



**Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme - Proposed Marl Hill
Section**

Environmental Statement

Volume 4

Appendix 4.1: Schedule of Consultation

June 2021



Water for the North West



Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme - Proposed Marl Hill Section

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1. EIA Scoping Opinion Responses

1.1 Introduction

- 1) Throughout the EIA process extensive consultation has been undertaken, including pre-scoping consultation, formal consultation through the EIA Scoping process and pre-application consultation following the Scoping Opinion responses. This appendix details the Scoping Opinions responses and pre-application EIA Consultation that has been carried out with officers.

1.2 EIA Consultation

1.2.1 EIA and Planning Working Groups

- 2) United Utilities formed a working group with representatives from Ribble Valley Borough Council, Environment Agency, Natural England, Lead Local Flood Authority, additional county council officers as required and relevant highways authorities. These working groups met at key points to discuss the plans, identify issues and discuss mitigation measures. Further details can be found in the Statement of Community Involvement.

1.2.2 Technical Working Groups

- 3) Pre-application consultation following the Scoping Opinion responses was also undertaken between United Utilities, EIA specialists and their counterparts in the Local Planning Authorities, Environment Agency, Natural England, County Council including relevant highways authorities, The Coal Authority and Historic England, this has been detailed within Sections 2 of this appendix. These sections outline the type of communication, date of communication, who the consultation was with and the outcome.

1.3 Scoping

- 4) The Scoping Report was submitted in October 2019 and formal responses were received from Ribble Valley Borough Council, Environment Agency, and Natural England. Further responses were also received from Highways England, Historic England, Lead Local Flood Authority and The Coal Authority.
- 5) The responses have been collated in Section 3 stating the action undertaken and where within the Environmental Statement it has been addressed.
- 6) A Scoping Addendum was submitted in February 2021 due to design changes and refinements. Some elements of the EIA were nearing completion at the time of the February 2021 scoping opinion and so it was possible only to respond to some rather than all of the stakeholder responses contained in the decision. Nevertheless, the Environmental Statement has broadly considered the scoping responses through prior engagement and consultation with regulators and stakeholders, and through the adoption of reasonable worst case assumptions to support the assessment process.

2. EIA Consultation

2.1 Landscape and Arboriculture EIA Consultation

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Lancashire County Council (Landscape Officer, Arboricultural Officer, Forest of Bowland AONB Manager); Ribble Valley Borough Council (Planning Officer, Countryside Officer)	20 December 2019	Initial Email	Sent initial email to all Landscape and Arboricultural officers to set up a joint technical group webex to discuss approach, scope and methodology.
Lancashire County Council (Landscape Officer)	10 February 2020	Telephone call / Email	Points of discussion - Scoping report, Zone of Theoretical Visibility, visual assessment approach, photomontage methodology. Discussion notes included in email 10.02.2020
Lancashire County Council (Landscape Officer)	12 February 2020	Email	Received - confirmation email of approach to visual assessment and viewpoint locations subject to further proposed development detail (provided on 30.03.2020). Confirmation of approach to photomontage methodology to follow Highland Council standards.
Lancashire County Council (Landscape Officer, Forest of Bowland AONB Manager)	17 March 2020	Email	Methodology and approach to shortlist of photomontage viewpoint locations sent to Lancashire County Council.
Lancashire County Council (Landscape Officer)	27 March 2020	Email	Shortlist of photomontage viewpoint locations confirmed by Email from Lancashire County Council and further locations recommended for consideration.

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Central Technical Working Group	11 November 2020	Meeting	Presentation including approach to assessment, viewpoint locations, mitigation strategy and photomontage locations and methodology.
Lancashire County Council, (Forest of Bowland AONB Manager)	30 March 2021	Email	Further locations recommended for consideration by Forest of Bowland AONB
Lancashire County Council, (Forest of Bowland AONB Manager)	02 June 2020	Email	Response Email sent to Lancashire County Council, AONB, 02.06.2020 with additional photomontage locations and request agreement. Follow-up email sent 24/06/2020 requesting confirmation.
Natural England (Lead Advisor)	25 June 2020	Email	Natural England response received to Surplus Material Strategy Report.
Lancashire County Council (Landscape Officer, Forest of Bowland AONB Manager); Ribble Valley Borough Council (Planning Officer)	25 June 2020	Email	Supplement to the Methodology and approach to visual assessment email sent.
Lancashire County Council (Landscape Officer)	02 October 2020	Email	Sent initial email to Lancashire County Council landscape officer to discuss approach to construction lighting requirements.

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Lancashire County Council (Landscape Officer, Forest of Bowland AONB Manager); Ribble Valley Borough Council (Planning Officer); Natural England (Lead Advisor)	16 October 2020	Meeting	Presentation of the surplus material placement at Lower Houses and lighting requirements during construction phases. Lancashire County Council generally in acceptance with proposals to minimise changes to landscape profiles and avoidance of vegetation features.
Lancashire County Council (Landscape Officer, Forest of Bowland AONB Manager); Ribble Valley Borough Council (Planning Officer); Natural England (Lead Advisor)	09 February 2021	Email	<u>Ribble Crossing</u> Sent initial email to agree the LVIA approach, viewpoint selection, scope and methodology, and photomontage viewpoints and scope. Follow-up email sent 19.02.2021.
Natural England (Lead Advisor)	03 March 2020	Email	Confirmed that Natural England would concur with Lancashire County Council Landscape officer response.
Ribble Valley BC (Planning Officer, Countryside Officer)	03 March 2020	Email	Confirmation received of approach to LVIA, viewpoint selection, scope and methodology, and photomontage viewpoints and scope. In addition, outlining opportunities for advanced planting and enhancement planting which is to be expected.

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Lancashire County Council (Landscape Officer, Forest of Bowland AONB Manager); Ribble Valley Borough Council (Planning Officer); Natural England (Lead Advisor)	03 March 2020	Email	Issued refined viewpoint locations for agreement. Follow-up email sent 15.03.2021 and 17.03.2021 (by telephone) for photomontage location agreement.
Lancashire County Council (Forest of Bowland AONB Manager)	18 March 2020	Email	Confirmation received of approach to LVIA, viewpoint selection, scope and methodology, and photomontage viewpoints and scope.

2.2 Water Environment

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Environment Agency	18 July 2019	Face to face meeting	Initial discussions with Environment Agency PSO Officers and introduction to the Proposed Programme of Works
Lancashire County Council and Ribble Valley Borough Council	06 January 2020	Email	Initial email outlining approach, scope, methodology and design developments
Environment Agency	17 January 2020	Virtual workshop	Discussion on approach, scope, methodology and design developments
Environment Agency	4 February 2020	Discussion of methodology for assessing geomorphology, surface water quality and WFD.	Agreement of proposed methodologies.
Environment Agency	10 February 2020	Discussion of methodology for assessing groundwater aspects (tunnelling & shaft	Agreement of proposed approaches

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
		dewatering assessment, GWDTEs) with Environment Agency groundwater specialists	
Environment Agency	25 February 2020	Groundwater discussion on scope of GWDTE and ecology mapping	
Environment Agency	19 May 2020	Follow up session for geomorphology, surface water quality, groundwater and WFD. Reviewed design, provided updates on baseline surveys and summarise initial impact assessment for discussion and potential mitigation requirements.	Feedback provided by Environment Agency post-workshop on topics discussed.
Environment Agency	17 July 2020	Follow up session on GWDTEs with biodiversity Environment Agency specialist for more details on the CSM characterisation of the sites	Agreement of proposed approach in principle
Environment Agency	5 August 2020	Geomorphology, water quality and WFD meeting to review assessment outcomes and mitigation	
Lancashire County Council	10 November 2020	Water presentation with LLFA for, geomorphology, water quality and groundwater	
Lancashire County Council	26 February 2021	Water presentation with LLFA for, geomorphology, water quality and groundwater	

2.3 Flood Risk

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Environment Agency	18 July 2019	Face to face meeting	Initial discussions with Environment Agency PSO Officers and introduction to the Proposed Programme of Works
Environment Agency	17 January 2020	Virtual Workshop	Initial discussions with Environment Agency PSO Officers and introduction to the Proposed Programme of Works and Proposed scope of assessment
Environment Agency	20th May 2020	Virtual Workshop	Meeting to review methods, baseline and potential impacts identified. This included the proposed assessment methodology for the discharge of flow from the decommissioned aqueduct
Lancashire County Council	10th November 2020	Virtual Workshop	Update on Water environment issues including flood risk covering the Proposed Marl Hill Section
Environment Agency	15 December 2020	Virtual Workshop	Update on design developments and baseline findings
Lancashire County Council	26th February 2021	Virtual Workshop	Discussion on approach, scope, methodology and design developments.

2.4 Ecology

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
<p>Greater Manchester Ecology Unit – providing ecology services to Ribble Valley Borough Council</p> <p>Lancashire County Council – providing ecology services to Forest of Bowland AONB</p>	<p>A joint project overview meeting/presentation and site visit was hosted with NE, RSPB and AONB at Stocks Board House and within Bowland Fells in March 2019.</p> <p>Since submission of EIA scoping in 2019 there has been regular communication between United Utilities and GMEU / Lancashire County Council including ecology specific meetings, EIA working group meetings with multiple consultees and email correspondence. A site meeting was also had at Lower Houses Compound in 2020 which Lancashire County Council attended.</p> <p>Since submission of EIA scoping in 2019 there has been regular communication between United Utilities and GMEU / Lancashire County Council including ecology specific meetings, EIA working group meetings with multiple consultees and email correspondence.</p>	<p>Consultation has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecology requirements for GI works ▪ Air quality assessment method for local designations ▪ Summary survey findings ▪ Updates on the need case, design and working methods of the proposed development ▪ Avoidance, mitigation and offsetting measures (including local wildlife designations and protected species) ▪ HRA summary findings ▪ Detailed discussions on BNG strategy ▪ Tunnel arisings strategy ▪ Sharing of draft ES chapters and final technical appendices and supporting plans (currently excluding Ribble crossing and Highways Improvements). 	<p>General agreement with the approach taken.</p> <p>BNG discussions are ongoing, however the strategy and documents to be provided have been agreed.</p> <p>Discussions ongoing regarding findings of and any additional survey requirements for the Ribble Crossing and Highways Improvements.</p>

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Natural England were contacted in December 2018 and January 2019 to discuss through the scheme at high level and the requirements for a meeting, engagement and DAS contract.</p> <p>Natural England met with the project team at NE offices in February 2019 and were presented with an introduction to the scheme and seek comment on proposed ground investigation works within designation sites.</p> <p>A joint project overview meeting/presentation and site visit was hosted with NE, RSPB and AONB at Stocks Board House and within Bowland Fells in March 2019.</p> <p>A DAS contract was opened in February 2019 and is ongoing.</p> <p>Since submission of EIA scoping in 2019 there has been regular communication between United Utilities and Natural England including ecology specific meetings just with NE, EIA working group meetings with multiple consultees and email correspondence. Site meetings were held on the Bowland Fells in 2019 and 2020 in relation of GI works.</p>	<p>Consultation has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecology requirements for GI works within Bowland Fells SSSI ▪ Summary survey findings ▪ Updates on the need case, design and working methods of the proposed development ▪ Avoidance, mitigation and offsetting measures ▪ Discussions on international designations including sharing of HRA report ▪ Discussions on national designations including excluding air quality impacts at Far Home Meadow SSSI, and sharing of SSSI report ▪ Sharing of draft ES chapters and final technical appendices and supporting plans (currently excluding Ribble crossing and Highways Improvements). 	<p>General agreement with the approach taken. No outstanding concerns with the draft HRA. At the time of writing, response on the draft SSSI report is pending.</p> <p>Information on the BNG strategy and issues relating to local designations have been presented but NE have deferred detailed comment on these issues to the LPA.</p> <p>Updates regarding the Ribble Crossing and the Highways Improvements are ongoing.</p>

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Environment Agency	Since submission of EIA scoping in 2019 the Environment Agency have attended the EIA working group meetings. In addition, Environment Agency has met with project representatives from ecology and water environment team and with just ecology representatives.	<p>Consultation has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Summary survey findings ▪ Updates on the need case, design and working methods of the proposed development ▪ Avoidance, mitigation and offsetting measures (including local wildlife designations) ▪ Confirmation of aiming for 10% BNG using DEFRA metric 2.0 ▪ Detailed discussions (lead by EIA water environment team) on GWDTE impacts, avoidance and mitigation. 	<p>General agreement with the approach taken.</p> <p>Contact has been made to request a meeting to update on recent developments including Ribble Crossing but at the time of writing no response had been received.</p>
Lancashire, Manchester and North Merseyside Wildlife Trust	The Wildlife Trust was contacted in 2019 to introduce the scheme and seek comment on proposed ground investigation works within local wildlife designations. Invitation was extended to the online consultation in 2020 and to offer the opportunity for a personal (virtual) meeting in late 2020. Following an initial meeting to discuss the entire scheme, regular meetings with a primary focus on Gamble Hole Farm Pastures BHS been held in 2021. A site meeting at Gamble Hole Farm Pastures is scheduled for April 2021 (due to seasonal considerations).	<p>Consultation has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecology requirements for GI works in local wildlife sites (LWS) ▪ Explanation on the need case, design and working methods of the proposed development ▪ United Utilities requests for wildlife data ▪ Summary survey findings ▪ Avoidance, mitigation and offsetting measures ▪ Summary of strategy for achieving 10% BNG using DEFRA metric 2.0. 	<p>Review of GI / LWS approach was deferred to GMEU due to availability issues.</p> <p>To date no request to consider alternative BNG offsetting sites have been received.</p> <p>Updates regarding the Highways Improvements are ongoing.</p>

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
RSPB	<p>A joint project overview meeting/presentation and site visit was hosted with NE, RSPB and AONB at Stocks Board House and within Bowland Fells in March 2019. The RSPB were presented with an introduction to the scheme and seek comment on proposed ground investigation works within designation sites.</p> <p>Communication has continued throughout the environmental investigations and assessment phases of the project. Invitation was extended to the online consultation in 2020. A site meeting was also had on the Bowland Fells in 2019 and 2020 in relation of GI works.</p>	<p>Consultation has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explanation on the need case, design and working methods of the proposed development ▪ United Utilities requests for bird data ▪ Sharing bird and habitat survey findings ▪ Avoidance, mitigation and offsetting measures ▪ Summary of HRA findings ▪ Summary of strategy for achieving 10% BNG using DEFRA metric 2.0. 	<p>Agreement has been reached that impacts on birds associated with the Bowland Fells are unlikely as a result of the Proposed Marl Hill Section.</p> <p>Agreement has been reached that works within a field south of the access road to Bonstone Compound would be restricted to the northern edge to minimise impacts on ground nesting birds and grassland habitats. In addition, habitat / bird enhancement measures (subject to landowner agreement) would be delivered on land surrounding the Bonstone Compound access route.</p>
Ribble Rivers Trust	<p>Invitation was extended to online consultation and several virtual meetings were held in early 2021.</p>	<p>Consultation has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explanation on the need case, design and working methods of the proposed development ▪ United Utilities requests for fish data ▪ Summary of survey findings ▪ Avoidance, mitigation and offsetting measures ▪ Summary of strategy for achieving 10% BNG using DEFRA metric 2.0 ▪ Detailed discussions on the river element of the BNG metric. 	<p>General agreement on approach and suitability of land identified for hopeful purchase to provide riverine (and terrestrial) offsetting / enhancement at the Hodder for general scheme impacts. Enhancement measures identified by RRT to be incorporated into these proposals.</p> <p>RRT understands that opportunities to deliver similar enhancement along the Ribble and / or its tributaries may not be forthcoming but United Utilities continues to investigate options.</p>

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Representatives of fishing groups including Whitewell Fishing Association, Hodder Consultative, Ribble Fisheries Consultative Association and Lancashire Fly Fishing Association	Consultation has included discussion with United Utilities in relation to land ownership / fishing rights, invitation was extended to public consultation events in March 2020 and the later online consultation. Several virtual meetings were held in early 2021.	<p>Consultation has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explanation on the need case, design and working methods of the proposed development ▪ Discussing concerns over water quality and vibration impacts on fish ▪ United Utilities requests for fish data ▪ Summary survey findings ▪ Avoidance, mitigation and offsetting measures. 	Explanation was provided of the measures in place to prevent impacts on water quality including establishing the baseline across 12 months and developing a monitoring system with appropriate triggers. The offer of monitoring assistance from the association members during the construction phase was offered and accepted (details to be established once a contractor is on board).

2.5 Cultural Heritage EIA Consultation

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Lancashire County Council (Archaeologist)	17 December 2019	Technical group meeting	Satisfied with the process
Lancaster City Council (Conservation Officer)	17 December 2019	Teleconference	Thoughts of senior conservation officer David James available on planning portal https://planningdocs.lancaster.gov.uk/NorthgatePublicDocs/00959073.pdf

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Ribble Valley Borough Council (Conservation Officer)	17 December 2019	Email and Teleconference	"not the bespoke approach hoped for." Wants all LB to be considered high not medium value. Confirmed that there is no local list. Recommended we look at conservation area appraisals. Would consider any barn or farmhouse a heritage asset"

2.6 Soils, Geology and Land Quality EIA Consultation

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Secretary, Geo-Lancashire	28 January 2020	Email Sent	Contacted about any geo-conservation sites within 2 km of the proposed routes within Lancashire. Acknowledgement email received, however no formal response regarding any geo-conservation sites was received beyond acknowledgement.
	30 January 2020	Acknowledgment Email received	
Lancashire County Council (Principal Planning Officer)	06 February 2020	Email sent	--
	20 February 2020	Email responses received	They gave detailed information about quarries within 2 km of the proposed route. He gave direction to the MARIO application for MSAs.
	28 February 2020		
	02 March 2020		
	01 April 2020		
Ribble Valley and Hyndburn BC EHO	July 2019	Phone and email	EHO contacted in July 2019 to discuss initial scoping requirements, which were then carried through to ES.

2.7 Materials and Waste EIA Consultation

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Environment Agency	29 July 2019	Face-to-face meeting	Discussions on approach to scoping acknowledged. Ongoing discussions continue around use of CL:AIRE to deal with surplus materials for overall Proposed Programme of Works.
Environment Agency	03 August 2020	Teams meeting	Ongoing discussions continue around use of CL:AIRE and approach to surplus materials. Noted Environment Agency concern about following correct procedures for CL:AIRE, otherwise materials would need to be dealt with as waste.

2.8 Public Access and Recreation Consultation

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Lancashire County Council (PRoW Officer)	11 June 2019	Face to face meeting	Initial discussions with Lancashire County Council and introduction to the Proposed Programme of Works
Lancashire County Council (PRoW Officer)	25 July 2019	Phone call and email	Discussion with PRoW officers to request GIS data of PRoWs for Scoping Reports and share EIA Assessment Methodology. No further comments
Lancashire County Council (PRoW Officer)	18 December 2019	Email	Follow up email with PRoW officers around EIA Assessment Methodology.
Lancashire County Council (PRoW Officer)	19 June 2020	Teleconference	Screenshare to discuss PRoW diversions for the Proposed Bowland Section Section that fall within Lancashire County Council.

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Consultation Event with PRow officers and non-motorised users (NMUs)	26 August 2020	Teleconference	Interactive session with NMUs discussing the Proposed Bowland Section including proposals for work for the use of local roads for construction traffic access.
Long Distance Walker Association, Paths Coordinator	15 October 2020	Email	Provide background to HARP and request GIS data for long distance footpaths.
Consultation Event with PRow offices and bridleway groups	25 February 2021	Teleconference	Second interactive session with NMUs discussing the Proposed Bowland Section and PRow diversion proposals
Sustrans, National Cycle Networks (NCN)	11 March 2021	Teleconference	Interactive session with Sustrans providing overview of the Proposed Bowland Section. No directly affected NCNs for this section.

2.9 Communities and Health

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Ribble Valley Borough Council (PRow manager)	18 December 2019	Phone Call	No comments and fine with methodology.

2.10 Major Accidents and Disasters

No Consultation

2.11 Transport Planning EIA Consultation

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Lancashire County Council	02 August 2019	Traffic pre-application meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview of indicative programme of works and planning strategy affecting Lancashire County Council ▪ EIA scoping discussion including access arrangements, potential traffic routes, passing places, Swept Path Analysis (SPA), conflicts between pedestrians / cyclists / equestrians and construction traffic, accident data coverage, numbers and types of estimated construction trips, Staff Travel Plan and seasonality ▪ Primary interest would be physical practicalities of access arrangements to demonstrate that routes are safe and workable ▪ Scope of accompanying transport documentation should be heavily based on the requirements established for the Cuadrilla fracking sites; however, it was acknowledged that the nature of the proposed development is significantly different from those sites ▪ Discussion regarding surveys to inform transport documents including non-motorised users, pre-survey site walkover and seasonality¹ ▪ Mitigation strategy to include route training, vehicle storage areas and car sharing and / or minibus.
Highways England	20 August 2019	Traffic pre-application meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview of indicative programme of works and planning strategy affecting Highways England ▪ Delivery / movement strategy to avoid peak hours on the Highways England network to be identified ▪ Cumulative impacts were discussed and the potential for detailed assessment / traffic modelling, Environmental Impact Assessment / Transport Assessment standards, capacity and physical manoeuvring implications to be considered, SPA, staff numbers and timings to form part of the assessment and major projects to be considered within the assessment ▪ Direct access from the motorway not permitted, new accesses from the SRN to be avoided.

¹ Due to Covid-19 restrictions it was not possible to undertake surveys to establish representative usage levels of public roads and rights of way by non-motorised users.

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Lancashire County Council	23 January 2020	Bowland and Marl Hill Traffic Route Workshop with Lancashire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion of proposed traffic routes, proposed vehicles, proposed traffic movements through Wray and Clitheroe and mitigation measures such as holding areas.
Lancashire County Council	24 March 2020	Haweswater Aqueduct / use of Bradford Bridge email liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queries raised by West Bradford Parish Council and local residents in relation to proposed traffic routes.
Lancashire County Council	12 May 2020	Bowland, Marl Hill, Haslingden and Walmersley Traffic Route Workshop with Lancashire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on progress in relation to the Proposed Programme of Works, public engagement, proposed traffic routes and indicative traffic numbers Requirement to consider private equestrian provision and formal / informal cycle routes such as cycle club routes was raised Mitigation measures including lower speed limits to reduce noise and vibration, passing places, parking restrictions, avoiding school hours and satellite compounds Safety audits were discussed.
Lancashire County Council	10 June 2020	Bowland and Marl Hill Traffic Route Workshop with Lancashire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification of proposed working hours by activity and type of vehicle, taking into account local restrictions and potential noise issues Discussion of proposed Bowland and Marl Hill traffic routes which included clarification of proposed accesses, traffic volumes, mitigation measures including parking restriction requirements, satellite sites and potential road widening and SPA.
Lancashire County Council	19 June 2020	Traffic and Transport Technical Group Central and Southern Sections – Lancashire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion to obtain agreement on traffic routes in the Bowland and Marl Hill Sections to be taken forward for Environmental Impact Assessment and possible mitigation.
Highways England	8 September 2020	Traffic pre-application meeting update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion of the proposed Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme including the current proposals and indicative vehicle numbers and access to compounds TA methodology, including the use of a link capacity assessment against the baseline situation was discussed as well as assumptions associated with this.

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Lancashire County Council	1 October 2020	Bowland and Marl Hill – Traffic and Transport Technical Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on progress in relation to public consultations Discussion about updates for the proposed compounds including proposed haulage routes, site accesses, vehicle movements and highways mitigation proposals Radar speed checks and peak traffic flows should be taken into consideration when proposing mitigation measures Other mitigation measures being considered such as road widening, Park and Ride facilities, by-passes, use of local quarries, restriction on use of routes at certain times or advanced notification systems.
Highways England	26 November 2020	Traffic pre-application meeting update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion of the proposed surplus materials management strategy Discussion that for the purpose of transport modelling, it has been assumed a 40 % north – 80 % south split; based on a reasonable assumption of possible supplier locations Scope of the Transport Assessment was discussed and the potential requirement of modelling of SRN junctions as well as the inclusion of SPA in reporting.
Lancashire County Council	17 February 2021	Traffic and Transport Technical Group Central and Southern Sections – Lancashire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on progress in relation to the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), discussion of content and further details to be included such as duration of peak traffic movement, daily / hourly HGV limits to help control movements or how weather conditions would be managed Peak traffic diagrams at specific locations on routes where the public would be interested to be included in the CTMP.

2.12 Noise and Vibration EIA Consultation

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
Lancaster City Council EHO, Ribble Valley Borough Council	October 2019	Email	The approach to baseline sound-level monitoring and the proposed measurement locations were shared with Lancaster City Council and Ribble Valley Borough Council.
Lancaster City Council EHO, Ribble Valley Borough Council	February 2020	Email	A modification to the assessment approach presented in the EIA Scoping Report, due to emerging guidance, was presented to Lancaster City Council and Ribble Valley Borough Council.
Lancaster City Council EHO	August 2020	Email	The Environmental Health Officer for Lancaster City Council responded with a number of questions. These were answered in two emails, which included a link to the scoping report, a link to the modified assessment approach and details of the baseline monitoring undertaken in the Lancaster City Council area.

2.13 Air Quality EIA Consultation

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
All local authorities	16 December 2019	Email	Initial introduction email for AQ and technical working group format to arrange the first working group in January 2020.
All local authorities	19 December 2019	Email	Proposal for 1st technical working group call (noise and air) for 08.01.2020.
Ribble Valley Borough Council (EHO)	15 January 2020	Email	Contacted Heather Barton to arrange for an introduction to the scheme as unable to attend the first technical working group call.
	11 March 2020	Email	Emailed to introduce the scheme and to gauge opinion on scoping report - no response because on maternity leave.

Consultee	Date	Nature of Consultation	Outcome of Consultations
	16 March 2020	Email	Follow-up email to Ken Robinson (EHO). Awaiting response to email.
	19 January 2021	Email	Request for Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) – 2020 – not published yet.
	22 March 2021	Email	Request for Air Quality ASR – 2020 and further correspondence regarding results provided (29 and 31 March 2020).
	12 April 2021	Email	Notification of the proposed Ribble Crossing.
	28 April 2021	Email	Follow-up email regarding the proposed Ribble Crossing notification
	11 May 2021	Email (Received)	Acknowledgement of Ribble Crossing consultation response and forward of noise related information to the Jacobs noise team.

3. EIA Scoping Opinion Responses

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Legislation and Planning Policy</u> The Environmental Statement will need to demonstrate that the proposed development will fully comply with the requirements of all relevant legislation and national and local planning policy, including (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) ▪ The National Planning Policy Framework, February 2019 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) ▪ Lancaster City Council Local Plan policies ▪ Ribble Valley Borough Council policies. 	Noted - the CRoW Act, NPPF, Local Plans and policies will be fully considered for the scheme.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</u> The Environmental Statement should demonstrate to the planning authority that the proposed development is compatible with the purpose of conserving and enhancing the landscape and scenic beauty of the AONB. In this respect, it would be appropriate for the environmental statement to discuss any implications for the outcomes and objectives of the Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan and the landscape issues identified in the AONB Landscape Character assessment.</p>	Noted - implications for the Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan and Landscape character assessment will be fully considered for the scheme.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	As Arnside and Silverdale AONB is approximately 4.3 km to the north west of the Forest of Bowland AONB, it would be appropriate for the environmental statement to discuss whether the development proposals are compatible with the purpose of that AONB's designation and if there are any implications for the outcomes and objectives of the AONB Management Plan and the landscape issues identified in the AONB Landscape Character assessment.	Noted - implications for the Arnside and Silverdale AONB Management Plan and Landscape character assessment will be fully considered for the scheme.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	These key requirements and tests discussed in the environmental statement should also take account of the effects of the development proposals on land which is not within the AONB but forms part of the setting to the designated area.	Noted - The assessment will include the visual changes from within the AONB, impacts on setting from outside the AONB and assessment of LCA both within the	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
		boundary and effects on landscape character areas extending beyond the AONB boundary where appropriate	
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Consideration of Alternatives</u> The environmental statement should provide full details of the landscape and visual assets used to inform the 'Robust Decision Making' (RDM) process and explain the rationale behind their selection and the weighting applied to them during the multicriteria decision analysis work. In addition, it would be appropriate for the environmental statement to demonstrate that robust methodology has been transparently used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determine whether siting of the Marl Hill Section of the aqueduct within the Forest of Bowland AONB is avoidable ▪ Determine the broad search area for the Marl Hill Section ▪ Identify the indicative development envelope within the broad search area and the final option selected for the project ▪ Respond positively to stakeholder feedback. <p>Given the national importance and sensitivity of the AONB landscape, the environmental statement will need to provide details of the consultation process, stakeholder events, feedback received and how it has been used to inform the RDM, final option selection, design and decommissioning activities.</p>	Acknowledged	Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Development Description
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Consultees</u> The Environmental Statement should demonstrate that issues raised by consultees to the planning application have been addressed. This includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural England ▪ The Environment Agency ▪ Forest of Bowland AONB and associated advisors ▪ Landscape advisors to the planning authority 	Consultee responses will be responded to, recommendation incorporated where required. Stakeholder engagement will be undertaken.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape-focused community groups such as Lancashire Gardens Trust (contact details available from Lancashire County Council). 		
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p>Data Search The ES should include the results of landscape data searches which take account of (but not limited to): Please note, * indicates GIS datasets which can be supplied by Lancashire County Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural England National Character Area profiles ▪ Lancashire and Forest of Bowland AONB landscape character assessments* ▪ None registered historic designed landscapes identified by research work led by Lancashire County Council* ▪ Public rights of way, especially published long distance trails ▪ Tree preservation orders ▪ Campaign for the Protection of Rural England landscape tranquillity mapping ▪ Access land ▪ Common land ▪ Registered parks and gardens ▪ Local geodiversity sites* ▪ Ancient woodland* ▪ Scheduled monuments ▪ Conservation areas ▪ Listed buildings ▪ Millennium trees* ▪ Green Belt land. <p>These datasets should inform the need for surveys as well as the design of the development and associated mitigation/compensation measures.</p>	Noted - the designations / features will be included within the assessment where likely to be affected by the Proposed Marl Hill Section.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Good Practice Guidance</u> It is recommended that the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment within the Environmental Statement should be informed by recognised guidelines, including (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe) ▪ Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (2013, LI and IEMA) ▪ Landscape Character Assessment, Guidance for England and Scotland (2002, The Countryside Agency) ▪ Topic Paper 6, Techniques and criteria for judging capacity and sensitivity (2002, The Countryside Agency) ▪ Interim Advice Note 135/10, Landscape And Visual Effects Assessment (Highways England) ▪ Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments (July 2016, Highland Council)*. <p>* Lancashire County Council requires visualisations submitted with planning applications to be produced in accordance with the requirements of the Highland Council Standards.</p>	Noted - the guidance will be used where it applies to the scheme. NB. Version 0; Date September 2019; Details of amendments, LA 107 replaces DMRB Volume 11 Section 3 Part 5 and IAN 135/10. The full document has been re-written to make it compliant with the new Highways England drafting rules. Visualisations will be discussed with Lancashire County Council.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>EIA Scoping Report, Chapter 6. Landscape and Arboriculture</u> Paragraph 128) confirms, "The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) will identify and assess the potential effects of the Proposed Marl Hill Section during the construction and operational stages". Noticeably absent from this statement is any reference to decommissioning of the existing Haweswater Aqueduct. If there are no above ground decommissioning works proposed within the Marl Hill Section, then this needs to be stated in chapter 6.</p>	Noted - decommissioning operations will be included in the chapter.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf	Regarding the activities listed in paragraph 134), it is recommended that 'Establish the assessment area' and 'Identify viewpoint locations' are identified and agreed in conjunction with stakeholders.	Noted - engagement with Lancashire County Council will include discussion on viewpoint locations.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
of Forest of Bowland AONB			
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	Paragraph 142) advises that "All photography and visualisations will be prepared in accordance with the Landscape Institute's Photography and Photomontage Technical Guidance Note... 02/17 Visual Representation of Development Proposals". It should be noted that Technical Guidance Note 02/17 has been replaced by Technical Guidance Note 06/19 17 September 2019. As stated in section 6 Good Practice Guidance above, Lancashire County Council requires visualisations submitted with planning applications to be produced in accordance with the requirements of the Highland Council Standards.	Noted - a methodology will be developed by landscape specialists and agreed with stakeholders.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	For greater transparency, the criteria descriptions in Table 6.1: Landscape Susceptibility Criteria will need to provide more details of what are considered to be undue negative consequences, e.g. loss of landscape fabric, landscape amenity?	Noted - the susceptibility criteria will be reviewed to provide greater transparency of criteria.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	Table 6.2: Criteria for Assessing Value of Landscape Designations has a number of weaknesses and omissions, the principal being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AONBs are given a 'national (high)' value but the land which forms the setting to them is deemed to be of 'medium/low' value only ▪ Non-registered historic designed landscapes identified in a study led by Lancashire County Council should be included. A number of these sites were found to be of national and regional significance ▪ Ancient, veteran and notable trees (irreplaceable landmarks), country parks, nature reserves and published long-distance trails should also be included ▪ It is not clear what criteria were used to determine the value of non-designated landscapes. 	Noted - the value criteria will be reviewed to provide greater transparency of criteria.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf	In Table 6.3: Landscape Sensitivity Criteria, the criteria focus on landscape elements rather than the sensitivity of the landscape as a whole which should be	Noted - the sensitivity criteria will be reviewed to provide greater transparency of criteria.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
of Forest of Bowland AONB	the primary factor here, i.e. the focus should be on the sensitivity of the landscape overall rather than the sensitivity of individual elements.		
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	The visual sensitivity Section 6.3.2 makes no reference to undertaking a desk study which, amongst other things, uses zone of theoretical visibility mapping to identify potential visual receptors.	A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be produced in line with good practice and following GLVIA3. The assessment will include the visual changes from within the AONB, impacts on setting from outside the AONB and assessment of LCA both within the boundary and effects on landscape character areas extending beyond the AONB boundary.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	The identification of 'outdoor workers' in Table 6.4: Visual Receptor Susceptibility to Change as having a 'medium' susceptibility needs to be expanded upon. Merely working outside is unlikely to result in a medium level of visual susceptibility in all cases, e.g. work may be being undertaken along a highway in a heavily industrialised area. It is suggested that it is the focus of the place where people work which should determine the level of visual susceptibility. This is referred to in paragraph 1.10.3 but has not been effectively followed through into Table 6.4.	Noted - the sensitivity criteria will be reviewed to provide greater transparency of criteria.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	In the 'views from' column of Table 6.5: Value of Views some of the wording is overly subjective, e.g. "not particularly popular/important". If this wording is to be retained, then an explanation of the criteria used to determine the level of importance and popularity should be provided. Alternatively, determining the level of sensitivity could be judged objectively with reference to criteria such as designation, landscape quality and presence of conservation interests.	Noted - the value of views criteria will be reviewed to provide greater transparency of criteria.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	In Table 6.7: Magnitude of Landscape Effects, the criteria listed do not include any reference to loss of character, features, etc. The criteria also include adverse or beneficial impacts but it is not clear how the distinction is made between the two and how this would be done transparently. This also occurs in Table 6.8: Magnitude of Visual Effects.	Noted - the magnitude-of-effect criteria will be reviewed to provide greater transparency.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture

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Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	Confusingly, in the criteria for 'no change' in Table 6.8: Magnitude of Visual Effects barely discernible change is identified. Surely no change really is no change, i.e. no part of the project, or work or activity associated with it, is discernible?	Noted - the magnitude-of-effect criteria will be reviewed to provide greater transparency of criteria; 'no change' deleted.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	The criteria to assess the significance of effect for visual resources in Table 6.9 are too vague and as such this assessment lacks transparency. For example, a 'Very Large Beneficial Effect – Significant' would be a result of the project creating "a new feature that would greatly enhance the view". What the assessor considers to be an appropriate range of features that greatly enhance a view have not been provided. By contrast the criteria for landscape resources are much more descriptive although there is a degree of subjectivity, e.g. "create a high quality feature" which if retained would need further supporting information.	Noted - the significance criteria will be reviewed to provide greater transparency.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<u>Arboricultural Assessment</u> It is not clear whether the arboricultural assessment is a tree survey only in the form detailed in 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations or, if it has a broader remit, how it will dovetail with the landscape and ecological assessments. The ecology and arboricultural assessments will record the quantities of trees lost and provide judgements on the significance of losses expressed in relation to the number of trees affected. Of note however are the differing approaches between arborists and ecologists to determining the significance of loss, e.g. it has been previously observed that on the one hand a tree with canopy dieback and cavities can be deemed to be a low value tree for removal and on the other hand a high value tree for retention. Thus, the weighting attached to the significance judgements made by these two professions will need to be explained in the scoping report. In addition, the reasons for scoping out hedgerows from being the recipient of this significance of plant loss expressed in relation to the number of plants affected approach needs to be provided.		Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf	According to paragraph 163) the arboricultural assessment will look at the construction phase of the project only. If the effects – if any – of the old aqueduct's decommissioning and operation of the new infrastructure post construction on		Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
of Forest of Bowland AONB	trees have been scoped out of the EIA then the justification for this should be provided.		
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	Reference is made to unavoidable loss in paragraph 6.4. With this in mind it is suggested that this paragraph should be expanded to provide a commitment that no trees will be removed during the construction, operation and decommissioning stages unless it is an unavoidable/last resort option.		Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Construction Areas</u> Considering the stage which the Haweswater Aqueduct project is at, the construction areas seem to be relatively accurately depicted on the figures submitted with the scoping report, e.g. Figure 3.2, M1 and M2. Usually a scoping report would show possible locations for these elements of the proposals as very basic graphic symbols generally located in a broad search area. This would be supported with a description of the options selection process used to determine the final location of the construction site. The precision of the construction area's boundary lines on the various figures suggests that these are the actual rather than indicative locations for these elements of the final scheme.</p>	Noted - these are indicative construction compound extents which will be refined. The location of these is determined by engineering requirements.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Actual Site Works</u> The LVIA should cover all aspects of the Marl Hill Section of the Haweswater Aqueduct scheme proposals including (but not limited to) excavation, access tracks, construction compounds, material storage areas, tunnelling operations, open cut, construction of permanent infrastructure and decommissioning of the existing Haweswater Aqueduct.</p>	Noted - all aspects of the HARP scheme will be assessed within the chapter.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Lighting</u> Dark skies is one of the most important characteristics of the Forest of Bowland AONB and it is the primary area within Lancashire for this key landscape resource. Consequently, all lighting should be eliminated from the development proposals unless there are exceptional circumstances. Lighting purely for convenience is considered to be unacceptable.</p>	Noted - lighting requirements will be considered as part of the landscape assessment.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p>Management of Stored Materials The surrounds of each construction area will require careful appraisal to determine the location and, crucially, the height of stored materials. Topsoil should be stored in accordance with good practice such as that provided in Series 3000 Specification of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. It is recommended that proposals for storing materials are discussed and agreed with stakeholders.</p>	<p>Noted - locations and visual impacts of soil storage will be considered in the assessment. This will form part of discussions with engineering teams to locate suitable locations. Reference to soil storage can be found in MCHW Series 600 Earthworks.</p>	<p>Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture</p>
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p>Mitigation/Restoration/Compensation/Enhancement As the Marl Hill Section of the Haweswater Aqueduct will be situated within the Forest of Bowland AONB, all mitigation/restoration/compensation/enhancement proposals shall contribute to the outcomes, objectives and environmental opportunities stated within the AONB management plan and, crucially, ensure that there is no net loss of landscape features.</p> <p>Replacement planting shall comprise native plants appropriate to the location, soils and site conditions and be supported by establishment maintenance and long-term management plans.</p>	<p>Noted -The LVIA will be undertaken for the construction phase, Year 1 and Year 15 of operation. ES authors will require a commitment from United Utilities for the duration of maintenance of the soft landscape proposals which can be incorporated into the ES. Any aftercare maintenance and monitoring post implementation would be by agreement with United Utilities and do not form part of the ES. The Landscape masterplan will be developed with Ecologists, arboriculturists, heritage specialists. Biodiversity calculations will help determine a no net loss of landscape features. Replacement planting - suitable species will be agreed with ecologists and arboriculturists and officers from the LPAs. An establishment maintenance and long-term management plan is to be agreed with United Utilities.</p>	<p>Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture</p>

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	Monitoring measures should be included within the ES to measure the success of mitigation and compensation measures, e.g. successful establishment of planting, to inform the need for remedial measures and to inform establishment maintenance and long-term management.	Any aftercare maintenance and monitoring post implementation would be by agreement with United Utilities and does not form part of the ES.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<u>Base Mapping for Figures</u> Detailed Ordnance Survey mapping should be used for the figures in the scoping report and any future maps and plans.	Noted – figures will be developed using the most detailed OS mapping which is Mastermap.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<u>Legislation</u> The Environmental Statements will need to demonstrate that each proposed development will fully comply with the requirements of all relevant legislation, including (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ▪ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) ▪ The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) ▪ The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 ▪ The Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 ▪ The Protection of Badgers Act 1992. 	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	Each ES should also demonstrate that the proposed development meets requirements stated within Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within The Planning System (DEFRA 01/2005, ODPM 06/2005)	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<u>Policy</u> Each Environmental Statement will need to demonstrate that the proposed development will fully comply with the requirements of all relevant national and local planning policy, including (but not limited to):	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (NPPF) ▪ Ribble Valley Borough Council policies. 		
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p>One of the requirements of the NPPF is that '<i>if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused</i>'. The National Planning Policy Framework states that the conservation and enhancement of wildlife is an important consideration in AONBs.</p>	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Guidelines</u> Each Environmental Statement should demonstrate that the proposed development will comply with recognised guidelines, including (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CIEEM Guidelines For Ecological Impact Assessment, 2018 ▪ CIEEM & ALGE Ecological Impact Assessment Checklist ▪ BS42020 Biodiversity - Code of Practice for Planning and Development ▪ Recognised survey and mitigation guidelines, including (but not limited to) current Natural England standing advice, guidelines and Technical Information Notes. 	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Consultees</u> Each Environmental Statement should demonstrate that issues raised by consultees to the scoping report have been addressed. This includes (but is not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural England ▪ The Environment Agency ▪ Forest of Bowland AONB and associated advisors ▪ Ecological advisors to the planning authority. 	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf	<p><u>Data Search</u> Each ES should include the results of an ecological data search. It should be demonstrated that the data has informed the scope of field surveys, the design of</p>	A data search has been undertaken and used to inform the survey scope and impact assessment.	Chapter 9: Ecology; and supporting technical

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p>the proposed development and mitigation/compensation measures. Suggested data sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lancashire Environmental Records Network ▪ NBN Gateway ▪ Magic Map (Defra) ▪ Ancient Woodland Inventory ▪ Centre for Ecology and Hydrology Environmental Information Data Centre ▪ RSPB ▪ Local recorder groups for badgers, bats, amphibians, reptiles, birds etc. <p>The data search should not be used as a substitute for field surveys. An absence of records should not be taken as absence of species or habitats. Records over 10 years old should not be discounted. The absence of more recent records may only indicate a lack of survey.</p>		appendices and plans
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Surveys</u> It needs to be demonstrated within each ES that the location of working areas has been informed by ecological surveys in order to avoid or minimise ecological impacts. This is not clear from the scoping reports, which includes a very limited (50 m) survey area around apparently pre-determined working areas.</p> <p>A 50 m survey area around proposed working areas (as per the scoping reports) is unlikely to be sufficient to detect populations of protected and priority species that could be adversely affected by the proposed works, hydrologically sensitive habitats that could be adversely affected, or to inform an assessment of impacts relating to habitat fragmentation. I therefore suggest that the habitat surveys should cover proposed works locations and surrounding land within 250 m. This should include all above ground works, open cut sections (which have not yet been identified) as well as any tunnel sections which may have impacts on hydrologically sensitive habitats. Any land that may be used within the mitigation / compensation proposals should also be included within the habitat survey.</p>	<p>Habitat surveys have been completed at all proposed works locations including a minimum 50 m buffer extended further (distance directed by the EIA water environment team) to assess potential for impacts on ground water dependent terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTE). The ES describes habitats up to 250 m from proposed working areas.</p> <p>The location and extent of proposed working areas has been an iterative process informed by high level environmental and engineering constraints assessments and detailed environmental surveys.</p>	<p>Chapter 3, Design Evolution and Development Description</p> <p>Chapter 7 Water Environment</p> <p>Chapter 9: Ecology</p>

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
		<p>The need for GWDTE surveys along proposed and existing (to be decommissioned) tunnel sections has been assessed by the EIA water environment team and undertaken if necessary.</p> <p>Any habitat proposed for offsetting (habitat creation / enhancement) has also been subject to habitat surveys, this is detailed in the BNG reports.</p>	
<p>Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB</p>	<p>The Extended Phase 1 habitat surveys should include an assessment of the potential of habitats to support protected species, species of principal importance and other species of nature conservation significance (for example, red list species) and should inform the need for further surveys / assessments.</p> <p>As well as species surveys, the extended phase 1 surveys should inform the need for a phase 2 habitat surveys of semi-natural habitats. This should be carried out at an appropriate time of year, and should include mapped plant communities and full species lists showing relative abundance. Any species or habitats of nature conservation significance should be clearly mapped.</p>	<p>Surveys did include an assessment of potential support protected and priority species and were used to inform additional surveys including NVC surveys (phase 2) habitat surveys. Detailed information including target notes, species lists and NVC communities have been recorded and are presented in the technical appendices supporting the ES.</p>	<p>Chapter 9: Ecology</p>
<p>Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB</p>	<p>Great crested newt eDNA surveys have been undertaken within 250 m of the proposed development sites. Standing advice for planning authorities states that you should survey for great crested newts if there is a pond within 500 metres: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/great-crested-newts-surveys-and-mitigation-fordevelopment-projects#survey-effort-required</p>	<p>All accessible ponds within 500 m of works areas and not separated by barriers to amphibian dispersal have been subject to GCN eDNA surveys. If any working areas were added to the proposals after the 2020 GCN survey season these will be picked up in the 2021 survey season (mid-April onwards).</p>	<p>Chapter 9: Ecology</p>

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</u> The Environmental Statements should demonstrate to the planning authority that each proposed development is compatible with the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB (including species and habitat). In this respect, it would be appropriate for the environmental statements to discuss any implications of the proposed developments for the outcomes and objectives of the Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan.</p> <p>It would also be appropriate for the Environmental Statements to assess the importance of habitats and species and the significance of impacts in the context of the AONB with reference to the AONB management Plan and relevant National Character Area Profiles.</p>	The ES considers the details of the AONB management plan, however as the approach is to reinstate sites with the habitat present prior to works commencing, there should be no change in habitat species composition in the long term. The approach to habitat creation / enhancement as part of BNG offsetting is reported separately and has also considered the AONB management plan.	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Designated Sites</u> Each ES should address the possibility of impacts on statutory designated sites, taking account of impact risk zones. Natural England should be consulted on this matter.</p>	A SSSI report has been produced for the planning application which considers the potential for impacts on these designations and this has been shared with Natural England.	Chapter 9: Ecology SSSI Report (Ref: NE-BO-SSSI-001)
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	Each ES should address likely direct or indirect impacts on Biological Heritage Sites or other non-statutory designated sites. Figure 9.3 of both scoping reports illustrates construction areas impinging on Biological Heritage Sites. Impingement onto Biological Heritage Sites should be avoided and it should be demonstrated how impacts on Biological Heritage Sites will be avoided during and after the proposed development. To minimise the likelihood of impacts on a Biological Heritage Site during development work or in the long term, the ES should include proposals for retaining a substantial buffer zone of native habitats between the BHS boundary and the development area.	Acknowledged. No BHS designations fall within the redline boundaries of the Proposed Marl Hill Section and a buffer zone has been included between the compound and the closest BHS.	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	If it can be demonstrated that impacts on designated sites are unavoidable, then the ES should demonstrate that there will be adequate mitigation/compensation measures to ensure that there will be no net loss of ecological value. Mitigation/compensation proposals should be informed by a comprehensive	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
	ecological survey of the areas affected, with reference to the qualifying features of each site.		
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Protected Species</u> Each ES therefore needs to include habitat assessments and survey data for all protected species that could potentially be affected by the proposals. The survey methods used should be detailed in the ES. These should comply with recognised guidelines.</p> <p>Each ES should demonstrate that relevant species protection legislation will be adhered to and should include mitigation/compensation proposals for unavoidable impacts on such species and their habitats.</p>	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 state that local authorities in the exercise of their functions are obliged to have regard to the requirements of the Habitats Directive. If any European protected species (such as bats, great crested newts or otters) are present, then the ES should include measures to avoid any breach of The Habitats Regulations.	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	If such a breach would be unavoidable, then a Natural England Licence would be required before development work could commence. In these circumstances, the planning authority will not be able to approve the application if there is reason to believe that a Natural England licence would not be issued. The planning authority will therefore need to have regard to the requirements of the Habitats Directive in reaching the planning decision and will need to consider the licensing tests given in the Habitats Regulations.	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Other priority species and habitats</u> Each ES should include the results of surveys for other species, habitats and features of nature conservation value, an assessment of likely impacts on these and mitigation/compensation for unavoidable impacts. This should include Species and Habitats of Principal Importance (NERC Act 2006), red list species and any nationally or locally rare or scarce species.</p>	This has been undertaken.	Chapter 9: Ecology

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Invasive/injurious weeds</u> Surveys for invasive or injurious weeds should be carried out. If such species are present the ES should demonstrate how the spread of these species will be avoided during the proposed development works and how the species will be eradicated from the site. I recommend that Environment Agency guidelines be followed on this matter.</p>	This has been undertaken.	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Evaluation</u> In addition to the evaluation criteria/geographical frames of reference stated within the scoping reports, sites, habitats, species populations and other ecological features should be assessed in the context of the AONB. Irreplaceable habitats should also be identified within the evaluation.</p>	In addition to the valuation and assessment of the ES, the habitats have been subjected to the DEFRA 2.0 BNG metric and this identifies habitats of very high distinctiveness, a summary of these is included in the ES.	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Avoidance of ecological impacts</u> It needs to be demonstrated that measures have been taken to avoid detrimental impacts on sites, habitats, species and features of ecological value.</p>	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	Detrimental impacts on habitat connectivity also need to be avoided. Each ES needs to demonstrate that the proposed development is designed to avoid ecological impacts. Any unavoidable impacts should be mitigated, compensation should be provided as well as enhancement measures to achieve overall gains in ecological value.	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	Locations of working areas appear to have already been identified. Each environmental statement should include details of the options assessment that has been undertaken to determine the locations of the proposed works. It needs to be demonstrated that working areas have been informed by an ecological assessment in order to identify locations of least ecological impact (see above). It must be ensured that the options appraisal for works locations is sufficient to address statutory requirements such as Habitats Regulations tests.	The location and extent of proposed working areas has been an iterative process informed by high level environmental and engineering constraints assessments and detailed environmental surveys.	Chapter 3, Design Evolution and Development Description Chapter 9: Ecology

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	Irreplaceable habitats should be identified and it should be demonstrated that detrimental impacts on such habitats will be avoided. The NPPF states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists. Irreplaceable habitats include habitats which would be technically very difficult (or take a very significant time) to restore, recreate or replace once destroyed, for example ancient woodland, veteran trees and blanket bog.	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<u>Impact assessment</u> Likely impacts on sites, habitats, species and features of ecological value will need to be assessed in accordance with guidelines listed above. All temporary and permanent impacts should be stated and assessed, including (but not limited to) habitat loss and disturbance, habitat fragmentation, potential killing, injury and disturbance of protected and priority species, destruction or disturbance of habitats used by protected and priority species, impacts arising from lighting, noise and vibration etc. Impacts of all construction works should be included in the assessment, for example, enabling works, access routes, dewatering operations, compounds, laydown areas, excavation, tunnelling, open cut, construction etc.	Acknowledged	Chapter 9: Ecology
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	The ecological impact assessment, with reference to hydrological assessments should identify any hydrologically sensitive habitats that may be affected by the proposed works. It should be demonstrated that tunnel routes, open cut sections, compounds and all other elements of the proposed development will avoid such impacts. The significance of impacts should be assessed in the context of the AONB in addition to the other geographic frameworks stated within the scoping report. The area of each habitat type that would be lost, damaged, re-established, enhanced or brought into favourable management should be quantified in order to illustrate that the impacts of the development will be fully offset and that beneficial biodiversity will be delivered.	Habitat surveys have been completed at all proposed works and extended beyond the redline boundary (distance directed by the EIA water environment team) to assess potential for impacts on ground water dependent terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTE). The need for GWDTE surveys along proposed and existing (to be decommissioned) tunnel sections has been assessed by the EIA water environment team and undertaken if necessary.	Chapter 7 Water Environment Chapter 9: Ecology

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Lancashire County Council on behalf of Forest of Bowland AONB	<p><u>Mitigation/Restoration/Compensation/Enhancement</u> The results of surveys and impact assessments undertaken should inform the design of the proposed development and associated mitigation, restoration, compensation and enhancement measures. It should be demonstrated that mitigation and compensation proposals meet the requirements of legislation, policy and guidance listed above.</p> <p>It should be demonstrated that impacts will be mitigated, that compensation will be provided for all unavoidable impacts and that enhancement measures will provide an overall net gain in ecological value. Each ES should include proposals for maintaining and enhancing habitat connectivity within the application area and the wider landscape. Habitat creation should not be at the expense of existing habitats or features of ecological importance. Compensation and enhancement proposals should contribute to outcomes, objectives and environmental opportunities stated within the AONB management plan.</p> <p>Habitat creation proposals should comprise native plant communities appropriate to the location, soils and site conditions. Establishment maintenance and long-term management proposals for restored and re-established habitats should be stated. Monitoring measures should be included within the ES to measure the success of mitigation and compensation measures, to inform the need for remedial measures and to inform establishment maintenance and long-term management.</p>	<p>The approach is to reinstate sites with the habitat present prior to works commencing there should be no change in habitat species composition in the long term. The approach to habitat creation / enhancement as part of BNG offsetting is reported separately and has considered the AONB management plan. Offsetting sites would be accompanied by a 30-year management plan including target habitat conditions and associated monitoring.</p>	Chapter 9: Ecology
Environment Agency	<p>In Table A7.1A reference is made to SPZs. It should be noted that all potable supplies, even unlicensed will have an SPZ1 as a default with a radius of 50 m. We presume this is covered by residential properties in the high importance category.</p>	<p>The SPZs are discussed specifically in relation to licensed abstractions only in this table. Unlicensed abstraction will have default SPZs of 50 m which is captured as part of the definitions recorded in Table A7.1 as non-licensed PWS abstractions.</p>	Chapter 7: Water Environment
Environment Agency	<p>Some watercourses have been assessed as medium and low value based on a desk-based aerial photography exercise alone. These low and medium-value watercourses have then been scoped out for fluvial geomorphology impact</p>	<p>All watercourses that are crossed by non-tunnel components have been visited to ground truth the desk study assessments. As such, we are happy that all those of</p>	Chapter 7: Water Environment

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
	assessment. We recommend that all watercourses affected are assessed for geomorphological impacts and changed to be included in the scope.	<p>'low' value can be scoped out as they do not present any significant geomorphological features or processes, and to discuss whether 'medium' value watercourses should be scoped in or out.</p> <p>It should be noted that as part of the WFD assessment, all watercourses which would interact with the Proposed Marl Hill Section would be assessed.</p>	
Environment Agency	The final working easement width needs to be determined with surface water management features in mind, they require a large area to be effective.	Acknowledged	Chapter 7: Water Environment
Environment Agency	Although acknowledged that this is to be looked at during the next stage of the assessment, there are a lot of known private supplies both to the north and south of the proposed tunnel in this section. It is our view that the main issue will be any impacts from any dewatering, particularly of shafts.	Acknowledged	Chapter 7: Water Environment
Environment Agency	Point 7.5.1 (250) scopes in water courses that 'interact' with the above ground construction. To be clear, this should include any water courses that are outside and downstream of the main construction easement, but still at risk from surface runoff, land drains, or other pathways that could transfer polluted waters from the easement to the wider environment.	Agreed, which is why a buffer has been included around the development envelopes to ensure where downstream impacts could occur that the relevant receptors are identified.	Chapter 7: Water Environment
Environment Agency	<p>Table 7.7 Increase in runoff rates due to soil compaction, are stated as being scoped out. This is detailed as scoped in under 7.5.1(257) and in the Docker EIA document. Increase in runoff rates due to soil compaction, should be scoped in across the scheme.</p> <p>Although the ultimate design of the surface water management plans will be done at the design stage in the CEMP, the risk of silty runoff will be significant across the</p>	<p>The decision to 'scope out' in Table 7.7 should be taken forward as a site-specific CEMP would be in place that would include good practice such as attenuation of site runoff to agreed runoff rates to mitigate impact of increased flow rates and velocities.</p> <p>Regarding silt-laden runoff, the impacts</p>	Chapter 7: Water Environment

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
	project and the impacts of such events reaching surface waters needs to be considered.	associated with this would be assessed by Fluvial Geomorphology and Surface Water Quality disciplines, not Surface Water Hydrology. Also note this should refer to Section 7.4.7 of the Docker Report.	
Environment Agency	The submitted scoping report suggests discharging waste water into Bashall Brook. This watercourse is considered to support fish migration routes for eels/salmonids, and habitat for bullhead and coarse fish. Prior to discharge water waste would need to be treated e.g. filtration, siltbuster or settlement to remove silt and contaminants before discharging into this watercourse, to prevent silt pollution and smothering of aquatic habitats.	Acknowledged	Chapter 7: Water Environment
Environment Agency	The vast majority of the route is proposed for a tunnelling option, which we welcome from a fisheries, biodiversity and geomorphology perspective. However, the report suggests 200 m of open cut excavation is proposed, it is unclear where in the assessment area this could take place. The maps need to be updated to show any potential open cut sections clearly and include any impact assessment in the EIA.	The locations of open cut sections are provided in Chapter 3 Table 3.5 of the ES and are taken account of in the ecology assessment of the ES.	Chapter 3: Design Evolution and Development Description Chapter 9: Ecology
Environment Agency	Environmental net gain requirement is mentioned as a requirement of the planning process in the submitted report, however the HARP project approach to net gain and how it aims to deliver net gain is not mentioned and should be added to future submissions.	DEFRA metric 2.0 has been used to assess BNG losses and gains. Details are provided in the planning application and summarised in the ES.	Chapter 9: Ecology
Environment Agency	Construction area A should be positioned carefully, informed by the proposed on the ground Phase 1 habitat survey and avoid tree losses.	Refined proposals have been informed by the arboricultural, habitat and protected species surveys to avoid and minimise impacts.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture Chapter 9: Ecology

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Environment Agency	Construction area B should be positioned carefully, informed by the proposed on the ground Phase 1 habitat survey and avoid tree losses. Note that Himalayan balsam, an invasive non-native species is present in this location. Works should not cause the spread of this species.	Refined proposals have been informed by the arboricultural, habitat and protected species surveys to avoid and minimise impacts. Measure to prevent spread of invasive species is included in the embedded mitigation in the Construction Code of Practice.	Chapter 6: Landscape and Arboriculture Chapter 9: Ecology
Environment Agency	Ponds (especially if present as a pond network) should be considered as greater than local value. We recommend a review and adjustment of this in the report, considering ponds to represent priority habitats	Since the scoping stage it can now be confirmed that no ponds are impacted by the proposals.	Chapter 9: Ecology
Environment Agency	Parkland and scattered trees would likely qualify as Habitats of Principal Importance under 'wood pasture and parkland' and should likewise have their status amended in the ecology section tables.	Since the scoping stage it can now be confirmed that no habitat qualifying as 'wood pasture and parkland' are impacted by the proposals. Scattered trees within the proposed Bowland Section are valued at the County level.	Chapter 9: Ecology
Environment Agency	The Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data produced by the British Trust for Ornithology should be checked for the assessment area and used to inform the impact assessment on birds for all route sections of the aqueduct replacement project. This WeBS data should be used to supplement the data received from the completed and planned walkover transects.	WeBS data has been reviewed for the assessment.	Chapter 9: Ecology
Environment Agency	Any ground investigation should also include soil textural analysis and settlement tests on top and sub-soils. This will help to inform the design and implementation of silt mitigation and pollution prevention methods. This should occur at any sites where soils are disturbed (compounds, haul roads, open cut pipe sections).	We will need to clarify what geotechnical analysis on soils is being proposed by United Utilities ground engineering, and clarify what the Environment Agency means by 'soil textural analysis and settlements tests'. This could be taken as standard geotechnical tests such as particle size distribution and compressibility tests such as a plate	Chapter 11: Soils, Geology and Land Quality

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
		<p>bearing test – or it could be taken as ‘soil survey’ parameters.</p> <p>In either case, we are not proposing a ‘soil survey’ at this stage, or, do I suspect, is much importance being placed on the behaviour of topsoil or subsoil by the United Utilities ground engineering team – they are focused on deeper ground parameters for engineering purposes.</p> <p>Further, and noting ‘This should occur at any sites where soils are disturbed (compounds, haul roads, open cuts sections)’ – this is a very long way from this stage of GI and indeed the current design detail.</p>	
Environment Agency	We consider that materials and wastes aspects should be covered in the environmental information submitted with the Environmental Statement and should be scoped in the Environmental Impact Assessment	Included no action	Chapter 12: Materials and Waste
Environment Agency	The Environmental Impact Assessment should carefully assess the impact of the materials used and the waste arising during construction and decommissioning of all of the project’s alternative development options.	Materials used not currently scoped in but to be added in following response.	Chapter 12: Materials and Waste
Environment Agency	Consideration should also be given to the cumulative effect of materials used and waste arising for the individual Sections, as well as to the cumulative effect with other significant infrastructure projects in the area that might take place at the same time.	Included no action	Chapter 12: Materials and Waste
Environment Agency	The effectiveness of the considered mitigating measures should also be assessed. Given this development’s location, it is important to have assessed, understood and mitigated the impact the management of materials and waste, arising from the	Dewatering is covered in other chapters.	Chapter 12: Materials and Waste

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
	<p>following activities, might have on environment and communities, specifically including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Below surface activity, boring, excavation ▪ Surface level activity at shafts, site compounds and laydown areas ▪ Dewatering of the redundant sections of the existing aqueduct. 	The Waste chapter covers materials that cannot be reused.	
Environment Agency	Attention should also be given to the potential impact on the environment and communities, of the materials brought, produced, used, and managed at the shafts, site compounds and laydown areas (i.e. construction materials, chemicals, fuels, oils). These aspects are a key driver for other effects and should be weighed in the selection of the project's preferred development option.	Included no action	Chapter 12: Materials and Waste
Environment Agency	The Environmental Statement should include an estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed project. It should outline the main alternatives studied by the developer and give an indication of the main reasons for their choice, taking into account the environmental effects. It should describe the likely significant effects of the proposed project on the environment, and the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment.	Included no action	Chapter 12: Materials and Waste
Environment Agency	The disposal options are currently unknown for the large amounts of waste soil that will be generated by the project. Once further information is available regarding the disposal options for this material, any reuse or disposal outside of approved landfill disposal should be assessed for ecological impact.	Included no action	Chapter 12: Materials and Waste
Environment Agency	<p><u>Further Guidance</u></p> <p>In 2002, we produced a document to help developers understand our role in relation to the EIA process. While some parts of the document are now considerably out of date, some of the content and advice could still be applicable. The document is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/handbook-for-scoping-projectsenvironmental-impact-assessment.</p>	Noted	Chapter 12: Materials and Waste

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
	<p>We have also attached a range of further documents to our response that may be of assistance in responding to an EIA Scoping request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scoping guidelines on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of projects - A1 Construction works ▪ Scoping guidelines on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Projects - E2 Pipelines (oil and gas) ▪ Scoping guidelines on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Projects - J2 Discharges to surface waters. 		
Lead Local Flood Authority	<p>We agree with the scope outlined in report no. B27070CG (Titled: Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme - proposed - Bowland Section EIA Scoping Report; by Jacobs, dated October 2019) and have no further comments to add at this time. Matters concerning surface water flood risk and surface water management are expected to be adequately addressed at the detailed planning application stage.</p>	Acknowledged	Chapter 8: Flood Risk
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council	<p>Some of the stated distances around sites within which surveys will be undertaken – 50 m - may in some cases be a bit restrictive and may need to be re-assessed depending on the potential presence of certain protected species.</p>	<p>Habitat surveys have been completed at all proposed works locations including a minimum 50 m buffer extended further (distance directed by the EIA water environment team) to assess potential for impacts on ground water dependent terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTE). Furthermore, the ES describes habitats up to 250 m from proposed working areas.</p> <p>The need for GWDTE surveys along proposed and existing (to be decommissioned) tunnel sections has also been assessed by the EIA water environment team and surveys undertaken if necessary.</p> <p>Details of survey extent are provided in the technical appendices and summarised</p>	<p>Chapter 7 Water Environment</p> <p>Chapter 9: Ecology</p>

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
		<p>in the ES. For example, this includes GCN eDNA survey of all accessible ponds within 500 m of works areas and not separated by barriers to amphibian dispersal. Although it is noted that if any working areas were added to the proposals after the 2020 GCN survey season these will be picked up in the 2021 survey season (mid-April onwards).</p>	
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council	<p>It is unclear whether the ecology survey reports have been used to determine working areas so as to avoid impacts as far as possible, in line with the requirements for EIA. If this is the case it should be stated; if not, the reasons should be explained.</p>	<p>The location and extent of proposed working areas has been an iterative process informed by high level environmental and engineering constraints assessments and detailed environmental surveys.</p>	<p>Chapter 3, Design Evolution and Development Description Chapter 9: Ecology</p>
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council	<p>The need to undertake further surveys and assessments of potential impacts of the scheme on Local Wildlife Sites (BHS sites) has also been identified. Impacts on BHS sites should be avoided.</p>	<p>No BHS designations fall within the refined Proposed Marl Hill Section redline boundaries.</p>	<p>Chapter 9: Ecology</p>
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council	<p>the overall HARP scheme has very long implementation timescales. Impacts on nature conservation interests at construction compounds and access routes may not therefore be able to be regarded as 'temporary' impacts which can be addressed by land restoration and landscaping post-completion. Wildlife displaced or disturbed by construction activities may not return if these impacts are very prolonged. Instead, compensation for these 'temporary' impacts may need to be provided before works are complete, or even before works commence.</p>	<p>The impact assessment and mitigation measures take account of wildlife displacement. In addition, habitat creation / enhancement at BNG offsetting sites would likely occur during the enabling and construction phases.</p>	<p>Chapter 9: Ecology</p>
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council	<p>where appropriate, the application of a Biodiversity Metric to measure gains and losses should be considered.</p>	<p>DEFRA metric 2.0 has been used to assess BNG losses and gains.</p>	<p>Chapter 9: Ecology</p>

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Ribble Valley Borough Council	<p>The Historic England advice on setting assessment is referred to but Table 10.2 'Criteria to Assess the Value of Historic Buildings' suggests that a bespoke approach for evaluating the significance and sensitivity of each listed building (advocated in the Historic England advice) is not to be followed. In Table 10.4, Grade II listed buildings are dismissed as only of 'Medium' value (by definition of national interest) and Grade II* or Grade I listed buildings are automatically considered to be of 'High' value (i.e. still below 'Very High' value; often it is the surviving interiors that result in the higher grading). Mindful of the litigation in recent years concerning failure to give 'special regard' to the setting of listed buildings in the 'planning balance' this appears to be a worrying approach.</p>	<p>The scoping report states that professional judgement will be used, guided by the criteria given in Table 10.4. Each listed building will have their significance and sensitivity assessed by a historic buildings specialist. Due to access reasons, this will be done by exterior assessment only during a settings assessment.</p>	Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage
Ribble Valley Borough Council	<p>Setting assessment is proposed either by reference to a 1 km radius around the designated heritage asset or consideration to a Zone of Visual Influence - how does this relate to the setting assessment process advocated by Historic England at page 8 of its setting advice? https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/</p>	<p>A ZTV will be produced by the landscape team and this will be used by the heritage team to scope in assets which are visible on the ZTV and therefore may have their settings impacted on by the scheme. This forms part of the five-step approach identified by Historic England.</p>	Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage
Ribble Valley Borough Council	<p>Ribble Valley Borough Council does not have a 'local list' (other than Buildings of Townscape Merit in the conservation areas appraisals; non-designated heritage assets are considered as part of the planning application process) and presumably the HER and historic mapping will be the prime source for assessment.</p>	<p>The HER will be used as the primary source for the baseline of non-designated heritage assets. Historic mapping will also be used to enhance the baseline.</p>	Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage
Natural England	<p>We are satisfied that the scope for assessment of biodiversity interests is appropriate but would like to see the potential for impact on agri-environment schemes (e.g. Countryside Stewardship, Higher Level Stewardship) to be specifically addressed with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The impact on the ability of agreement holders to deliver against existing agri-environment scheme obligations 	<p>The HLS information is included in the Agricultural questionnaires that will be submitted to Landowners.</p>	Chapter 14: Communities and Health

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact on the eligibility of land to be entered into new agreements. 		
Lancashire County Council - Planning and Environment Service	<p><u>Archaeology</u> Paragraph 400) is a bit light on the extent of the background research to be undertaken. To all extents and purposes the work proposed has already been undertaken, bar the walkover survey, for the production of the Scoping Report. The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Sustainability & Environment Appraisal, LA106 Cultural Heritage Assessment, suggests a number of other sources that might be consulted: <i>'3.9.1 In addition to national registers and local cultural heritage records, historical maps and aerial photographs, relevant books, journals, previous reports, LiDAR and geotechnical data may be consulted.'</i> Without the consultation of the sources mentioned above, the desk-based assessment will merely be a rehash of the information held in the Historic Environment Record and will prove to have no added value in assessing the potential adverse impacts of the proposed development. A statement to the effect that the above sources will be consulted, or a reference to this part of the Manual being followed, is therefore considered necessary.</p>	Response given to Lancashire County Council	Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage
Lancashire County Council - Planning and Environment Service	<p>In addition, we would wish to see it stated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Designs / Written Schemes of Investigation will be prepared, and agreed with the local authority archaeological advisors, for each phase of works Draft reports for each phase of work will be submitted to the local authority advisors for comment. 	Response given to Lancashire County Council	Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage
Lancashire County Council - Planning and Environment Service	<p>The Environmental Statement should include information on how waste from the project will be managed (paragraph 5 c of schedule 4 to the EIA Regulations) including the materials arising from the tunnelling operations. The applicant should note that disposal of any waste materials arising from the tunnelling operations may require a separate planning permission from the County Council unless such materials are to be deposited in existing landfill facilities.</p>		Chapter 12: Materials and Waste

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Lancashire County Council - Planning and Environment Service	<p><u>Public Rights of Way</u> The applicant should note that any applications for the temporary diversion of public rights of way should be made to the County Council prior to any works commencing on site.</p>	Noted and Lancashire County Council county officers will be notified of any temporary route diversions.	Chapter 13: Public Access and Recreation
Lancashire County Council	<p>Paragraph 400) is a bit light on the extent of the background research to be undertaken. To all extents and purposes the work proposed has already been undertaken, bar the walkover survey, for the production of the Scoping Report. The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Sustainability & Environment Appraisal, LA016 Cultural Heritage Assessment, suggests a number of other sources that might be consulted: <i>'3.9.1 In addition to national registers and local cultural heritage records, historical maps and aerial photographs, relevant books, journals, previous reports, LiDAR and geotechnical data may be consulted.'</i> Without the consultation of the sources mentioned above, the desk-based assessment will merely be a rehash of the information held in the Historic Environment Record and will prove to have no added value in assessing the potential adverse impacts of the proposed development. A statement to the effect that the above sources will be consulted, or a reference to this part of the manual being followed, is therefore considered necessary.</p>	A full search of the HER was not undertaken for the scoping report. This will be undertaken for the DBA which will inform the ES. Other sources will be consulted such as historical maps, aerial photographs, relevant books and journals, historical geotechnical information and geotechnical information obtained for the scheme, LiDAR and grey literature reports.	Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage
Lancashire County Council	<p>In addition, we would wish to see it stated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Designs / Written Schemes of Investigation will be prepared, and agreed with the local authority archaeological advisors, for each phase of works. ▪ Draft reports for each phase of work will be submitted to the local authority advisors for comment. 	Written Schemes of Investigation will be submitted to the local authority archaeological advisors for comment and agreement for each stage of work. Draft reports will be submitted to the local authority archaeological advisors for comment. The local authority archaeological advisors will be consulted in the scoping of each stage of archaeological fieldwork.	Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Lancashire County Council	<p>There are a number of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) that run through or adjacent to the proposed development. I would expect to see full assessment of any proposals that impact existing PRoW and associated mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Will be considered in the ES.</p>	<p>Chapter 13: Public Access and Recreation</p>
Lancashire County Council	<p><u>Transport Assessment</u> It has been acknowledged during the initial pre-application discussions that it is expected that the operational transport impact of the scheme (i.e. following the construction period) will be minimal. The Transport Assessment should be able to demonstrate this. Therefore, the key focus of the assessment should be on potential construction/decommissioning phase impacts.</p> <p>It is understood that the detail behind the programme of works for the Haweswater Resilience Programme in regard to construction is still being developed. Many of the outcomes of this process will heavily influence the nature of the assessment and expected impacts, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme (Phasing of overall HARP works, cumulative impact of separate HARP application works that may be running in parallel) ▪ Compound locations (indicative Construction Areas are identified in the Scoping Report) ▪ Method of construction ▪ Estimated numbers of HGVs / quantities of materials during the construction phase ▪ Construction working hours ▪ Traffic management arrangements including strategic routing and diversionary routes. <p>It is also very important that there is a clear understanding of the potential origin/destinations of material supplies and disposal of material off site. This influences the number of traffic movements and routing which may be diverted off key corridors (i.e. primary routing to / from the strategic highway network).</p>	<p>The operational phase of the Proposed Marl Hill Section has been reviewed in respect of the potential level of vehicle activity which would be required to operate the Proposed Marl Hill Section post-construction, with the limited staff who would be employed there. It was considered that the potential additional traffic would be infrequent within a 12-hour period, and due to the limited number, the operational phase would not exceed the levels identified during the construction period. It is therefore considered that a detailed assessment of these effects would not be necessary in this instance.</p> <p>The Transport Assessment will be focused on the potential construction phase impacts and will include the details required.</p> <p>At this stage it is not possible to fully outline the origins / destinations of material supplies and disposal of material offsite until a contractor has been appointed. However key assumptions have been made within the TA.</p>	<p>Chapter 16: Transport Planning</p>

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Lancashire County Council	<p><u>Access Strategy and Highway Network Operational Assessments</u> The scale of the proposal will result in impact across the local and wider transport network.</p> <p>Lancashire County Council Highways would expect to be able to agree, as part of pre-application advice, an approach with the developer's Transport Consultant that sets out the full scope of the network to be assessed.</p> <p>The EIA Scoping Report for the Proposed Marl Hill Section indicates two Construction Areas (labelled Areas A and B) which will require vehicular access points onto the B6478. As greater details are made available on all matters and in particular on vehicle movements and routes, as set out above, Lancashire County Council Highways would expect to agree the detail of data that will be necessary. This detail will supplement the initial broad approach agreed during the early pre-application discussions.</p>	<p>Consultation has taken place with Lancashire County Council Highways regarding the proposed routing strategy to Construction Areas A and B and their associated accesses.</p>	<p>Chapter 16: Transport Planning</p>
Lancashire County Council	<p><u>Committed and Emerging Development</u> The Transport Assessment when completed should establish the full impacts of the overall proposals and therefore the measures and mitigation necessary to deliver development in line with local and national planning policy (NPPF). This should include committed and emerging development as well as planned and development led network changes.</p>	<p>Committed development information and assumptions will be included in TA and will feed the Highway Network Capacity model</p>	<p>Chapter 16: Transport Planning</p>
Lancashire County Council	<p><u>Impact on Equestrians, Pedestrians & Cyclists and existing Public Rights of Way</u> The Proposed Marl Hill Section of works is located in general within the rural environment. From a local highway network perspective the Transport Assessment and highway impacts can therefore be expected to focus predominantly on appropriate connections with the local highway network, suitability of rural routes to be used, impacts on safety within the communities that lie along these routes (either to the material disposal sites or the strategic network) and impact on vulnerable road users.</p> <p>It has been agreed that a detailed review of localised potential impacts that would require assessment will be undertaken on a route-by-route basis as the site access and waste disposal routes are developed. This will need to consider physical</p>	<p>Review of localised potential impacts on equestrians, pedestrians and cyclists and existing Public Rights of Way will be addressed in the Public Access and Recreation chapter.</p>	<p>Chapter 16: Transport Planning</p>

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
	<p>practicalities of access arrangements to demonstrate that indicative routes are safe and workable, where necessary mitigation measures will need to be developed to address identified impacts.</p> <p>There are a number of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) that run through or adjacent to the proposed development. It is expected to see a full assessment of any proposals that impact existing PRoW and associated mitigation measures.</p>		
Lancashire County Council	<p><u>Summary</u> The key significant issues I have highlighted include the need for an appropriate assessment of impacts within a detailed Transport Assessment, with particular reference to impacts during and throughout the Construction and decommissioning period.</p> <p>The Transport Assessment to be developed must establish the full impacts of the overall proposals and therefore the measures and mitigation necessary to ensure the safe operation of the highway at all times to deliver sustainable development in line with the latest emerging local and national planning policy (NPPF).</p>	ES chapter and TA will cover impacts related to the construction of the scheme and will proposed relevant mitigation measures	Chapter 16: Transport Planning
Highways England	<p>Any Transport Assessment (TA) in relation to this development proposal and its impact on the SRN must be undertaken fully in accordance with the Department for Transport Registered Office, Bridge House, 1 Walnut Tree Close, Guildford GU1 4LZ, Highways England Company Limited registered in England and Wales number 09346363, Circular 02/2013 'The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development'. Reference should also be made to 'Planning for the future: A guide to working with Highways England on planning matters' and the relevant chapters in the Planning Practice Guidance.</p>	Detailed consultation and discussions with Highways England have been undertaken and further liaison would follow after the Highway Network Capacity model is produced.	Chapter 16: Transport Planning
Highways England	<p>Request that the scope for any TA accompanying the proposed development be agreed with Highways England. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The spatial coverage of the TA. Agreeing details of the road network and junctions where the impact of the development will be assessed 	<p>It has been agreed that the TA will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseline data to be used, including traffic flow and collision data ▪ Trip generation and distribution assumptions to be adopted in the TA 	Chapter 16: Transport Planning

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The temporal coverage of the TA. Agreeing the days of the week and time periods to be assessed. The opening year for the site will also be agreed along with any future year assessment that might be required ▪ Baseline data to be used to inform the TA, including traffic flow and collision data ▪ Trip generation and distribution assumptions to be adopted in the TA ▪ Modelling tools necessary to assess the impact of the development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modelling tools necessary to assess the impact of the development. <p>Spatial and temporal coverage will also be included in both the ES chapter and TA.</p>	
Highways England	<p>Highways England would expect the TA document to cover the following chapters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Background and Context – setting the scene within which the TA has been developed ▪ Existing Conditions – describing the site within the context of the local and wider highway network (e.g. SRN), including details on local road safety conditions ▪ Planning Policy Context – setting out the local, regional and national planning policy context as it relates to transport and access for the site ▪ Trip generation, distribution and assignment – detailing the trip generation estimates produced, and how they have been distributed and assigned to the agreed impact area ▪ Baseline and Forecast Year Traffic Flows, With and Without Development – based on the agreed assessment years and the estimated trip generation from the site opening year, how future flows in the impact area have been identified for the baseline situation and the With Development situation. These traffic flows will form the basis of the highway impact assessment ▪ Details of the nature and frequency of abnormal load movements ▪ Highway Impact Assessment – an analysis of the impact of the proposed development traffic on the agreed impact area and if appropriate include suitable mitigation measures developed to counter any adverse impacts. The impact assessment should also examine the performance of the site access 	<p>It has been agreed that the TA will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseline data to be used, including traffic flow and collision data ▪ Trip generation and distribution assumptions to be adopted in the TA ▪ Modelling tools necessary to assess the impact of the development. <p>Spatial and temporal coverage will also be included in both the ES chapter and TA.</p>	Chapter 16: Transport Planning

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary and Conclusions – summarising the key findings and the conclusions. 		
Highways England	Committed development to be factored into the assessment of the peak hour traffic impacts to M6 Junction 31 needs to be confirmed by the respective Local Planning Authorities where those junctions are to be located, not with Highways England (DfT Circular 02/2013, paragraph 572).	Liaison with the local planning authorities have been undertaken to define the committed developments which will be included in this model and factored into the assessment of the peak hour traffic.	Chapter 16: Transport Planning
Highways England	New accesses to the SRN associated with a scheme of this nature are not permitted under the terms of Circular 02/2013 (paragraph 581). Reference to 'maintenance compounds' is within the context of highway maintenance compounds.	No new accesses onto the SRN are planned.	Chapter 16: Transport Planning
Highways England	A safety analysis of the SRN junctions affected should be included within the TA considering the record of incidents over the last five years.	The TA will include accident data along the identified routes (including the SRN) as well as proposed mitigation measures if required.	Chapter 16: Transport Planning
Highways England	The TA should reflect all vehicle traffic being generated by the proposals during the weekday peak hours and not be presented in percentage impacts.	The TA will include an indication of construction traffic being generated and its impact on the road network. Percentage impacts will be used to identify local impacts on specific sensitive locations / affected parties (according to IEMA <i>Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic</i>).	Chapter 16: Transport Planning
Highways England	Highways England will need to review and agree the trip generation and assignment for the proposals in order to consider the traffic impacts upon the SRN. We would recommend that this is based upon close contractor involvement by United Utilities so that the assumptions made are realistic and robust. It may be useful for this to be agreed with Highways England in advance of submission of the planning application itself in order that we can then provide a view as to what an appropriate level of modelling assessment of the SRN junctions may need to be given the number of peak-hour vehicle trips there would be likely involving Junction 31.	Detailed consultation and discussions with Highways England have been undertaken and an estimation of the expected trip generation and distribution across the SRN has been provided and further assessment will be included in the TA.	Chapter 16: Transport Planning

Statutory Consultee	Scoping Response	Action Undertaken	Where addressed in Environmental Statement
Highways England	Depending on the levels of traffic generated, an analysis under the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges standard TD22 to assess the appropriateness of the slip roads at Junction 31 to accommodate the increase in flows could be necessary.	Detailed consultation and discussions regarding access to the SRN with Highways England has been undertaken and different solutions have been provided and discussed. Further consultation might be required after the TA is produced.	Chapter 16: Transport Planning