regarding Natural England's District Level Licensing for Great Crested Newts

6. Biodiversity Net Gain

The ES should include a Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment and Habitat Management Plan. The Habitat Management Plan should explain how the site will continue to be managed and secured for the lifetime of the development. The Habitat Management Plan should also provide details on retention and enhancement of existing habitat features such as hedgerows, woodland and ponds. We would also particularly need details on proposed

habitat connectivity to surrounding habitats which would contribute to the wider Nature Recovery Network.

Biodiversity Metric 3.0 provides a way of measuring and accounting for biodiversity losses and gains resulting from development or land management change. It can be found at [The Biodiversity Metric 3.0 - JP039 \(nepubprod.appspot.com\)](https://nepubprod.appspot.com)

7. Impact on Protected and Local Landscapes

The proposed scheme includes a small section within the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and a reasonably significant section potentially or in its setting. The input of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Partnership would provide a valuable input into the report's assessment and recommendations for mitigation.

The ES should include an assessment of local landscape character through the consideration of the relevant National Character Areas (NCAs) and any local landscape character assessments. We would expect the following forms of guidance to be used, as indicated in the scoping report:

- *'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'* (3rd Edition) (GLVIA3), Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013;
- *'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment'*, Natural England, 2014; and
- *'Visual Representation of Development Proposals Technical Guidance Note' 06/19*, Landscape Institute, 2019.

Natural England is undergoing engagement with the applicant and the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Management Service on potential impact on the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB.

8. Connecting People with Nature

The ES should consider potential impacts on access land, common land, public rights of way and, where appropriate, the England Coast Path and coastal access routes and coastal margin in the vicinity of the development, in line with NPPF paragraph 100. It should assess the scope to mitigate for any adverse impacts. Rights of Way Improvement Plans (ROWIP) can be used to identify public rights of way within or adjacent to the proposed site that should be maintained or enhanced.

The application is within the Protected Landscape Impact Risk Zone of the English Coastal Path – Mablethorpe to Humber Bridge (in progress).

Measures to help people to better access the countryside for quiet enjoyment and opportunities to connect with nature should be considered. Such measures could include reinstating existing footpaths or the creation of new footpaths, cycleways, and bridleways. Links to other green networks and, where appropriate, urban fringe areas should also be explored to help promote the creation of wider green infrastructure. Access to nature within the development site should also be considered, including the role that natural links have in connecting habitats and providing potential pathways for movements of species.

Relevant aspects of local authority green infrastructure strategies should be incorporated where appropriate.

The ES should include details of the decommissioning and after use of the site and how it will be restored.

Further Information

Annex A Provides Natural England's general advice on the scope of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA).

Should the proposal be amended in a way which significantly affects its impact on the natural environment then, in accordance with Section 4 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, Natural England should be consulted again.

We would be happy to comment further should the need arise but if in the meantime you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter please contact Sandra Close at [REDACTED]. Please send any new consultations or further information on this consultation to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

SANDRA CLOSE
Lead Adviser
East Midlands Area

Annex A – Natural England’s General Advice on EIA Scoping

General Principles

[Schedule 4](#) of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, sets out the information that should be included in an Environmental Statement (ES) to assess impacts on the natural environment. This includes:

- A description of the development – including physical characteristics and the full land use requirements of the site during construction and operational phases
- Expected residues and emissions (water, air and soil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation etc.) resulting from the operation of the proposed development
- An assessment of alternatives and clear reasoning as to why the preferred option has been chosen
- A description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the development including biodiversity (for example fauna and flora), land, including land take, soil, water, air, climate (for example greenhouse gas emissions, impacts relevant to adaptation, cultural heritage and landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors
- A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment – this should cover direct effects but also any indirect, secondary, cumulative, short, medium, and long term, permanent and temporary, positive, and negative effects. Effects should relate to the existence of the development, the use of natural resources (in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity) and the emissions from pollutants. This should also include a description of the forecasting methods to predict the likely effects on the environment
- A description of the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment
- A non-technical summary of the information
- An indication of any difficulties (technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered by the applicant in compiling the required information

Further guidance is set out in Planning Practice Guidance on [environmental assessment and natural environment](#).

Cumulative and in-combination effects

The ES should fully consider the implications of the whole development proposal. This should include an assessment of all supporting infrastructure.

An impact assessment should identify, describe, and evaluate the effects that are likely to result from the project in combination with other projects and activities that are being, have been or will be carried out. The following types of projects should be included in such an assessment (subject to available information):

- a. existing completed projects;
- b. approved but uncompleted projects;
- c. ongoing activities;
- d. plans or projects for which an application has been made and which are under consideration by the consenting authorities; and

- e. plans and projects which are reasonably foreseeable, i.e. projects for which an application has not yet been submitted, but which are likely to progress before completion of the development and for which sufficient information is available to assess the likelihood of cumulative and in-combination effects.

Environmental data

Natural England is required to make available information it holds where requested to do so. National datasets held by Natural England are available at <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/data/default.aspx>.

Detailed information on the natural environment is available at www.magic.gov.uk.

Natural England's SSSI Impact Risk Zones are a GIS dataset which can be used to help identify the potential for the development to impact on a SSSI. The dataset and user guidance can be accessed from the [Natural England Open Data Geoportal](#).

Natural England does not hold local information on local sites, local landscape character, priority habitats and species or protected species. Local environmental data should be obtained from the appropriate local bodies. This may include the local environmental records centre, the local wildlife trust, local geo-conservation group or other recording society.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

General principles

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (paragraphs 174-175 and 179-182) sets out how to take account of biodiversity and geodiversity interests in planning decisions. Further guidance is set out in Planning Practice Guidance on the [natural environment](#).

The potential impact of the proposal upon sites and features of nature conservation interest and opportunities for nature recovery and biodiversity net gain should be included in the assessment.

Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) is the process of identifying, quantifying, and evaluating the potential impacts of defined actions on ecosystems or their components. EclA may be carried out as part of the EIA process or to support other forms of environmental assessment or appraisal. [Guidelines](#) have been developed by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).

Designated nature conservation sites

International and European sites

The development site is within or may impact on the following **European/internationally designated nature conservation site(s)**:

- Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Humber Estuary SAC
- Humber Estuary Special Protection Area

European site conservation objectives are available at <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

The ES should thoroughly assess the potential for the proposal to affect nationally and internationally designated sites of nature conservation importance, including marine sites where relevant. European sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) fall within the scope of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the 'Habitats Regulations'). In addition paragraph 181 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that potential SPAs, possible SAC, listed or proposed Ramsar sites, and any site identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitat (European) sites, potential SPAs, possible SACs and listed or proposed Ramsar sites have the same protection as classified sites (NB. sites falling within the scope of regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 are defined as 'habitats sites' in the NPPF). Under Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations, an appropriate assessment must be undertaken in respect of any plan or project which is (a) likely to have a significant effect on a European site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) and (b) not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site. The consideration of likely significant effects should include any functionally linked land outside the designated site. These areas may provide important habitat for mobile species populations that are qualifying features of the site, for example birds and bats. This can also include areas which have a critical function to a habitat feature within a designated site, for example by being linked hydrologically or geomorphologically.

Should a likely significant effect on a European/Internationally designated site be identified (either alone or in-combination) or be uncertain, the competent authority (in this case the Local Planning Authority) may need to prepare an appropriate assessment in addition to the consideration of impacts through the EIA process. Further guidance is set out in Planning Practice Guidance on appropriate assessment

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment>

This should also take into account any agreed strategic mitigation solution that may be being developed or implemented in the area to address recreational disturbance, nutrients, or other impacts.

Nationally designated sites

This development site is within or may impact on the following **Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**:

- Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes SSSI
- Humber Estuary SSSI
- North Killingholme Haven Pits SSSI

Sites of Special Scientific Interest are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and paragraph 180 of the NPPF. Further information on the SSSI and its special interest features can be found at www.magic.gov.

Natural England's SSSI Impact Risk Zones can be used to help identify the potential for the development to impact on a SSSI. The dataset and user guidance can be accessed from the [Natural England Open Data Geoportal](https://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Data-Information/Geospatial-Data/Nature-Data-Open-Data-Geoportal).

The Environmental Statement should include a full assessment of the direct and indirect effects of the development on the features of special interest within the SSSIs and identify appropriate mitigation measures to avoid, minimise or reduce any adverse significant effects. The consideration of likely significant effects should include any functionally linked land outside the designated site. These areas may provide important habitat for mobile species populations that are interest features of the SSSI, for example birds and bats. This can also include areas which have a critical function to a habitat feature within a site, for example by being linked hydrologically or geomorphologically.

Regionally and Locally Important Sites

The ES should consider any impacts upon local wildlife and geological sites, including local nature reserves. Local Sites are identified by the local wildlife trust, geoconservation group or other local group and protected under the NPPF (paragraph 174 and 175). The ES should set out proposals for mitigation of any impacts and if appropriate, compensation measures and opportunities for enhancement and improving connectivity with wider ecological networks. Contact the relevant local body for further information.

Protected Species

The conservation of species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

is explained in Part IV and Annex A of Government Circular 06/2005 [Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System.](#)

The ES should assess the impact of all phases of the proposal on protected species (including, for example, great crested newts, reptiles, birds, water voles, badgers and bats). Natural England does not hold comprehensive information regarding the locations of species protected by law. Records of protected species should be obtained from appropriate local biological record centres, nature conservation organisations and local groups. Consideration should be given to the wider context of the site, for example in terms of habitat linkages and protected species populations in the wider area.

The area likely to be affected by the development should be thoroughly surveyed by competent ecologists at appropriate times of year for relevant species and the survey results, impact assessments and appropriate accompanying mitigation strategies included as part of the ES. Surveys should always be carried out in optimal survey time periods and to current guidance by suitably qualified and, where necessary, licensed, consultants.

District Level Licensing for Great Crested Newts

District level licensing (DLL) is a type of strategic mitigation licence for great crested newts (GCN) granted in certain areas at a local authority or wider scale. A [DLL scheme for GCN](#) is not currently in place at the location of the development site but may be in place in the future. If a DLL scheme is in place, developers can make a financial contribution to strategic, off-site habitat compensation instead of applying for a separate licence or carrying out

individual detailed surveys. By demonstrating that DLL will be used, impacts on GCN can be scoped out of detailed assessment in the Environmental Statement.

Priority Habitats and Species

Priority Habitats and Species are of particular importance for nature conservation and included in the England Biodiversity List published under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Most priority habitats will be mapped either as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, on the Magic website or as Local Wildlife Sites. Lists of priority habitats and species can be found [here](#). Natural England does not routinely hold species data. Such data should be collected when impacts on priority habitats or species are considered likely.

Consideration should also be given to the potential environmental value of brownfield sites, often found in urban areas and former industrial land. Sites can be checked against the (draft) national Open Mosaic Habitat (OMH) inventory published by Natural England and freely available to [download](#). Further information is also available [here](#).

An appropriate level habitat survey should be carried out on the site, to identify any important habitats present. In addition, ornithological, botanical, and invertebrate surveys should be carried out at appropriate times in the year, to establish whether any scarce or priority species are present.

The Environmental Statement should include details of:

- Any historical data for the site affected by the proposal (e.g. from previous surveys)
- Additional surveys carried out as part of this proposal
- The habitats and species present
- The status of these habitats and species (e.g. whether priority species or habitat)
- The direct and indirect effects of the development upon those habitats and species
- Full details of any mitigation or compensation measures
- Opportunities for biodiversity net gain or other environmental enhancement

Ancient Woodland, ancient and veteran trees

The ES should assess the impacts of the proposal on any ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees, and the scope to avoid and mitigate for adverse impacts. It should also consider opportunities for enhancement.

Natural England maintains the Ancient Woodland [Inventory](#) which can help identify ancient woodland. The [wood pasture and parkland inventory](#) sets out information on wood pasture and parkland.

The [ancient tree inventory](#) provides information on the location of ancient and veteran trees.

Biodiversity net gain

Paragraph 174 of the NPPF states that decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

Biodiversity Net Gain is additional to statutory requirements relating to designated nature conservation sites and protected species.

The ES should use an appropriate biodiversity metric such as [Biodiversity Metric 3.0](#) together with ecological advice to calculate the change in biodiversity resulting from proposed development and demonstrate how proposals can achieve a net gain.

The metric should be used to:

- assess or audit the biodiversity unit value of land within the application area
- calculate the losses and gains in biodiversity unit value resulting from proposed development
- demonstrate that the required percentage biodiversity net gain will be achieved

Biodiversity Net Gain outcomes can be achieved on site, off-site or through a combination of both. On-site provision should be considered first. Delivery should create or enhance habitats of equal or higher value. When delivering net gain, opportunities should be sought to link delivery to relevant plans or strategies e.g. Green Infrastructure Strategies or Local Nature Recovery Strategies.

Opportunities for wider environmental gains should also be considered.

Landscape

Landscape and visual impacts

The environmental assessment should refer to the relevant [National Character Areas](#). Character area profiles set out descriptions of each landscape area and statements of environmental opportunity.

The ES should include a full assessment of the potential impacts of the development on local landscape character using [landscape assessment methodologies](#). We encourage the use of Landscape Character Assessment (LCA), based on the good practice guidelines produced jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment in 2013. LCA provides a sound basis for guiding, informing, and understanding the ability of any location to accommodate change and to make positive proposals for conserving, enhancing or regenerating character.

A landscape and visual impact assessment should also be carried out for the proposed development and surrounding area. Natural England recommends use of the methodology

set out in *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 2013* ((3rd edition) produced by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Management. For National Parks and AONBs, we advise that the assessment also includes effects on the 'special qualities' of the designated landscape, as set out in the statutory management plan for the area. These identify the particular landscape and related characteristics which underpin the natural beauty of the area and its designation status.

The assessment should also include the cumulative effect of the development with other relevant existing or proposed developments in the area. This should include an assessment of the impacts of other proposals currently at scoping stage.

To ensure high quality development that responds to and enhances local landscape character and distinctiveness, the siting and design of the proposed development should reflect local characteristics and, wherever possible, use local materials. Account should be taken of local design policies, design codes and guides as well as guidance in the [National Design Guide](#) and [National Model Design Code](#). The ES should set out the measures to be taken to ensure the development will deliver high standards of design and green infrastructure. It should also set out detail of layout alternatives, where appropriate, with a justification of the selected option in terms of landscape impact and benefit.

Heritage Landscapes

The ES should include an assessment of the impacts on any land in the area affected by the development which qualifies for conditional exemption from capital taxes on the grounds of outstanding scenic, scientific, or historic interest. An up-to-date list is available at www.hmrc.gov.uk/heritage/lbsearch.htm.

Connecting People with nature

The ES should consider potential impacts on access land, common land, public rights of way and, where appropriate, the England Coast Path and coastal access routes and coastal margin in the vicinity of the development, in line with NPPF paragraph 100. It should assess the scope to mitigate for any adverse impacts. Rights of Way Improvement Plans (ROWIP) can be used to identify public rights of way within or adjacent to the proposed site that should be maintained or enhanced.

Measures to help people to better access the countryside for quiet enjoyment and opportunities to connect with nature should be considered. Such measures could include reinstating existing footpaths or the creation of new footpaths, cycleways, and bridleways. Links to other green networks and, where appropriate, urban fringe areas should also be explored to help promote the creation of wider green infrastructure. Access to nature within the development site should also be considered, including the role that natural links have in connecting habitats and providing potential pathways for movements of species.

Relevant aspects of local authority green infrastructure strategies should be incorporated where appropriate.

Soils and Agricultural Land Quality

Soils are a valuable, finite natural resource and should also be considered for the ecosystem services they provide, including for food production, water storage and flood mitigation, as a carbon store, reservoir of biodiversity and buffer against pollution. It is therefore important that the soil resources are protected and sustainably managed. Impacts from the development on soils and best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land should be considered in line with paragraphs 174 and 175 of the NPPF. Further guidance is set out in the Natural England [Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land](#).

As set out in paragraph 211 of the NPPF, new sites or extensions to sites for peat extraction should not be granted planning permission.

The following issues should be considered and, where appropriate, included as part of the Environmental Statement (ES):

- The degree to which soils would be disturbed or damaged as part of the development
- The extent to which agricultural land would be disturbed or lost as part of this development, including whether any best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land would be impacted.

This may require a detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey if one is not already available. For information on the availability of existing ALC information see www.magic.gov.uk.

- Where an ALC and soil survey of the land is required, this should normally be at a detailed level, e.g. one auger boring per hectare, (or more detailed for a small site) supported by pits dug in each main soil type to confirm the physical characteristics of the full depth of the soil resource, i.e. 1.2 metres. The survey data can inform suitable soil handling methods and appropriate reuse of the soil resource where required (e.g. agricultural reinstatement, habitat creation, landscaping, allotments and public open space).
- The ES should set out details of how any adverse impacts on BMV agricultural land can be minimised through site design/masterplan.
- The ES should set out details of how any adverse impacts on soils can be avoided or minimised and demonstrate how soils will be sustainably used and managed, including consideration in site design and master planning, and areas for green infrastructure or biodiversity net gain. The aim will be to minimise soil handling and maximise the sustainable use and management of the available soil to achieve successful after-uses and minimise off-site impacts.

Further information is available in the [Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soil on Development Sites and](#)

The British Society of Soil Science Guidance Note [Benefitting from Soil Management in Development and Construction](#).

Air Quality

Air quality in the UK has improved over recent decades but air pollution remains a significant issue. For example, approximately 85% of protected nature conservation sites are currently in exceedance of nitrogen levels where harm is expected (critical load) and approximately 87% of sites exceed the level of ammonia where harm is expected for lower plants (critical level of 1µg) ^[1]. A priority action in the England Biodiversity Strategy is to reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity. The Government's Clean Air Strategy also has a number of targets to reduce emissions including to reduce damaging deposition of reactive forms of nitrogen by 17% over England's protected priority sensitive habitats by 2030, to reduce emissions of ammonia against the 2005 baseline by 16% by 2030 and to reduce emissions of NO_x and SO₂ against a 2005 baseline of 73% and 88% respectively by 2030. Shared Nitrogen Action Plans (SNAPs) have also been identified as a tool to reduce environmental damage from air pollution.

The planning system plays a key role in determining the location of developments which may give rise to pollution, either directly, or from traffic generation, and hence planning decisions can have a significant impact on the quality of air, water and land. The ES should take account of the risks of air pollution and how these can be managed or reduced. This should include taking account of any strategic solutions or SNAPs, which may be being developed or implemented to mitigate the impacts on air quality. Further information on air pollution impacts and the sensitivity of different habitats/designated sites can be found on the Air Pollution Information System (www.apis.ac.uk).

Information on air pollution modelling, screening and assessment can be found on the following websites:

- SCAIL Combustion and SCAIL Agriculture - <http://www.scail.ceh.ac.uk/>
- Ammonia assessment for agricultural development
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/intensive-farming-risk-assessment-for-your-environmental-permit>
- Environment Agency Screening Tool for industrial emissions
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/air-emissions-risk-assessment-for-your-environmental-permit>
- Defra Local Air Quality Management Area Tool (Industrial Emission Screening Tool) – England <http://www.airqualityengland.co.uk/laqm>

Water Quality

The planning system plays a key role in determining the location of developments which may give rise to water pollution, and hence planning decisions can have a significant impact on water quality, and land. The assessment should take account of the risks of water pollution and how these can be managed or reduced.

[1] [Report: Trends Report 2020: Trends in critical load and critical level exceedances in the UK - Defra, UK](#)

Climate Change

The ES should identify how the development affects the ability of the natural environment (including habitats, species, and natural processes) to adapt to climate change, including its ability to provide adaptation for people. This should include impacts on the vulnerability or resilience of a natural feature (i.e. what's already there and affected) as well as impacts on how the environment can accommodate change for both nature and people, for example whether the development affects species ability to move and adapt. Nature-based solutions, such as providing green infrastructure on-site and in the surrounding area (e.g. to adapt to flooding, drought and heatwave events), habitat creation and peatland restoration, should be considered. The ES should set out the measures that will be adopted to address impacts.

Further information is available from the [Committee on Climate Change's \(CCC\) Independent Assessment of UK Climate Risk](#), the [National Adaptation Programme \(NAP\)](#), the [Climate Change Impacts Report Cards](#) (biodiversity, infrastructure, water etc.) and the [UKCP18 climate projections](#).

The Natural England and RSPB [Climate Change Adaptation Manual](#) (2020) provides extensive information on climate change impacts and adaptation for the natural environment and adaptation focussed nature-based solutions for people. It includes the Landscape Scale Climate Change Assessment Method that can help assess impacts and vulnerabilities on natural environment features and identify adaptation actions. Natural England's [Nature Networks Evidence Handbook](#) (2020) also provides extensive information on planning and delivering nature networks for people and biodiversity.

The ES should also identify how the development impacts the natural environment's ability to store and sequester greenhouse gases, in relation to climate change mitigation and the natural environment's contribution to achieving net zero by 2050. Natural England's [Carbon Storage and Sequestration by Habitat report](#) (2021) and the British Ecological Society's [nature-based solutions report](#) (2021) provide further information.

Contribution to local environmental initiatives and priorities

The ES should consider the contribution the development could make to relevant local environmental initiatives and priorities to enhance the environmental quality of the development and deliver wider environmental gains. This should include considering proposals set out in relevant local strategies or supplementary planning documents including landscape strategies, green infrastructure strategies, tree and woodland strategies, biodiversity strategies or biodiversity opportunity areas.

Date: 28 June 2022
Our ref: 389076
Your ref: EN070008



Gail Boyle
Senior EIA and Land Rights Advisor
vnetzeropipeline@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Consultations
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

BY EMAIL ONLY

T [REDACTED]

Dear Ms Boyle

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping consultation (Regulation 15 (4) of the Town and Country Planning EIA Regulations 2017): EIA Scoping Opinion request for onshore section of V Net Zero Pipeline Project

Natural England has further advice to add to our response of 10 March 2022 on the scope of the Environmental Statement.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

I have been informed that the East Midlands Area Team in Natural England is supporting a proposal for a Heritage Coast definition for the stretch of coast from Humberstone Fitties in the north to just north of Mablethorpe in the south. I have attached an image of the section of the draft outline boundary map to the north of Mablethorpe to this letter. Please see below information regarding Heritage Coasts and our advice on the proposal.

Brief overview of Heritage Coasts, they:

- are stretches of the most beautiful, undeveloped coastline in England. They are managed in order to conserve their natural beauty and, where appropriate, to improve accessibility for visitors;
- are definitions rather than a designation. This means there is no statutory process when it comes to deciding on a Heritage Coast. They are defined by an agreement between the relevant maritime authorities in that local area, and Natural England;
- make up around thirty-three per cent of scenic English coastline;
- started when Beachy Head in Sussex was defined (the Durham Coast was the most recent).

A Heritage Coast should:

- comprise a coastline of exceptionally fine scenic quality;
- exceed one mile in length;
- be substantially undeveloped;
- contain features of special significance and interest, whether natural or man-made.

Natural England is supporting the definition of Heritage Coast for this stretch of Lincolnshire coastline because:

- A sustainable heritage coastal environment will provide high quality facilities for communities and visitors, improvements for wildlife and contribute to a healthy local economy
- It is a key component of Natural England's East Midlands Area Team's strategy to promote landscape scale change in this area (along with habitat improvement and community engagement through the EU Life Dynamic Dunescapes project)
- Lincolnshire County Council foresees major benefits from a Heritage Coast definition for both nature and the local economy (potentially millions of pounds)
- Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and East Lindsey District Council are additional supportive partners and see significant benefits in achieving a Heritage Coast for this stretch of Lincolnshire Coast

Planning Policy:

- Heritage Coasts continue to be valued for a range of reasons and are included within section 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework (revised 2021). Paragraphs 174, 176 and 178 are the most relevant.
- Paragraph 174 states that:

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:(c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;

- Paragraph 176 refers to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks

- Paragraph 178 states that:

Within areas defined as Heritage Coast (and that do not already fall within one of the designated areas mentioned in paragraph 176), planning policies and decisions should be consistent with the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation. Major development within a Heritage Coast is unlikely to be appropriate, unless it is compatible with its special character

Request for Further Information:

I have discussed the proposal with Natural England colleagues working on the proposal and advised the applicant that it is hoped that this stretch of coast might be defined as a Heritage Coast within the next year. To allow any assessment of potential impacts and mitigation options relating to the V Net Zero Pipeline, we have requested the following information:

- What new infrastructure will be needed/developed within the coastal strip – i.e. within the beach including the dunes, and immediately behind the dunes to approximately 1 km inland? We are interested in new structures within the proposed Heritage Coast boundary itself, which here would literally just include the beach and dunes, but also any development inland which might be visible from within the potential Heritage Coast boundary.
- If there is likely to be new infrastructure, what are the details of the structures and likely construction phase (obviously provisional at this stage).
- Will the pipeline and any associated infrastructure on the beach/dunes be buried? Will anything be left visible and if so what might that be (size/height)?
- It seems to be suggested in the EIA scoping report that the old Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal gas pipeline may be used, therefore no new piping or other infrastructure may be needed in this coastal zone. If that is the case, will there be any associated works, for example to confirm the state of the existing pipeline? If so, what are the details - the location, scale, type and likely longevity of activity, and associated activity to make good.

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter please contact Sandra Close at [REDACTED]. Please send any new consultations or further information on this consultation to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

SANDRA CLOSE
Lead Adviser
East Midlands Area

