



# Tillbridge Solar

PEI Report Volume I Chapter 5: EIA Methodology  
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## 5. EIA Methodology

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This PEI Report has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (hereafter referred to as ‘the EIA Regulations’) (Ref. 5-1).
- 5.1.2 This PEI Report will identify and evaluate the likely significant effects of the Scheme on the environment and to identify measures to mitigate or manage any significant adverse effects. The PEI Report will aid PINS, the SoS and other stakeholders are able to make an informed judgement on the environmental impacts of the Scheme.
- 5.1.3 In preparing this PEI Report, reference has been made to the following guidance:
- Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 3: EIA Consultation and Notification (Ref. 5-2);
  - Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 7: Environmental Impact Assessment: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information and Environmental Statements (Ref. 5-3);
  - Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 9: Rochdale Envelope (Ref. 5-4);
  - Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 11: Working with Public Bodies in the Infrastructure Planning Process (Ref. 5-5); and
  - Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 17: Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref. 5-6).
- 5.1.4 In preparing this PEI Report regard has been made to the EIA Scoping Opinion received from the Secretary of State on 4 November 2022 (**PEI Report Volume II Appendix 1-2**) and the advice contained within it regarding assessment methodology, topics and presentation of the PEI Report, together with responses received through statutory consultation and non-statutory consultation.
- 5.1.5 The aim of the EIA scoping process is to identify key expected environmental issues at an early stage, to aid in the determination of elements of the Scheme that are likely to result in likely significant effects on the environment if they remain unmitigated, as well as to establish the scope of surveys and assessments required for the EIA.
- 5.1.6 In response to the EIA Scoping Opinion, this PEI Report (and in due course the Environmental Statement (ES)) will include assessments of the following environmental topics:
- Chapter 6: Air Quality;
  - Chapter 7: Climate Change;

- Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage;
- Chapter 9: Ecology;
- Chapter 10: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water
- Chapter 11: Human Health;
- Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity;
- Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration;
- Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use;
- Chapter 15: Transport and Access; and
- Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics (see below).

5.1.7 The EIA Scoping Report (**PEI Report Volume II Appendix 1-1**) concluded that several topics did not require a full chapter within the PEI Report and ES. These topics and (where relevant) the response in the Scoping Opinion are described in:

- Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics, which covers:
  - Glint and Glare;
  - Major Accidents and Disasters;
  - Ground Conditions;
  - Telecommunications, television reception and utilities; and
  - Waste.

5.1.8 Paragraph 4 within Schedule 4 (information for inclusion in environmental statements) of the EIA Regulations states that the ES should include ‘*a description of the factors [...] likely to be significantly affected by the development: population, human health, biodiversity (for example fauna and flora), land (for example land take), soil (for example organic matter, erosion, compaction, sealing), water (for example hydromorphological changes, quantity and quality), air, climate (for example greenhouse gas emissions, impacts relevant to adaptation), material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological aspects, and landscape*’. These factors are addressed within the relevant chapters listed above.

## 5.2 Consultation Response

5.2.1 Consultation responses to the EIA Scoping Report are summarised below in Table 5-1: Consultation matter and response for EIA Methodology.

**Table 5-1: Consultation matter and response for EIA Methodology**

<b>Consultee</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Response</b>
PINS	<p>The Scoping Report provides no consideration of EMF. In line with relevant guidance (DECC Power Lines: Demonstrating compliance with EMF public exposure guidelines, A Voluntary Code of Practice 2012), cables above 132 kilovolts (kV) have potential to cause EMF effects. The Proposed Development would require the installation of infrastructure exceeding 132kV, including 400kV cables and two 400kV substations (as stated in paragraph 3.46 of the Scoping Report). Furthermore, there is potential for exceedances of 132kV where infrastructure overlaps. The Inspectorate considers that the ES should demonstrate the design measures taken to avoid the potential for EMF effects from the cable and substation infrastructure on receptors and address the risks to human health arising from EMF to the extent that it is relevant to the nature of the development and where significant effects are likely to occur.</p>	<p>This is discussed in <b>PEI Report Volume I Chapter 11: Human Health.</b></p>
PINS	<p>The Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS has considered the Proposed Development and concludes that the Proposed Development is unlikely to have a significant effect either alone or cumulatively on the environment in a European Economic Area State. In reaching this conclusion the Inspectorate has identified and considered the Proposed Development's likely impacts including consideration of potential pathways and the extent, magnitude, probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impacts. The Inspectorate considers that the likelihood of transboundary effects resulting from the Proposed Development is so low that it does not warrant the issue of a detailed transboundary screening. However, this position will remain under review and will have regard to any new or materially different information coming to light which may alter that decision.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

## 5.3 Determining the Baseline Conditions

- 5.3.1 In order to predict the potential environmental effects of the Scheme, it is important to determine the baseline environmental conditions that currently exist within the Scheme Boundary and surrounding area, in the absence of any development.
- 5.3.2 Detailed, environmental baseline information has been collected and the methodology for the collection process is detailed within each technical

chapter of the PEI Report. The baseline information has been gathered from various sources, including:

- Online/digital resources;
- Data searches, e.g. GroundSure, Historic Environment Record, etc.;
- Baseline site surveys; and
- Environmental information submitted in support of other planning applications for developments in the vicinity.

5.3.3 Consideration will also be given to how the baseline conditions would evolve in the absence of the Scheme, known as the ‘future baseline’.

## 5.4 Development Design, Impact Avoidance and Mitigation

5.4.1 The design process for the Scheme has been heavily influenced by the findings of early environmental appraisals and the EIA process. The Scheme has had several measures incorporated into the Indicative Site Layout Plan (**PEI Report Volume III Figure 3-1**) to avoid or minimise environmental impacts. The key aspects where the design has evolved are described in **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution**. These include measures needed for legal compliance, as well as measures that implement the requirements of good practice guidance documents. The initial assessment has been undertaken on the basis that these measures are incorporated in the design and construction practices (i.e. they are 'embedded mitigation'), embedded mitigation is detailed within the technical chapters of the PEI Report and if relevant included in the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (**PEI Report Volume II Appendix 3-1**). If necessary, embedded mitigation can be secured through a Requirement of the DCO.

5.4.2 Where likely significant effects are identified as part of the assessment consideration has been given to any ‘additional mitigation’ over and above the embedded mitigation that may be required to mitigate any significant adverse effects. The residual effects (after the implementation of mitigation) have then been assessed and are presented in each topic chapter. Significant residual effects are also summarised in **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 18: Summary of Significant Environmental Effects**. Where sufficient embedded mitigation has been incorporated into the design, it may not be necessary to propose additional mitigation.

## 5.5 Assessment of Construction and Decommissioning Effects

5.5.1 The assessment of construction and decommissioning effects will be undertaken based on existing knowledge, techniques and equipment. A ‘reasonable worst-case’ scenario will be used with respect to the envisaged construction methods, location (proximity to sensitive receptors), phasing and timing of construction activities.

5.5.2 As described above, the assessment of construction and decommissioning effects assumes the implementation of standard good practice measures, for example the use of dust suppression measures on haul roads, using container with 110% capacity to store fuel and other chemicals onsite, etc. The purpose of this is to focus on the Scheme specific effects, rather than generic construction effects that can be easily addressed using standard good practice mitigation measures. Construction and decommissioning assumptions, including what has been assumed in terms of good practice measures, will be set out within the PEI Report, and the Framework CEMP (**PEI Report Volume II Appendix 3-1**). The PEI Report will identify and assess construction and decommissioning effects that are likely to remain after these mitigation measures are in place.

## 5.6 Spatial Scope: Geographical Area

5.6.1 The technical chapters of this PEI Report (**PEI Report Volume I Chapters 6 to 16**) describe their spatial scope, including their rationale for determining the specific area within which the assessment is focussed. The study areas are a function of the nature of the impacts and the locations of potentially affected environmental resources or receptors. Justification for the spatial scope considered appropriate is documented in each technical chapter of the PEI Report (**PEI Report Volume I Chapters 6 to 16**).

## 5.7 Temporal Scope: Timescales and Assessment Years

### Construction Phase Effects

5.7.1 For the purposes of the assessment, the construction phase effects are those effects that result from activities during enabling works, construction, and commissioning activities. This covers sources of effects such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from construction activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, risk of fuel/oil spillage, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site. Some aspects of construction-related effects will last for longer than others. For example, impacts related to earth moving are likely to be relatively short in duration compared with the construction of energy infrastructure and landscaping activities, which are likely to persist throughout the entire construction period.

### Operational Phase Effects

5.7.2 Operational effects are the effects that are associated with operational and maintenance activities during the generating lifetime of the Scheme. This includes the effects of the physical presence of the energy infrastructure, and its operation, use and maintenance, including ad hoc replacement of components that have malfunctioned or ceased to be effective. Timescales associated with these enduring effects are as follows:

- **Short term** – endures for up to 12 months;
- **Medium term** – endures for 1-5 years;
- **Long term** – endures for more than 5 years;

- **Reversible Long-Term Effects** – long-term effects, which endure throughout the lifetime of the Scheme, but which cease once the Scheme has been decommissioned; and
- **Permanent Effects** – effects which cannot be reversed following decommissioning (e.g. where buried archaeology is permanently removed during construction).

## Decommissioning Phase Effects

- 5.7.3 Decommissioning effects are changes resulting from activities beginning and ending during the decommissioning stage. This covers sources of effects such as decommissioning site traffic, noise and vibration from decommissioning activities, dust generation, site runoff, mud on roads, risk of fuel/oil spillage, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery on site, for example. Typically, decommissioning phase effects are similar in nature to the construction phase, although may be of shorter duration and slightly less intensity.

## Assessment Years

- 5.7.4 The assessment considers the environmental impacts of the Scheme at key stages in its construction and operation and, as far as practicable, its decommissioning.
- 5.7.5 The 'existing baseline' date is 2022 since this is the period in which the baseline studies for the EIA are being undertaken. As described above, 'future baseline' conditions are also predicted for each assessment scenario, whereby the conditions anticipated to prevail at a certain point in the future (assuming the Scheme does not progress) are identified for comparison with the predicted conditions with the Scheme. This can include the introduction of new receptors and resources into an area, or new development schemes that have the potential to change the baseline, where these form committed developments. Committed developments are those with current planning permission or allocated in adopted development plans.
- 5.7.6 The assessment scenarios that are being considered for the purposes of the EIA (and considered in this PEI Report) are as follows:
- Existing Baseline (2022) – this is the existing conditions;
  - Future Baseline (No Development) - this is the principal baseline against which each phase is assessed, taking into account any changes between the existing baseline and year when construction is expected if the Scheme was not developed. It is common for the future baseline to be the same as the existing baseline if there are no planned changes to the land management or surrounding area, in which case the assessment is based on changes relative to the existing conditions.
- 5.7.7 These assessment years are explained below.
- Construction (2026) (With Development):
    - The peak construction year for the purpose of the EIA is anticipated to be 2026; this assumes commencement of construction in 2025

and that the Scheme is built out rapidly over a 24-month period, with all sites constructed concurrently. This is a likely worst case from a traffic generation point of view because it compresses the trip numbers into a shorter duration and represents the greatest impact on the highway network. A lengthened construction phase would likely result in lower traffic, air quality and noise impacts; therefore, the likely worst case scenario has been assessed within the PEI Report.

- Operation (2027) (With Development):
  - This is the opening year of the Scheme; this assumes that the Scheme will be operational in 2027.
- Decommissioning (2067):
  - the design life of the Scheme is anticipated to be approximately 40-60 years and decommissioning is expected to commence thereafter, albeit the operational life may extend beyond this date. The decommissioning assessment will be high level and qualitative. Uncertainty around the design life of the Scheme and how this affects the assessment conclusions will be described in the relevant chapter.

5.7.8 A Future Year assessment of 2042 will also be considered for landscape and visual amenity, in accordance with industry guidance, to allow for consideration of impacts with vegetation planting matured (i.e. 15 years into the operational phase, during summertime conditions).

## 5.8 Rochdale Envelope

5.8.1 Not all technical parameters have been determined for the Scheme at this stage and will not be until after the granting of the DCO. This is important as the technology for solar PV and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) advances and there is a need for the Applicant to maintain flexibility to meet the changing demands of the UK market, prior to construction and to enable the Applicant to adopt the most up to date technology at the point of commencement of development. The 'Rochdale Envelope' approach has therefore been applied within the PEI Report to ensure a robust assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Scheme, in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 9: The Rochdale Envelope. This involves assessing the maximum (and where relevant, minimum) parameters for the elements where flexibility needs to be retained, recognising that the worst-case parameter for one technical assessment may differ from another. Where this approach is applied, this has been confirmed within the relevant chapters of this PEI Report. This is discussed further in **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 3: Scheme Description**.

## 5.9 General Assessment Methodology

5.9.1 The evaluation of the significance of an effect is important; it is the significance that determines the resources that should be deployed in avoiding or mitigating a significant adverse effect, or conversely, the actual value of a beneficial effect. Where it has not been possible to quantify effects, qualitative



assessments will be carried out based on available knowledge and professional judgment. Where uncertainty exists, this will be noted in the relevant topic chapter where assumptions are stated.

5.9.2 Details relating to the specific assessment methodologies of individual technical topics are provided in the technical chapters of this PEI Report. In summary, each technical chapter of the PEI Report follows a five stage approach, as set out below.

### **Stage 1: Determining the value / sensitivity of the receptor or environmental resource**

5.9.3 The technical chapters define the baseline conditions against which the likely significant environmental effects of the Scheme are determined and identify receptors and environmental resources that may be impacted. Each receptor and/or environmental resource has been assigned a value on the basis of its importance or sensitivity to potential impacts, according to the methodology set out in the relevant technical chapter.

5.9.4 The sensitivity, value or importance of a resource or receptor is normally derived from:

- Designated status within the land use planning system;
- Reference to standards in environmental assessment guidance;
- The number of individual receptors, such as residents;
- An empirical assessment on the basis of characteristics such as rarity or condition; and
- Its ability to absorb change.

5.9.5 The terminology that has been used to categorise the sensitivity of resources/receptors is as follows:

- **High;**
- **Medium;**
- **Low;** and
- **Very Low.**

### **Stage 2: Determining the magnitude and attributes of impacts**

5.9.6 The technical chapters have identified the potential impacts of the Scheme during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of the impact or scale of change in comparison to baseline conditions has been determined in line with the topic specific methodology, while taking into account any embedded mitigation that forms an inherent part of the Scheme or is considered as standard practice or a legislative requirement for managing commonly occurring environmental effects (defined as 'tertiary mitigation' by IEMA (Ref. 5-7)). Where it has not been possible to quantify impacts, qualitative assessments have been carried out, based on

expert opinion and professional judgement, and this is identified within the relevant technical chapter. Where uncertainty exists, this is set out in the relevant technical chapter.

5.9.7 The terminology that has been used to categorise the magnitude of impact is as follows:

- **High;**
- **Medium;**
- **Low;** and
- **Very Low.**

### Stage 3: Classification of the effect significance

5.9.8 The technical chapters have classified the effect significance of the Scheme by considering the sensitivity/ value of the receptor or environmental resource against the magnitude of impact. Each technical topic has its own method for classifying effects, based on industry standards, accepted criteria and legislation where applicable, for example, the Air Quality Dust Impact Assessment uses a classification method based on Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance (Ref. 5-8).

5.9.9 A generic example of how this might be undertaken is given in Table 5-2 below. Where topic-specific classification of effect significance has been applied, this is set out in the relevant technical chapter.

**Table 5-2: Classification of Effect Significance**

Sensitivity or value of resource / receptor	Magnitude of impact			
	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Very Low	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

5.9.10 Residual effects found to be ‘moderate’ or ‘major’ are deemed to be ‘significant’ and therefore important and relevant to the decision-making process. Effects found to be ‘negligible’ or ‘minor’ are considered to be ‘not significant’ and not material to the decision-making process, although they may be matters of local concern.

5.9.11 For consistency, the following terminology has been used throughout the PEI Report to characterise effects:

- **No Effect** – No positive and/or negative influence from the Scheme;
- **Adverse** – Detrimental or negative effects to an environmental resource / receptor; or

- **Negligible** – Imperceptible effects to an environmental resource / receptor; or
- **Beneficial** – Advantageous or positive effect to an environmental resource / receptor.

5.9.12 When addressing the duration of an effect, the following terminology has been used:

- **Temporary** – Short, medium or long-term (e.g. a short-term temporary effect relates to an activity with a duration from several weeks to a few months, a medium-term temporary effect estimated to be several months to a year and long-term estimated to be several years);
- **Reversible** – long-term effects, which endure throughout the lifetime of the Scheme, but which cease once the Scheme has been decommissioned; and
- **Permanent** – Effects that are non-reversible, generally associated with the complete and operational Scheme.

### Stage 4: Identifying additional mitigation measures, as necessary

5.9.13 Where possible, mitigation has been incorporated into the Scheme as part of the iterative design process (i.e. primary and tertiary mitigation, as defined by IEMA). Where major or moderate adverse effects are predicted after this mitigation has been taken into account, additional measures have been identified to avoid, further mitigate or remedy those effects. As defined by IEMA, these measures are classed as 'secondary mitigation' and may be imposed as part of a Requirement of the DCO. All mitigation measures, whether primary, tertiary or secondary, are described within the technical chapters. Construction mitigation measures are summarised within the Framework CEMP (**PEI Report Volume II Appendix 3-1**). Operational and decommissioning mitigation measures will be summarised in a Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) and Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) respectively, which will be prepared as part of the ES to accompany the DCO application, alongside an updated Framework CEMP.

### Stage 5: Identifying residual effects

5.9.14 Following the identification of any additional mitigation measures, if required, the residual effects of the Scheme are classified. In general, residual effects found to be of moderate or major significance are deemed to be likely significant effects. Effects found to be minor are considered to be not significant where all effects are considered significant applying their topic guidance. The residual likely significant effects are summarised within **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 18: Summary of Significant Environmental Effects**.

5.9.15 Generic definitions for the classification of effects are shown in Table 5-3.

**Table 5-3: Generic descriptions for classification of effects**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Generic Description</b>
Major	These effects may represent key factors in the decision-making process. Potentially associated with sites and features of national importance or likely to be important considerations at a regional or district scale. Major effects may relate to resources or features which are unique and which, if lost, cannot be replaced or relocated.
Moderate	These effects are likely to be important at a local scale and on their own could have an influence on decision making.
Minor	These effects may be raised as local issues and may be of relevance in the detailed design of the project but are unlikely to be critical in the decision-making process.
Negligible	Effects which are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error, these effects are unlikely to influence decision making, irrespective of other effects.

5.9.16 Where mitigation measures are identified to eliminate, mitigate or reduce adverse impacts, these have either been incorporated into the design of the Scheme, translated into construction commitments, or operational or managerial standards / procedures. The technical chapters of this PEI Report will highlight 'residual' effects, which remain following the implementation of suitable mitigation measures, and classify these in accordance with the effect classification terminology given above.

5.9.17 It should be noted that some technical disciplines may utilise different criteria when undertaking assessments due to differences in industry accepted guidelines and specifications. Where this is the case, the technical topic will discuss how the assessment methodology or classification of effects differs for the general EIA methodology as described in this section and provide justification.

## **5.10 Interaction and Accumulation of Effects**

5.10.1 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, 'cumulative effects' will be considered. These are effects that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together (i.e. cumulatively) with the Scheme.

5.10.2 For the cumulative impact assessment, two types of impact are considered:

- The combined effect of individual impacts from the Scheme, for example noise or pollutants on a single receptor (these are referred to as 'effect interactions'); and
- The combined effects of several development schemes which may, on an individual basis be insignificant but, cumulatively with the Scheme, have a new or different likely significant effect (these are referred to as 'cumulative effects').

5.10.3 Further detail on the assessment methodology and the outcomes of the effect interactions and cumulative effects assessment is provided in **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects**.

5.10.4 Other solar Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) within the local area have progressed through their respective pre-application stages at the time of writing this PEI Report, including the Gate Burton, West Burton and Cottam Solar projects. This PEI Report considers the status of these projects at their respective PEI Report stages. At the ES stage for the Scheme, the DCO application information for the three projects mentioned above will be drawn upon and relevant assessments will be updated.

## 5.11 Structure of the Technical Chapters

5.11.1 Each technical chapter follows the same structure for ease of reference, as outlined in Table 5-4.

**Table 5-4: Structure of technical chapters**

Column heading	Description
Introduction	The introduction provides a brief summary of what is considered in the chapter and provides any relevant background information.
Legislation and Policy	This section includes a short summary of applicable legislation and policy plans (whether formalised or draft) at the local, regional and national level.
Assessment Assumptions and Limitations	This section outlines any key assumptions and limitations for each topic.
Assessment Methodology	The methods used in undertaking the topic-specific technical study are outlined in this section, with references to published standards, guidelines, guidance and relevant significance criteria.  The significance of residual effects has been determined by reference to topic-specific effect significance criteria. Topic-specific effect significance criteria and standards/guidance from which they are derived are explained and definitions of minor, moderate and major (adverse or beneficial) and negligible effects are given.
Stakeholder Engagement	This section describes the consultation that has been undertaken for each technical chapter with relevant statutory consultees and other bodies. This includes consultation responses received as part of the EIA scoping process, including from the EIA Scoping Opinion, as well as other discussions that have taken place to refine the scope of the assessment.
Baseline Conditions	This section describes the baseline conditions within the Site and the surrounding area with reference to the results of desk-based studies, site visits and surveys, modelling, consultation and a review of relevant planning policy (or a combination of

## Column heading Description

	these, as appropriate). Consideration is also given to the future baseline environmental conditions for the area.
Embedded Design Mitigation	<p>This section sets out design and management measures that will avoid, prevent, reduce or offset significant environmental effects. These include primary and tertiary mitigation measures, as defined by IEMA, Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core design measures and principles followed;</li> <li>• Application of standard construction management controls or similar;</li> <li>• Consideration of appropriate building massing and design;</li> <li>• Incorporation of landscaping features within the design;</li> <li>• Incorporation of sustainable drainage features within the design; and</li> <li>• Management and monitoring requirements set out within any plans submitted with the planning application.</li> </ul>
Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects	<p>This section identifies the environmental effects resulting from the Scheme, both during the construction and decommissioning phases and once the Scheme is operational. The effects of the Scheme are assessed against the existing baseline. This section describes each identified effect with reference to the sensitivity of receptors and the magnitude of change.</p>
Additional Mitigation and Enhancements	<p>Where potentially significant adverse effects are identified (despite environmental design and management measures having been adopted), additional mitigation measures are identified to avoid or reduce the adverse impacts. This section describes the mitigation measures that the Applicant will implement to avoid or reduce adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects associated with the Scheme. These measures can relate to any of the key phases of the Scheme: design, construction, and completion / operation.</p>
Residual Effects	<p>Effects arising as a result of the Scheme and which remain following the implementation of all mitigation measures committed to are referred to as residual effects.</p>
Cumulative Effects	<p>This section assesses the potential effects of the Scheme in combination with the potential effects of other development schemes (referred to as 'cumulative developments') within the surrounding area.</p>

## 5.12 References

- Ref. 5-1. HMSO (2017). The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
- Ref. 5-2. Planning Inspectorate (PINS) (2017a). Advice Note Three: EIA Notification and Consultation.
- Ref. 5-3. PINS (2020). Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information and Environmental Statements.
- Ref. 5-4. PINS (2018). Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope.
- Ref. 5-5. PINS (2017b). Advice Note Eleven: Working with public bodies in the infrastructure planning process.
- Ref. 5-6. PINS (2019). Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative effects assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects.
- Ref. 5-7. IEMA (2016). Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to: Delivering Quality Development.
- Ref. 5-8. Environmental Protection UK & Institute of Air Quality Management (2017). Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality.
- Ref. 5-9. European Commission (1999). Guidelines for the Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact Interactions.