

Viking CCS pipeline

Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume II

Main PEIR

Applicant: Chrysoar Production (U.K.) Limited,
a Harbour Energy Company

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Chapter 5

PEIR Assessment Methodology



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5 PEIR Assessment Methodology

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This chapter of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) sets out the proposed approach to reporting the likely significant environmental effects at this stage of the Viking CCS Pipeline (hereafter ‘the Project’). This section has been informed by current best practice guidance, as set out within the Planning Inspectorate’s Advice Note 7 (Ref 5-1).
- 5.1.2 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the process of identifying, evaluating and mitigating the likely significant environmental effects of a project. It promotes the early identification and evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects and enables appropriate mitigation (that is, measures to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse effects) to be identified and incorporated into the design of the development, or commitments to be made to environmentally sensitive construction methods and practices.
- 5.1.3 At this stage of the Project, the EIA process is ongoing and so not all of the detailed survey or assessment work required for the final EIA has been completed. However, a substantial amount of information is available which has both helped in refining the alignment of the Project from the Scoping Boundary to the Draft Order Limits (including some alternatives), and in identifying the issues that need further assessment and mitigation.
- 5.1.4 The gathering of environmental information, and analysis of this information against the Project, will continue throughout the pre-application phase of the Project.
- 5.1.5 The full EIA will be reported in an Environmental Statement (ES), containing the information as stated in Regulation 14 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Ref 5-2) (EIA Regulations) and the final ES will be submitted at the same time as the application for the Development Consent Order (DCO).
- 5.1.6 This PEIR has been, and the full EIA will be, undertaken and reported by competent experts in line with Regulation 14(4)(a) of the EIA Regulations. AECOM is an IEMA EIA Quality Mark registrant, as recognition of commitment to the quality of their EIA product and continuous training of their environmental consultants. A Statement of Competence will be included within the ES, outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of the competent experts who prepared the ES.
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- 5.1.7 In preparing this PEIR, reference has been made to the following documents and guidance:
- *Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 5-4) and Draft EN-1 (Ref 5-5)* - identifies the generic issues which should be taken into account in assessing applications for development consent for major energy infrastructure. As the Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), the general principles and methods of assessment contained within the National Policy Statement EN-1 were referenced and adopted, where appropriate;
 - *National Policy Statement for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4) (Ref 5-6) and Draft EN-4 (Ref 5-7)* - applies to nationally significant infrastructure pipelines which transport natural gas or oil and, therefore, is not fully applicable to the Project. However, NPS EN-4 notes in section 1.6.2 that the information provided within may also be useful in identifying impacts to be considered in applications for pipelines intended to transport other substances. EN-4 contains principles to be applied in the assessment and mitigation design specific to oil and gas pipeline;

- *The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (Ref 5-3) – the general principles and methods of assessment contained within the National Planning Policy Framework were referenced and adopted, where appropriate, though noting the primacy of the National Policy Statements;
- *Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017* (Ref 5-2) – the environmental and social factors stipulated in these regulations were taken accounted of during the scoping exercise;
- *Advice Note Three: EIA Notification and Consultation Republished August 2017 (version 7)* (Ref 5-8) - this explains the approach taken by the Planning Inspectorate when identifying the consultation bodies to be notified and where relevant consulted on the scope of the ES in accordance with the EIA Regulations (Ref 5-2);
- *Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Preliminary Environmental Information, Screening and Scoping Republished June 2020 (version 7)* (Ref 5-1) – this contains practical advice for the content of Scoping Reports and scoping exercise as a whole;
- *Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope Republished July 2018 (version 3)* (Ref 5-9) – this addresses the use of ‘Rochdale Envelope’ approach for applications under the Planning Act 2008 (Ref 5-10); and
- *Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative Effects Assessment Published June 2017 (version 1)* (Ref 5-9) sets out a staged approach to cumulative effects assessment for nationally significant infrastructure projects and provides template formats for documenting it.

5.1.8 In particular, this PEIR has been developed with due consideration to Advice Note Seven (Ref 5-1) (as listed above) which states:

“8.2 Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) is defined in the EIA Regulations as:

8.3 “information referred to in regulation 14(2) which...

1. Has been compiled by the applicant; and

2. Is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development)”; and

8.4 There is no prescribed format as to what PEI should comprise and it is NOT expected to replicate or be a draft of an ES.... A good PEI document is one that enables consultees (both specialist and non-specialist) to understand the likely environmental effects of the Proposed Development and helps to inform their consultation responses on the Proposed Development during the pre-application stage.”

5.1.9 This PEIR presents a description of the Project and its likely significant environmental effects on the environment during construction, operation (including maintenance where relevant) and decommissioning, based on the preliminary environmental information available at the time of the assessment. It also details measures to avoid or reduce such effects and the alternatives considered.

5.1.10 This PEIR includes a summary of the following activities in a level of detail considered sufficient to inform the consultation and based on the information available:

- establishing the baseline conditions;
- consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees;
- consideration of relevant local, regional and national planning policies and guidelines;

- adherence to legislation relevant to EIA;
- consideration of technical standards for the development of significance criteria;
- application of specialist assessment methodologies;
- design review;
- review of secondary information, previous environmental studies,
- publicly available information and databases;
- expert opinion;
- physical surveys and monitoring;
- desk-top studies;
- modelling and calculations; and
- reference to current guidance.

5.1.11 These activities enable the prediction of impacts in relation to the baseline, and a prediction based on the information available of the likely significance of effects on environmental receptors.

5.2 Scope of the EIA

Scoping Report

5.2.1 Scoping forms a key stage of the EIA process; providing a framework for identifying likely significant environmental effects arising from the Project and defining the environmental topics to be addressed within the ES.

5.2.2 On 29 March 2022, an EIA Scoping Report was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate, accompanied by a formal request for a Scoping Opinion. The Scoping Report clearly outlined the intended scope of each environmental topic and the overall structure of the ES. The EIA Scoping Report was based on the emerging preliminary design for the Project available at the time of writing.

5.2.3 The scoping exercise identified that the following environmental topics should be considered in the EIA as the Project could potentially result in significant effects on the environment:

- a. Ecology and Biodiversity;
- b. Landscape and Visual;
- c. Historic Environment;
- d. Geology and Hydrogeology;
- e. Agriculture and Soils;
- f. Water Environment;
- g. Air Quality;
- h. Noise and Vibration;
- i. Traffic and Transport;
- j. Socio-economics;
- k. Health and Wellbeing;
- l. Materials and Waste;

- m. Climate Change;
- n. Cumulative Effects; and
- o. Major Accidents and Disasters.

5.2.4 A number of other studies are also currently being undertaken using information that has been gathered and assessed as part of the EIA. These include:

- *Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)*– An HRA Stage 1 screening exercise (test of likely significant effects) is being carried. The screening exercise will consider the potential pathways through which sources of impact resulting from the Project could potentially interact with the interest features of European Sites (comprising designated sites of international importance). The exercise is using information gathered as part of the biodiversity assessment, and the details of the construction process and specifications of the Project;
- *Flood Risk Assessment* – the modelling and assessment of flood risk will refer to information gathered as part of the water environment assessment. A preliminary Flood Risk Assessment has been prepared and included in *PEIR Volume IV Appendix 11.4*;
- *Water Framework Directive Assessment* – this assessment will refer to information gathered as part of the water environment assessment. A preliminary Water Framework Directive Assessment has been prepared and included in *PEIR Volume IV Appendix 11.3*; and
- *Transport Assessment* – this will assess the potential transport impacts of the Project and, where necessary, will propose mitigation measures to promote sustainable development.

Scoping Opinion

5.2.5 A Scoping Opinion was received on 5 May 2022 from the Planning Inspectorate and the comments within will be fully accounted for within the overall scope of the EIA.

5.2.6 In examining the proposed scope of the EIA, the Planning Inspectorate engaged a range of prescribed consultees (comprising statutory and non-statutory bodies, agencies and groups) for their views on the content of the assessments.

5.2.7 The Scoping Opinion concluded that some environmental topics and sub-topics did not need to be considered, including an assessment of transboundary effects, heat or radiation. A summary of topics that have been scoped out (or back in) of the EIA is provided in each technical chapter of this PEIR (*Chapters 6 to 20*).

5.3 Defining the Study Area

5.3.1 A Study Area is defined in each individual technical assessment in *Chapters 6-20*. A rationale is also provided to support the selection of the Study Area's selected for each technical discipline.

5.4 Characterisation of the Baseline Environment

Existing baseline

5.4.1 To assess the potential impacts resulting from the Project it is necessary to first establish the environmental conditions that currently exist along and within the vicinity of the Project.

5.4.2 The understanding of the baseline for each environmental receptor is being collated through some or all of the following:

- Review of secondary sources (desk-based, i.e., review of existing documentation and literature; data searches and available data sets within the purchased GroundSure report);
- Review of primary baseline studies (field); and
- Stakeholder consultation.

5.4.3 At this stage of the Project, not all of the detailed environmental surveys and data gathering required for the final EIA have been completed. A summary of the data that have been used to inform this PEIR is provided in each technical chapter (*Chapters 6 to 20*).

Future baseline

5.4.4 The PEIR includes an outline of the likely changes to the existing baseline that can be anticipated without the development of the Project, based on available information and knowledge. The future baseline scenario is described within each technical chapter (*Chapters 6 to 20*).

5.4.5 A precautionary approach to the future baseline has been taken in the Air Quality, and Material and Waste Chapters in the PEIR.

5.5 Overview of the assessment methodology for the PEIR

General Overview

5.5.1 The assessment methodology for the PEIR follows a systematic approach in order to identify the likely significant effects of the Project on human health, the natural and physical environments and material assets in a manner that enables consultees (both specialist and non-specialist) to understand the likely environmental effects of the Project and help inform their consultation responses during the Statutory Consultation.

5.5.2 The assessment methodology followed in this PEIR follows six stages to enable the identification of any potential significant effects which occur as a result of the Project. These steps are identified in **Figure 5-1** and are discussed in more detail within each subsequent sub section below.

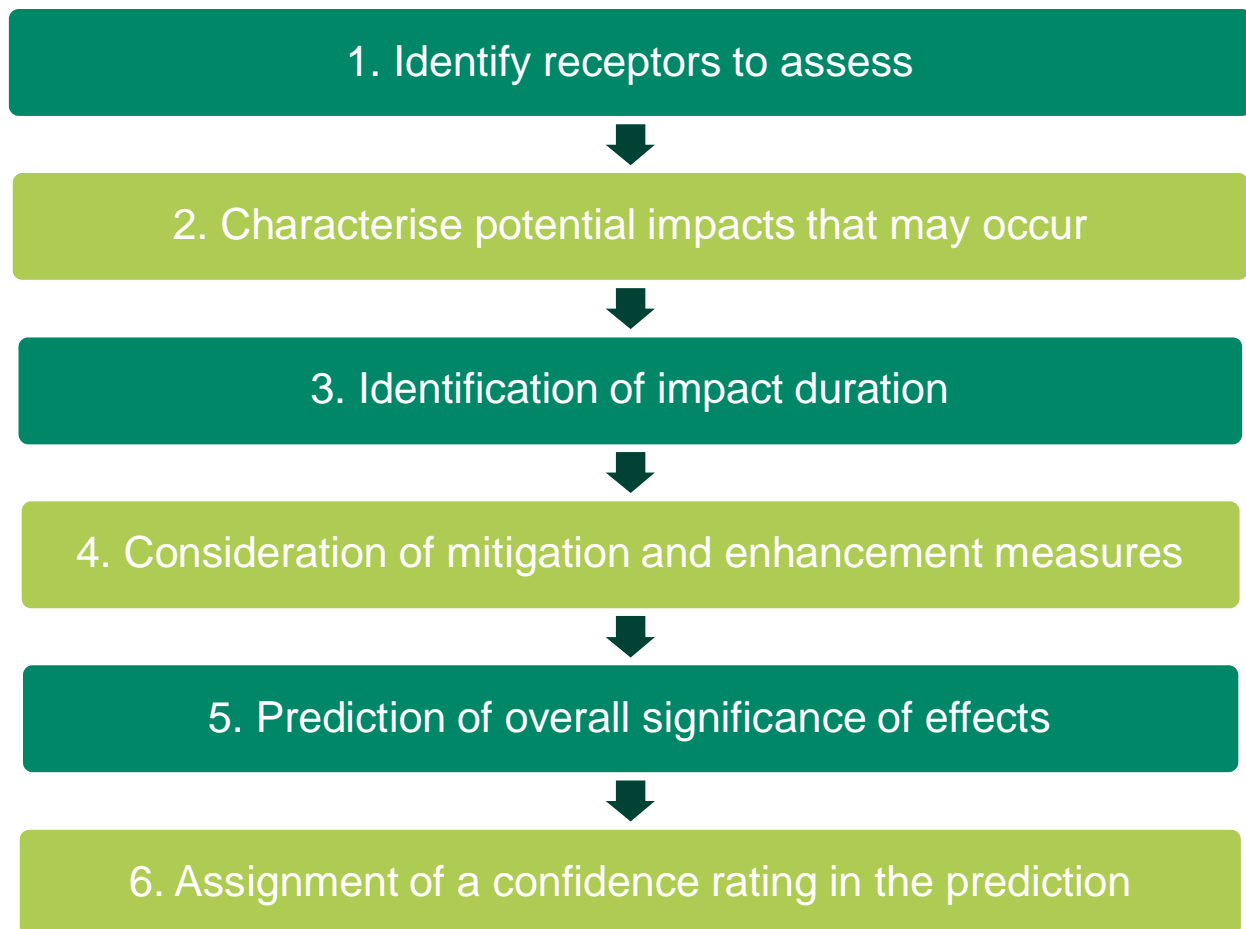


Figure 5-1: Six Stages of PEIR Assessment Methodology

Identification of relevant receptors

- 5.5.3 Within the PEIR relevant receptors have been identified based on the baseline data gathering exercise undertaken to date from both secondary and primary sources. This comprises of all receptors the Project could impact, which are relevant to the technical disciplines in the scope of the EIA (*Chapter 6 to 20*).
- 5.5.4 All receptors will present a greater or lesser degree of sensitivity to the changes brought about by the Project. The sensitivity of a receptor relates to its capacity to accommodate change and its ability to recover if it is affected and is defined by the following factors:
- **Vulnerability:** The vulnerability of the receptor relates to its capacity to accommodate change i.e., the tolerance/intolerance of the receptor to change;
 - **Recoverability:** The ability of a receptor to return to the baseline state before the Project impact caused the change; and
 - **Importance:** The importance of the receptor or feature is a measure of the value assigned to that receptor based on biodiversity and ecosystem services, social value and economic value. Importance of the receptor is also defined within a geographical context, whether it is important internationally, nationally or locally.
- 5.5.5 Examples of receptors include biological and ecological receptors, such as designated sites or protected species, human receptors, such as residential housing or schools, and physical receptors such as waterbodies. **Table 5-1** defines the sensitivity criteria used in the PEIR.

Table 5-1: Sensitivity Criteria

Sensitivity	Description
High	<p>Receptor has little or no ability to absorb change without fundamentally altering its character. For example:</p> <p>Receptor has low/no capacity to return to baseline conditions within the Project life, e.g. low tolerance to change and low recoverability such as a physical feature formed over a geological time scale, or loss of access with no alternatives.</p> <p>The receptor is a designated feature of a protected site or is rare or unique.</p> <p>Receptor is economically valuable.</p>
Medium	<p>Receptor has moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its character, however some damage to the receptor will occur. For example:</p> <p>Receptor has intermediate tolerance to change.</p> <p>Medium capacity to return to baseline condition, e.g. >5 up to 10 years.</p> <p>The receptor is valued but not protected.</p>
Low	<p>The receptor is tolerant to change without significant detriment to its character. Some minor damage to the receptor may occur. For example:</p> <p>Receptor has a high tolerance to change.</p> <p>High capacity to return to its baseline condition, e.g. within 1 year or up to 5 years.</p> <p>May affect socio-economics behaviour but is not a nuisance to user.</p> <p>The receptor is common and/or widespread.</p>
Very Low	<p>The receptor is tolerant to change with no effect on its character. The Project activity does not have a detectable effect on survival or viability.</p>

Characterisation of Impacts

5.5.6 The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) guidelines (2004, p11/2) state that:

“The assessment stage of the EIA should follow a clear progression; from the characterisation of ‘impact’ to the assessment of the significance of the effects taking into account the evaluation of the sensitivity and value of the receptors.”

5.5.7 Within the PEIR the characterisation of potential impacts has been undertaken to determine what could happen to each environmental receptor because of the Project (as known at this stage) and its associated activities. Within each technical chapter, a description has been provided for each potential impact/source of effect associated with different activities undertaken on the Project – split between the three key phases: Construction; Operation and Decommissioning. This is a standard approach to identifying a list of potential impacts which may occur as a result of different project activities.

5.5.8 The term ‘impact’ refers to changes arising from the Project, whereas the term ‘effect’ is used to describe the result of the impact on a receptor.

5.5.9 The general definitions used to describe impacts are noted in **Table 5-2**.

Table 5-2: Impact Definition

Terms	Definition
Direct impact	Impacts that result from a direct interaction between the Project activities and the receiving environment.
Indirect impact	Impacts on the environment, which are not a direct result of the Project activities, often produced away from the activity or as a result of a complex pathway.
Cumulative impact (inter-project impact)	Impacts that result from incremental changes caused by other present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the Project (European Commission 1999). Generally considered to be the same impact but from different projects e.g. noise generated from two separate projects combining to affect residential amenity.
Cumulative impact (intra-project impact)	Impacts that occur where a single receptor is affected by more than one source of effect arising from different aspects of the Project. An example of an intra-project impact would be where a local resident is affected by dust, noise and traffic disruption during the construction of a scheme, with the result being a greater nuisance than each individual effect alone.
Beneficial impact	An impact that is considered to represent an improvement on the baseline condition or introduces a new desirable factor (Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management CIEEM 2010).
Adverse impact	An impact that is considered to represent an adverse change from the baseline condition or introduces a new undesirable factor (CIEEM 2010).

5.5.10 Following on from the identification and characterisation of the potential impacts, an assessment of the significance of effects is able to be undertaken, as discussed below.

Construction Phase Effects

5.5.11 Construction phase effects are taken to be those effects which arise as a result of construction related activities. This covers sources of effects such as construction traffic, atmospheric emissions, construction noise and vibration, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, risk of fuel/oil spillage, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on-site.

5.5.12 The construction phase for the Project is expected to last up to 12 months in total, however a detailed programme of construction works will be prepared which will seek to limit the time during which specific locations are affected. Construction related activities can result in both temporary and permanent effects and these are identified within the preliminary assessment.

Operational Phase Effects

5.5.13 Operational phase effects are taken to be the effects that occur as a result of the operational phase activities. These effects could be relatively short term, endure for a substantial period, or be permanent. This includes the effects of the physical presence of the Project infrastructure, and its operation, use and maintenance.

5.5.14 The overall operational life of the Project is expected to be for a minimum 25 year period, but would have the potential to be extended significantly by implementation of appropriate inspection and maintenance regimes.

Decommissioning Phase Effects

5.5.15 Decommissioning phase effects are those which arise as a result of activities undertaken during the decommissioning phase of the Project. This covers sources of effects such as traffic, noise and vibration, dust generation and site run-off from decommissioning activities, for example. As with construction phase effects, some aspects of decommissioning will endure for longer than others.

5.5.16 The identification of construction and decommissioning effects will be made on the basis of existing knowledge, techniques and equipment. A 'reasonable worst-case' scenario will be used with respect to the envisaged construction and decommissioning methods, location (proximity to sensitive receptors), phasing and timing of construction and decommissioning activities.

Identification of Impact duration

5.5.17 An estimate for the duration of the impact and resulting effect would be assigned, after the impact is characterised, using a simple scale of short term, medium term or long term, as per the below:

- **Short term:** Project activities that are predicted to last only for a limited period (less than 3 months); and whose associated effect will cease on completion of the Project activity;
- **Medium term:** Impacts from Project activities that will last more than 3 months, and whose effects may continue after the completion of the Project activity, but will in total be less than 2 years; and
- **Long term:** Impacts from Project activities whose effects will last longer than 2 years.

Consideration of Mitigation

5.5.18 A standard hierarchical approach to identifying mitigation requirements has been used:

- **Avoid or Prevent:** In the first instance, mitigation should seek to avoid or prevent the adverse effect at source, for example by routeing the pipelines away from a sensitive receptor;
- **Reduce:** If the effect is unavoidable, mitigation measures should be implemented which seek to reduce the significance of the effect, for example the use of a noise bund to reduce noise levels at nearby noise sensitive receptors; and
- **Offset:** If the effect can neither be avoided nor reduced, mitigation should seek to offset the effect through the implementation of compensatory mitigation, for example offsite habitat creation to replace habitat losses.

5.5.19 The mitigation measures described in the PEIR fall into two categories, as follows:

- **Embedded Design Mitigation:** This is where the design of the Project is developed through an iterative process which involves seeking to avoid or reduce potential environmental effects through appropriate routeing, siting and specifications; and
- **Additional Mitigation and Enhancement Measures:** This refers to additional measures which will be identified and proposed following initial assessment.

5.5.20 A Preliminary Draft Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared as part of this Statutory Consultation and is presented in *PEIR Volume IV Appendix*

3.1. This document contains information relevant to the construction phase such as best practice and pollution prevention measures, specific environmental management plans, incident reporting, method statements and environmental risk assessments. A Mitigation Register is included in the Draft CEMP which tabulates all the environmental mitigation proposed as part of the PEIR and includes detailed descriptions of the actions required by the main contractor(s) and Harbour Energy during the construction and operational phases of the Project.

5.5.21 An updated version of the Preliminary Draft CEMP, based on comments received during this Statutory Consultation and the ongoing EIA, will be submitted as part of the DCO application. This will subsequently be further developed once the Contractor(s) is appointed. The requirement within the draft DCO would ensure that those measures included in the Draft CEMP are legally secured and have to be actioned pre / during / post construction.

Evaluating the Significance of Effects

5.5.22 Having established the sensitivity of all relevant environmental and social receptors and characterising the potential impacts which may occur as a result of the Project (as currently understood), the overall significance of an effect can then be predicted.

5.5.23 To provide a clear identification of the likely significant environmental effects associated with the Project, each technical chapter of the PEIR has determined if each environmental effect is likely to be **Significant** or **Not Significant**. This assessment has been based on the generic significance effect descriptions in **Table 5-3**.

5.5.24 A precautionary approach to the assessment has been undertaken to ensure that where uncertainty currently lies with any assessment work, a worst-case consideration has been made to the identification of a particular effect's significance.

Table 5-3: Generic Significance Effect Descriptions

Significance	Indicative Description
Significant	<p>Large adverse changes that will exceed accepted (often legal) thresholds, to a medium scale change which may exceed accepted thresholds or lead to a breach of planning policy.</p> <p>Large beneficial changes, leading to improvements to the baseline resulting in previously poor conditions being replaced by new legal compliance or major contribution being made to national targets, ranging to a medium scale change that is significant in that the baseline conditions are improved to the extent that guideline targets are contributed to.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the type and sensitivity of affected receptors and the scale of the impact and its resulting effect.</p>
Not Significant	<p>A small change that, whilst adverse, does not exceed legal or guideline standards and is unlikely to breach planning policy, ranging to a very small scale change that is so small and unimportant that it is considered acceptable to disregard.</p> <p>A small positive change, but not one that is likely to be a key factor in the overall balance of issues.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the type and sensitivity of affected receptors and the scale of the impact and its resulting effect.</p>

- 5.5.25 A full assessment of the significance of environmental effects will be undertaken within the ES, which will follow the methodology outlined within the EIA Scoping Report and is presented in *PEIR Volume IV Appendix 5.1*.
- 5.5.26 In this PEIR *Chapters 6-20*, the general criteria described above have been made more specific based on relevant standards or guidelines, with any deviation from this standard approach explained.

Confidence in prediction of the significance of effects

- 5.5.27 Following on from the identification of whether an effect is considered to be significant or non-significant, the confidence in the prediction of the significance of effects is given a rating of **high**, **moderate** or **low** and a justification provided.

Table 5-4: Confidence Level Definitions

Confidence Level	Definition
High Confidence	A high level of confidence in the prediction of significance effects could be justified through: The consideration of, and routeing and/or siting of the Project away from, designated features and high sensitivity receptors; Complete baseline data to inform the prediction; The application of mitigation measures has proven to be effective in other pipeline / similar projects; and A thorough understanding of Project activities.
Moderate Confidence	A moderate level of confidence in the prediction of significance effects could be justified through: Particular surveys or assessments are incomplete at this stage, but it is possible to extrapolate results; Mitigation measures will continue to be developed up to the submission of the application for consent; and A general understanding of the Project activities being undertaken and the associated impacts based on other Projects, while more detailed information will be provided later.
Low Confidence	A low level of confidence in the prediction of significance effects could be justified through: Only extremely limited baseline data is available at this stage; Exact project activities are unknown; and Where this is the case, a precautionary, worst-case approach is taken.

5.6 Structure of Technical Chapters

- 5.6.1 The technical chapters within this PEIR (*Chapters 6 to 20*) each follow the same structure for ease of reference, which is:
 - Introduction;
 - Legislation, Policy and Guidance;
 - Scoping Opinion and Consultation;

- Assessment Method;
- Baseline Environment and Study Area;
- Mitigation;
- Preliminary Assessment of Effects;
- Summary and Next Steps; and
- References.

5.7 Next Steps

5.7.1 Environmental surveys and baseline information gathering is ongoing and will continue to the submission of the ES with the DCO application in 2023.

5.8 References

Ref 5-1 The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information and Environmental Statements. Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-seven-environmental-impact-assessment-process-preliminary-environmental-information-and-environmental-statements/>

Ref 5-2 The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents/made>

Ref 5-3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

Ref 5-4 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf

Ref 5-5 Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1015233/en-1-draft-for-consultation.pdf

Ref 5-6 National Policy Statement for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47857/1941-nps-gas-supply-oil-en4.pdf

Ref 5-7 Draft National Policy Statement for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1015237/en-4-draft-for-consultation.pdf

Ref 5-8 The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Three: EIA Notification and Consultation. Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-three-eia-notification-and-consultation-2/>

Ref 5-9 The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative effects assessment. Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-17/>

Ref 5-10 Planning Act 2008. Available at:
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents>