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2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Approach and Scope

2.1.1 This Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the EIA Regulations) in relation to the proposed Development Consent Order (DCO) Application (the Application) outlined within Chapter 1: Introduction (PEI Report, Volume I).

2.1.2 In preparing this PEI Report, reference has been made to the following Planning Inspectorate ('the Inspectorate') advice notes:

- Advice Note Three: EIA Consultation and Notification (Planning Inspectorate, 2017);
- Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information and Environmental Statements (Planning Inspectorate 2020);
- Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope (Planning Inspectorate, 2018);
- Advice Note Ten: Habitats Regulations Assessment Relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (Planning Inspectorate, 2022); and
- Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative Effects Assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects (Planning Inspectorate, 2019).

2.1.3 Reference has also been made to the Scoping Opinion received from the Secretary of State (SoS), dated 17th May 2023 (Appendix 1B: Scoping Opinion, PEI Report, Volume III), and the advice contained within it regarding assessment methodology, topics and presentation of the Environmental Statement (ES).

2.1.4 In response to the Scoping Opinion, this PEI Report includes preliminary assessments (as presented in Chapters 8 to 23 (PEI Report, Volume I)) of the following environmental topics:

- air quality;
- surface water, flood risk and water resources;
- geology, hydrogeology and contaminated land;
- noise and vibration;
- ecology and nature conservation (including aquatic ecology);
- ornithology;
- marine ecology;
- traffic and transport;
- landscape and visual amenity;
- cultural heritage;

- socio economics and land use;
- climate change;
- major accidents and disasters;
- materials and waste;
- human health; and
- cumulative and combined effects.

2.1.5 In addition to the above, the ES will be submitted alongside other related assessments and documents including (but not limited to) a Nutrient Neutrality Assessment, Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment, Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Report and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

2.1.6 The Scoping Opinion (Appendix 1B: Scoping Opinion, PEI Report, Volume III) confirmed that a number of topics or specific matters within topics do not need to be considered as part of the EIA for the Proposed Development and can be scoped out. Clarifications and responses to any queries raised in the Scoping Opinion are addressed in Chapters 2, 4 and 8 - 23 (PEI Report, Volume I).

2.2 Proposed Development Phasing

2.2.1 The assessment considers the phased approach for the construction of the Proposed Development. It is proposed that Phase 1 and Phase 2 are constructed sequentially, with a level of flexibility in the construction programme to account for potential overlap (anticipated to be limited). Based on this phased approach, each environmental topic may have slightly different worst-case assumptions as set out in each chapter.

2.2.2 Phase 1 construction works will include the Production Facility at the Main Site (Phase 1 components) and the various utility connections required, including CO_2 export pipeline to Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP) infrastructure on the adjacent NZT site, and the natural gas, water, nitrogen (N_2), oxygen (O_2), and electricity connections. Phase 1 will also include the construction of the majority of the hydrogen pipeline, except for short additional spurs of the hydrogen pipeline which will be constructed as part of Phase 2.

2.2.3 Phase 2 construction at the Main Site will include the infrastructure required for the second Hydrogen Unit train to increase the capacity of the Production Facility. The additional Phase 2 infrastructure will be constructed within the Main Site, adjacent to the Phase 1 previously constructed infrastructure.

2.3 PEI Report

2.3.1 This PEI Report presents a description of the Proposed Development and its likely significant effects on the environment during construction and operation (including maintenance where relevant) and decommissioning, based on the preliminary environmental information available at the time of the assessment (August 2023). It

also details measures to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset such effects and the alternatives considered to date.

2.3.2 This PEI Report includes a summary of the following activities in a level of detail considered sufficient for the purposes of this consultation and based on the information available:

- establishing the baseline conditions;
- consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees and stakeholders;
- consideration of relevant local, regional, and national planning policies and guidelines;
- review and presentation of legislation relevant to EIA or technical topics;
- consideration of technical standards for the development of significance criteria;
- application of specialist assessment methodologies;
- design review;
- review of secondary information, previous environmental studies and surveys, publicly available information and databases;
- application of expert opinion;
- physical surveys and monitoring undertaken to date;
- desktop studies undertaken;
- modelling and calculations; and
- providing reference to current guidance.

2.3.3 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 associated with the Proposed Development on environmental resources and receptors.

2.3.4 An environmental resource is any material, service, or information from the environment that is valuable to society. This can refer to anything that people find useful in their environment, or surroundings. Examples of environmental resources are minerals, forests, land, oceans, rivers etc.

2.3.5 Receptors are defined in the context of the Source Pathway Receptor model. Environmental impacts start at a Source which follows a Pathway that affects the Receptor such as humans, property, wildlife and their habitats, landscape, atmosphere, water, etc. For example, construction dust (source) – wind carries it (pathway) – it is deposited on a residential property (receptor).

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

2.3.7 The technical chapters within this PEI Report (Chapters 8 – 23 (PEI Report, Volume I)) each follow the same structure for ease of reference, which is:

- introduction;
- legislation and planning policy context;
- assessment methodology and significance criteria;
- baseline conditions;
- development design and impact avoidance;
- likely impacts and effects;
- mitigation and enhancement measures;
- limitations and difficulties;
- residual effects and conclusions; and
- references.

2.4 Study Areas: Spatial Scope of Assessment

2.4.1 The assessment chapters of this PEI Report (Chapters 8 – 23 (PEI Report, Volume I)) describe, as necessary, their spatial scope which is the geographical coverage that defines where impacts as a result of the Proposed Development may occur. It includes the physical extent of the proposed works (defined by order limits), the nature of the baseline environment and the regional, national and local planning and policy context for the Proposed Development. For example, any potential effects on archaeology would be confined to those areas physically disturbed by the works, whilst the effects of noise or visual intrusion could potentially be experienced at some distance. The significance of effects also varies spatially – many effects will only be significant locally (i.e. in the immediate vicinity of the site) whilst others may be significant at a project-wide level as described above.

2.4.2 Each assessment chapter of this PEI Report includes a rationale for determining the specific area within which the assessment is focussed. The study areas are a function of the nature of the impacts and locations of potentially affected environmental resources or receptors. Each assessment chapter includes a description and where necessary a figure illustrating the study area used for that assessment and identifying the location of relevant resources and receptors.

2.5 Assessment Years and Assessment Scenarios: Temporal Scope of Assessment

2.5.1 The temporal scope covers the time period over which changes to the environment and the resultant effects are predicted to occur; they are typically defined as either being temporary or permanent. The approach to assessment has been to assess the environmental impacts of the Proposed Development during construction, operation (including maintenance) and eventual decommissioning.

2.5.2 Where effects are dependent on longer term considerations, the temporal scope is extended beyond the opening year of the Proposed Development to take account of the longer-term nature of effects which might occur.

2.6 Baseline Conditions (Including Future Baseline)

2.6.1 To assess the potential impacts and effects of the Proposed Development, it is necessary to determine the environmental conditions ('baseline conditions') that currently exist on the Proposed Development Site and its surrounding area to determine their relative value, importance or sensitivity towards change. Baseline conditions are determined using the results of site surveys and investigations or desk-based data searches, or a combination of these, as appropriate.

2.6.2 It is also relevant for the EIA to consider future baseline conditions taking account of any planned or likely changes to the existing baseline that may occur prior to construction of the Proposed Development.

2.6.3 The 'existing baseline' considers the period 2021 – 2023 since this is the period in which the baseline studies for the EIA have been and are being undertaken. 'Future baseline' conditions are also predicted for each assessment scenario, whereby the conditions anticipated to prevail in future were the Proposed Development not to proceed are identified. These 'future baseline' conditions can then be compared against the predicted conditions with the Proposed Development.

2.6.4 The assessment scenarios that are being considered for the purposes of the EIA (and presented in this PEI Report) are:

- existing baseline (without the Proposed Development) – the years that baseline data has been collected (as above);
- future baseline (without the Proposed Development) – for comparison with the construction, opening, operation and decommissioning scenarios listed below, respectively;
- construction of the Proposed Development – Chapters 8 – 23 (PEI Report, Volume I) identify and assess the relevant 'worst case' construction scenario for each topic (accounting for known information) and, where necessary, particular chapters identify the relevant period or 'peak' of activity within the proposed construction programme;
- opening and/or operation of the Proposed Development (where opening represents the start of operation) – as for construction, Chapters 8 – 23 (PEI Report, Volume I) identify and assess the relevant 'worst case' scenario for each topic (accounting for known information); and
- decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

2.7 Development Design, Impact Avoidance and Mitigation

2.7.1 Measures that have been integrated into the Proposed Development to avoid, reduce or offset adverse environmental effects are described in Chapters 8 – 23 (PEI Report, Volume I). Such measures include refinement of the design and layout of the Proposed Development to avoid impacts on sensitive receptors, and adherence to relevant legislation, guidance, and best practice. The assessment of impacts and effects has been undertaken on the basis of these measures being implemented (i.e. they are 'embedded mitigation').

2.7.2 The key aspects where the Proposed Development design has evolved to this point are described in Chapter 6: Need, Alternatives and Design Evolution (PEI Report, Volume I).

2.7.3 Once the likely effects of the Proposed Development have been identified and quantified, consideration has then been given to the need for any further mitigation (over and above anything identified within the Proposed Development Design and Impact Avoidance sections of each technical chapter) that may be required to mitigate any likely significant adverse effects identified, as well as whether the effects and any mitigation need to be monitored and kept under review. These measures are then described in the Mitigation and Enhancement Measures sections of Chapters 8 – 23 (PEI Report, Volume I). The residual effects after the implementation of mitigation are then assessed and presented at the end of Chapters 8 – 23 (PEI Report, Volume I).

2.7.4 Implementation of the impact avoidance and minimisation measures relied on in the assessment will be secured through the most appropriate means. In many cases this will be through the DCO, such as via setting the limits of deviation (e.g. specific Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) heights and fixed grid references for emission points) or through DCO requirements (similar to planning conditions) in relation to mitigation measures. Measures may also be secured through other means, such as via existing legislation or the environmental permit that will be required to operate the Proposed Development.

2.8 Impact Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

2.8.1 Impacts are defined as changes arising from the Proposed Development. Consideration of the result of these impacts on environmental receptors enables the identification of associated effects and their classification. Where relevant, effects have been classified both:

- before the application of addition mitigation measures (but including embedded mitigation measures and general best practice); and
- after additional mitigation measures have been applied.

2.8.2 Effects after the application of mitigation are referred to as ‘residual effects’, which may or may not remain significant.

2.8.3 The classification of effects has been undertaken with due regard to the following:

- extent (local, regional, or national) and magnitude of the impact;
- duration (short-term, medium-term, or long-term);
- nature (direct or indirect, reversible or irreversible);
- whether the effects occur in isolation, or are cumulative and/or interactive;
- performance against environmental quality standards and in the context of relevant legislation, standards, and accepted criteria;
- number of receptors affected;

- sensitivity of receptors;
- compatibility with environmental policies; and
- professional experience and judgement of the assessor.

2.8.4 Further details are provided in Chapters 8 – 23 (PEI Report, Volume I).

2.8.5 Where it has not been possible to quantify effects, qualitative assessments have been undertaken based on available knowledge and professional judgement. Where any uncertainty exists, this has been noted in the relevant technical chapter within the Limitations and Difficulties section of Chapters 8 – 23 (PEI Report, Volume I).

2.8.6 To enable comparison between technical topics and aid understanding of the EIA findings, standard terms are used wherever possible to classify effects throughout this PEI Report (i.e. major, moderate, minor or negligible), whilst effects are described as being adverse, neutral or beneficial. Where the quality standards for each technical discipline result in deviations in the standard assessment methodology, these are described and justified in the relevant chapters, as required.

2.8.7 Definitions of the standard terms are:

- negligible – imperceptible effect to an environmental resource or receptor;
- minor – slight, very short or highly localised effect;
- moderate – limited effect (by extent, duration or magnitude);
- major – considerable effect (by extent, duration or magnitude) or more than a local scale or in breach of recognised acceptability, legislation, policy or standard;
- adverse – detrimental or negative effects to an environmental resource or receptor;
- neutral – effects to an environmental resource or receptor that are neither positive or negative; and
- beneficial – advantageous or positive effect to an environmental resource or receptor.

2.8.8 Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations requires an Environmental Statement to include: "*a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment*", but it does not provide advice as to how to derive significance or what level of significance is significant. For this assessment moderate and major effects are considered to be '*significant*'.

2.8.9 Each of the technical chapters within this PEI Report provide a further description and definition of the assessment criteria relevant to each topic. Where possible, this has been based upon quantitative and accepted criteria (for example British Standards), together with the use of value judgement and expert interpretation to classify likely effects.

2.8.10 In general, the classification of an effect is based on the magnitude of the impact (very low – high) and the sensitivity or importance of the receptor (very low – high), using the matrix outlined in Table 2-1. The specific definitions of magnitude and

receptor sensitivity (sometimes referred to as 'importance') vary by topic but typically, magnitude is a function of the spatial extent, duration, frequency and severity of the effect, and receptor/ resource sensitivity is defined by considering factors such as sensitivity to change, adaptability, tolerance, ability to recover and current value/ quality.

2.8.11 Where there are deviations away from this matrix (due to the technical guidance for a specific assessment topic), this is highlighted within the relevant technical chapter and the reason for the variation is explained.

Table 2-1: Classification of Effects

MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT	SENSITIVITY/IMPORTANCE OF RECEPTOR			
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	VERY LOW
HIGH	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
MEDIUM	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
LOW	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
VERY LOW	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

2.8.12 In the context of the Proposed Development, short-term effects are those associated with the site preparation and construction phase and effects associated with the decommissioning phase, which will cease at the end of each of those phases.

2.8.13 Medium-term effects are those associated with the completed Proposed Development, which extend within the operational phase but only last for a few months or years during the operational phase.

2.8.14 Long-term effects are those associated with the completed, operational development and which last for the duration of the operational phase.

2.8.15 Effects may also be permanent (irreversible) or temporary (reversible) and either direct (caused by direct interaction of the Proposed Development with a resource or receptor) or indirect (caused by the Proposed Development generating a further process or complex interaction, often at a distance, which then affects a resource or receptor).

2.9 Transboundary Effects

2.9.1 The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (referred to as the Espoo Convention) requires that assessments are extended across borders between Parties of the Convention when a planned activity may cause significant adverse transboundary impacts.

2.9.2 SoS undertook an initial transboundary screening exercise for the Proposed Development under Regulation 32 of the EIA Regulations. Based on the information available from the Applicant at the scoping stage, the screening concluded that the Proposed Development is unlikely to have a significant effect either alone or cumulatively on the environment in any European Economic Area (EEA) state. A copy of the matrix is provided in Appendix 2A of the EIA Scoping Opinion presented in Appendix 1B (PEI Report, Volume III). At this stage it is not anticipated that there would be any significant transboundary effects associated with the Proposed Development. However, the potential transboundary effects will be reviewed and confirmed in the ES.

2.10 Cumulative and Combined Effects

2.10.1 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, consideration is given to the potential for cumulative and combined effects to arise as a result of the Proposed Development.

2.10.2 Cumulative effects are those that accrue from a number of development activities. The impacts of the Proposed Development have been considered in conjunction with the potential impacts from other projects or activities which are reasonably foreseeable in terms of delivery. This includes, but is not limited to, projects that have submitted applications for planning permission or development consent (including those that have not yet been approved) in locations where environmental impacts could act together with those associated with the Proposed Development to create a more significant overall effect on a receptor or resource, where sufficient environmental information is available.

2.10.3 Combined effects are those resulting from a single development, in this case the Proposed Development, on any one receptor or resource that may collectively cause a greater effect (such as the combined effects of noise and air quality/dust impacts during construction on local residents).

2.10.4 Cumulative and combined effects are discussed in Chapter 23: Cumulative and Combined Effects (PEI Report, Volume I).

2.11 Consultation

2.11.1 An EIA Scoping Opinion was requested from the Inspectorate in April 2023, with a response received on 17th May 2023. A high-level summary of responses to the Scoping Opinion comments relevant to the assessment methodology is provided in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Responses to Scoping Comments

CONSULTEE	DATE AND METHOD OF CONSULTATION	SUMMARY OF CONSULTEE COMMENTS	SUMMARY OF RESPONSE/ HOW COMMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED
The Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion 17th May 2023	<u>Assessment methodology and significance criteria</u> The Scoping Report states that methods used in assessment will be outlined in each aspect chapter by reference to published standards, guidelines, and criteria. For some aspect sections in the Scoping Report, no reference is made to the standards proposed to be used so the Inspectorate is not able to provide substantive comment. The ES should describe the standards and guidelines used for each aspect and explain why these are appropriate to the assessment.	This PEI Report includes information regarding the relevant standards and guidelines for each topic. This information will also be included within the ES.
The Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion 17th May 2023	<u>Baseline conditions</u> The Inspectorate notes that Main Sites A and B appear to partially overlap with the Order Limits of the NZT project. Any implications for the future baseline arising in the event of commencement of development authorised by the NZT DCO, should it be made, should be described in the ES.	Due to the expected timeframes for the project, Net Zero Teesside (NZT) will be considered within the cumulative effects assessment later in the EIA process and reported in the ES, rather than the future baseline.
The Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion 17th May 2023	<u>Transboundary</u> The Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS has considered the Proposed Development and 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.	It is noted that the Inspectorate considers that the likelihood of transboundary effects resulting from the Proposed Development is so low, therefore not warranting the issue of a detailed transboundary screening. However, a simple transboundary screening will be

CONSULTEE	DATE AND METHOD OF CONSULTATION	SUMMARY OF CONSULTEE COMMENTS	SUMMARY OF RESPONSE/ HOW COMMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED
		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. Note: The SoS' duty under Regulation 32 of the 2017 EIA Regulations continues throughout the application process. The Inspectorate's screening of transboundary issues is based on the relevant considerations specified in the Annex to its Advice Note Twelve, available on our website at http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/.	undertaken later in the EIA process and reported in the ES.
The Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion 17th May 2023	<u>Study areas</u> Each ES aspect chapter should describe the study area used in the assessment. It should explain how the extent of the study area has been established by reference to guidelines and discussions with statutory consultation bodies as relevant. The ES should include a figure(s) to identify the final study areas for each aspect, including the location of receptors considered.	The relevant study areas are described in this PEI Report and will also be described within the ES. This includes an explanation of how they have been established. They are shown on the plans accompanying the PEI Report. Similar plans will accompany the ES.
The Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion 17th May 2023	<u>Matters scoped into the assessment</u> For the avoidance of doubt, as there is no summary table identifying matters scoped in or out of the aspects listed below, this Scoping Opinion is adopted on the basis that the impacts on receptors listed at the specified paragraphs in the	This is noted. In addition to the topics outlined in the Scoping Opinion, the following topics have also been scoped in and assessed in the PEI Report:

CONSULTEE	DATE AND METHOD OF CONSULTATION	SUMMARY OF CONSULTEE COMMENTS	SUMMARY OF RESPONSE/ HOW COMMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED
		Scoping Report are scoped into the assessment subject to the Inspectorate's comments at 1.0.4: • Surface water, flood risk and water resources – paragraph 6.3.20. • Geology, hydrogeology and contaminated land – paragraph 6.4.88. • Ecology and nature conservation – paragraph 6.6.18. • Marine ecology – paragraph 6.8.24. • Traffic and transportation – paragraph 6.9.10. • Landscape and visual amenity – paragraph 6.10.8. • Cultural heritage – paragraph 6.11.10. • Socio-economics and land use – paragraph 6.12.21. • Climate change – paragraph 6.13.15. • Materials and waste – paragraph 6.15.7.	• air quality; • noise and vibration; • ornithology; • major accidents and disasters; • population and human health; and • cumulative and combined effects.
The Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion 17th May 2023	<u>Impact from de watering</u> The Scoping Report does not specify if dewatering would be required in the construction of the Proposed Development. The ES should describe the likely need for dewatering, identify sensitive receptors which may be affected and assess any likely significant effects. The ES and associated management plan documents should set out the minimum environmental requirements that have been assessed and that contractors will be required to apply when managing dewatering discharges.	Dewatering will be required for the construction of the Proposed Development. The ES will describe the need for it, identify sensitive receptors which may be affected, assess any likely significant effects and recommend appropriate mitigation measures if required.

CONSULTEE	DATE AND METHOD OF CONSULTATION	SUMMARY OF CONSULTEE COMMENTS	SUMMARY OF RESPONSE/ HOW COMMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED
The Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion 17th May 2023	<u>CEMP</u> The Inspectorate welcomes the commitment to submit a framework CEMP with the ES. In addition to the matters listed at paragraph 3.13.7 of the Scoping Report, the Inspectorate advises that the framework CEMP should contain details of all measures referred to in the ES required to mitigate construction impacts, unless these are secured by alternative mechanisms (in which case this should be explained, and the alternative mechanism confirmed). The ES should clearly describe the efficacy of proposed measures and any residual effects following implementation, and it should also assess any inter-related effects of the mitigation measures, e.g. the presence of any noise screening required to be considered in landscape and visual impact assessment.	This is noted and the requested information will be included within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which will accompany the ES. The ES will clearly describe the efficacy of the proposed measures and any residual effects following implementation, and any effects associated with the mitigation measures themselves.
The Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion 17th May 2023	<u>Operational environmental management plan (OEMP)</u> The Scoping Report references use of an environmental management plan during operation to mitigate potential significant adverse effects. The Applicant should provide a draft/ outline version of an OEMP containing details of any measures referred to in the ES and demonstrate how these will be secured through the dDCO or an alternative legal mechanism.	The Scoping Report references the requirement of environmental management during operation and not the preparation of a draft OEMP at this stage. Therefore, an OEMP will not form part of the DCO application. The Applicant and appointed Contractor will be responsible for the preparation of an OEMP prior to the start of operation.

CONSULTEE	DATE AND METHOD OF CONSULTATION	SUMMARY OF CONSULTEE COMMENTS	SUMMARY OF RESPONSE/ HOW COMMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED
The Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion 17th May 2023	<u>Avoidance / mitigation measures</u> The Scoping Report makes reference to the use of avoidance measures to reduce effects to not significant (e.g. avoidance of tree / linear habitat feature removal). The ES should set out any measures relied upon to avoid significant effects and demonstrate how these will be secured through the dDCO or other legal mechanism.	The ES will clearly outline embedded and proposed additional mitigation measures and how they will likely be secured.
The Inspectorate	Scoping Opinion 17th May 2023	<u>Monitoring</u> The Scoping Report references monitoring of mitigation in several aspect sections. Where the ES concludes that monitoring is required, the Applicant should provide a document that describes the monitoring activities, who has responsibility for them, frequency, any trigger points for remedial action and how it is secured through the dDCO or other legal mechanism.	The Landscape and Biodiversity Management Plan (LBMP) will detail immediate and long-term commitments to manage the planting, protection and enhancement of biodiversity in and around the Proposed Development. The LBMP will include design plans, programmes, specifications, monitoring requirements, remedial actions and responsibilities. Any other monitoring recommended will be detailed within the relevant chapter(s) of the ES and the CEMP.

2.12 References

- *The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017* (SI 2017/571). London: The Stationery Office [Online]. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents/made.
- The Planning Inspectorate (2017). *Advice Note Three: EIA Notification and Consultation* [Online]. Available at: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-three-eia-notification-and-consultation-2/.
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