



**SUPPLEMENTARY ENVIRONMENTAL  
STATEMENT FOR THE NON MATERIAL  
CHANGE**

***PINS project reference: WS010005***

**PINS document reference: 14.4**

**Report Reference: AU/KCW/SPS/1724/01/SES**

**June 2022**



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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1** The Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the proposed western extension to East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF) was accepted for examination on 24 September 2021. Since September 2021 the Preliminary Meeting and three Issue Specific Hearings have been held.
- 1.2** The details of the development location and design are set out in the application documents, including in particular the Environmental Statement, and are not repeated in this document other than where reference to detail is necessary to assist in the presentation of the assessments.
- 1.3** Prior to the submission of the DCO application discussions were undertaken with the statutory undertakers whose apparatus cross the proposed western extension and standoffs were agreed with the statutory undertakers prior to the finalisation of the design of the proposed development and submission of the application. The agreed standoffs were incorporated into the site design. The utilities which cross the proposed western extension area of the application site include two parallel water pipes operated by Anglian Water as shown on Figure ES3.3 in the Environmental Statement which accompanied the application (document reference 5.3.3.3 [APP-053]). The site design includes a 7m standoff from each of the water mains to the fence line for the operational area.
- 1.4** The standoff distance is set out in Table DEC B1 of Appendix DEC B in the DCO Environmental Commitments (document reference 6.5 [APP-110]) for boundaries H and I as 7m from the water pipeline to the boundary fencing for each adjacent phase. The landfill excavation limit will be at a minimum 2.5m standoff from the fencing therefore in the design submitted with the application there is a total distance of 9.5m from each pipeline to the landfill excavation limit.
- 1.5** Following continued engagement with Anglian Water since the submission of the DCO application Anglian Water first raised concerns in March 2022 with respect to the proposed standoff distances. As a result of the late stage in the Examination process that these concerns have been raised and in order to allow the Examination to progress to a decision it is proposed that the application is amended to include the option of increasing the standoff distances in the area of the water mains up to a

maximum of 30m from each water main, which is a total of approximately 65m between the fence lines. The exact standoff will be agreed with the relevant planning authority in consultation with Anglian Water and will be determined prior to the design and construction of the adjacent landfill phases under Requirement 19 of the draft DCO (dDCO) (document reference 3.1).

- 1.6** The proposed option for an increase in the standoff distances is incorporated through the introduction of a range in the boundary design principles in the DEC (the DCO Environmental Commitments (document reference 6.5 [APP-110]) in the original application) for the standoff distance. The standoff distances are set out in Table DEC B1 of Appendix DEC B in the DEC for boundaries H and I. A revised version of Table DEC B1 is included with this non material change request . This amendment to the application is considered to be a non material change to the proposed development as it is minor in nature, it produces no new or different environmental effects and it does not require any compulsory acquisition powers. Further details on the reasons why it is considered that the proposed change comprises a non material change are provided in the Non Material Change Request document (document reference 14.2).

## **2. The proposed development**

- 2.1** In the Environmental Statement (document reference 5.2 [APP-049]) submitted with the application a standoff of 7m from each of the water pipes is incorporated into the design and the associated impacts have been assessed. Following concerns raised by Anglian Water late in the Examination process agreement has not yet been reached on the acceptable standoff distance. In order to allow the application to proceed through the Examination to the Decision stage, potentially without final agreement with Anglian Water on the standoff distance, it has been necessary to consider what an alternative standoff distance might be and to amend the application to allow for a degree of flexibility and the inclusion of the agreed standoff distance at a later stage but after the decision on the application has been made.
- 2.2** It is proposed that a potential range of standoff distance from the water pipes will be incorporated into the proposed development. It is proposed that this range will be between the 7m standoff from each pipe as included in the submitted application and 30m which is the greatest distance, including an allowance for uncertainty, derived from additional risk assessments which have been carried out. In this way a final standoff distance can be agreed with the relevant planning authority in consultation with Anglian Water within the proposed range and implemented in the proposed development. As the area of the development in proximity to the water pipes will not be developed for approximately 8 to 10 years from commencement of the activities authorised by the Order the Applicant is confident that there is sufficient time to conclude the necessary discussions and to reach agreement prior to commencement of operations in this area.
- 2.3** The exact standoff distance will be determined and agreed with the relevant planning authority in consultation with Anglian Water under Requirement 19 of the draft DCO.
- 2.4** Following the concerns raised by Anglian Water in their submissions dated 13 April 2022 proposals were provided for the scope of additional risk assessments needed in order to address those concerns. As some of the concerns raised related to the possible effects of changes in external loadings on the integrity of the pipelines, the Applicant engaged the services of a specialist pipeline engineer. The specialist pipeline engineer has examined the likely effect of a pipeline burst, together with

providing a review of the standoff distances that are appropriate to facilitate repairs in a safe manner.

- 2.5** In accordance with Regulation 14(4) of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 a statement is provided at Appendix SES2.1 (document reference 14.6.2.1) outlining the relevant expertise and qualifications of the specialist pipeline engineer in order to confirm their competence to carry out the work which has been incorporated in this Supplementary Environmental Statement (SES). The other individuals involved in preparing this SES are included in the Statement of Competence provided at Appendix ES1.1 to the application (document reference 5.4.1.1 [APP-078]).
- 2.6** On 29 April 2022 a table comprising a Scoping Table of hazards and risks to be assessed was provided to Anglian Water with the objective of setting out methodically and comprehensively the technical and operational issues which the Applicant understands may be of concern to Anglian Water and a second table with proposals to address the key risk scenarios also was provided. The assessments of the key risk scenarios have been carried out and are presented in the Pipeline Risk Assessment report presented at Appendix SES2.2 (document reference 14.6.2.2). The Pipeline Risk Assessment report is supported by the assessments carried out by the specialist pipeline engineer whose report is presented at Appendix SES2.3 (document reference 14.6.2.3).
- 2.7** The risk assessments conclude that the standoff distance needed for access for repairs to the pipeline is the limiting factor (ie the greatest distance) to determine the standoff from the water pipes. This is because the risk assessments demonstrate that the calculated crater diameter following a catastrophic failure event and the standoff distance needed so that there is no effect from the landfill activities on the structural integrity of the pipes are less (ie shorter and less than 5m) than the distance identified as necessary for repair access purposes. As explained in the Pipeline Risk Assessment report at Appendix SES2.2 (document reference 14.6.2.2), the estimates for the space needed for access for repair range from 8.5m to 20m to the side of each pipe therefore 20m is the maximum that is likely to be necessary. An additional distance of 3.5m may be necessary to the north of the northern water pipe to allow for the diverted electricity cable but it is possible that this may be incorporated within the water pipe standoff distance. Accordingly, including an allowance for

uncertainty, a maximum distance of 30m to the side of each water pipe is proposed. On this basis the range for the standoff from the water pipes to the fence line will be between 7m (as in the original submitted design) and 30m.

- 2.8** The consequence of this possible increase in the standoff relates to a change in the proposed use of an area of up to approximately 1.5ha. The total application area is 58.5ha therefore the area in which the change may occur is up to approximately 2.6% of the total application area.
- 2.9** In parallel with the risk assessments, alternative restoration contours for the two areas of landfill in the proposed western extension to the north and south of the water pipelines have been prepared to allow for the option of a greater standoff distance should it be required. The restoration profile contour plan for the submitted design is shown on Figure ES5.5 (document reference 5.3.5.5 [APP-059]) and the revised restoration profile contour plan which shows the changes that would result from a 30m standoff from each water pipe is shown as Figure SES2.1 (document reference 14.5.2.1). The Restoration Concept Scheme for the restored site is shown on document reference 2.8 submitted with the original application [APP-011]. The design and principles of the Restoration Concept Scheme will not change from that submitted with the application and the habitats which will be developed are the same even if there is a greater standoff distance from the water pipes. For illustrative purposes only, an indicative version of the Restoration Concept Scheme which includes the 30m standoff from each water pipe is shown on Figure SES2.2 (document reference 14.5.2.2).
- 2.10** If the standoff distance is increased from the water pipes, minor amendments would need to be made to the shape of the attenuation lagoon areas (swales) in the vicinity of the water pipe standoff in order that they follow the adjusted restoration profile. There would be no changes to the capacity of these features therefore these amendments do not affect the Surface Water Management Plan which is submitted with the application (Document reference 5.4.18.2 [APP-095]).
- 2.11** Any proposed change to the standoff from the water pipelines will not change the landfill phasing sequence. Agreement of the final location and detailed design of the landfill boundary within the Order Limits will be agreed for each phase with the Environment Agency as is currently the case. It is considered that this proposed non-

material change does not result in any change to the landfill proposals which form part of the proposed DCO application or the assessments which form part of the landfill Environmental Permit applications.

- 2.12** As explained in the Pipeline Risk Assessment report at Appendix SES2.2 (document reference 14.6.2.2), there are no significant environmental risks associated with the presence of the water pipes or associated with catastrophic failure of the water pipes that result from the presence of the proposed development; the protection needed is included in the standard and previously agreed standoff distances of 7m from each pipe. Accordingly there is no need for consideration of these matters as a major accident or disaster in this Supplementary Environmental Statement.

### **Alternatives**

- 2.13** Anglian Water maintain that it is their preference to divert the pipelines around the landfill outer boundary. It is demonstrated in the Pipeline Risk Assessment presented at Appendix SES2.2 (document reference 14.6.2.2) that the development can proceed without resulting in any significant adverse effect on the pipelines including on the ability of Anglian Water to obtain access to repair the pipelines. Accordingly, there is no need for the pipelines to be diverted.
- 2.14** If the pipelines were to be diverted to follow the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the proposed western extension a much longer pipeline route would be required. The current pipeline length across the field is approximately 350m. If the pipelines were to be diverted, it is assumed that they would need to follow the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the proposed western extension and therefore a much longer pipeline route of approximately 1,000m would be required. The diverted longer route would still be adjacent to the boundaries of landfill phases for the entire length therefore it is unclear what benefit Anglian Water perceive would be achieved.
- 2.15** On the western boundary of the assumed diversion route (approximately 450m), access would be constrained due to the presence of trees. The western boundary of the proposed western extension is adjacent to The Assarts woodland and, as established through the ecological surveys and assessments presented in the application documents, the grassland along the woodland boundary is of significant



ecological value. A wide strip of land (suggested as 40m by Anglian Water) would need to be established without tree cover and the pipes would need to be placed into a new trench excavated along this boundary which is also where drainage ditches are located. The diverted water pipelines also would need to cross over or under the high pressure gas pipeline twice, once at the eastern side of the proposed western extension and once at the western side. The potential impacts and difficulties associated with a diverted route for the water pipelines are significant and likely to be much greater than the impacts associated with leaving them in place combined with an agreed appropriate standoff distance to allow for access should repairs be necessary.

- 2.16** Any further alternatives for diversion of the pipelines would involve land wholly outside the Order Limits. Land to the west is wooded and the ecological impacts of cutting through the woodland would need to be assessed and are likely to be significant. Nevertheless, there would still be access constraints in any woodland corridor.
- 2.17** It is concluded that the proposed development which includes leaving the water pipes in their current location is the preferred and most appropriate option for the reasons set out above.

### 3. Approach to the Supplementary Environmental Impact Assessment

- 3.1** In this Supplementary Environmental Statement (SES) only the potential impacts that could change materially as a result of the potential for increased standoffs from the water mains are assessed. The matters that are addressed in the Environmental Statement submitted with the application in September 2021 (document reference 5.2 [APP- 049]) are identified in the table below together with a review on whether any new or different environmental effects might be anticipated and therefore whether it is necessary or not to address the issue further in this SES.

**Table SES3.1.**

#### **Scoping of the potential for new or different environmental effects**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Population including impacts on human health	<p>The operational practices and environmental controls at the site and therefore the potential impacts on population will not change as a result of the option for an increased standoff from the water mains. It is therefore not necessary to consider this matter further.</p> <p>As shown in the assessment at Appendix SES2.2 (document reference 14.6.2.2) there are no conceivable pathways for the contamination of water in the pipes based on the designed standoff. As there is no likelihood of contamination any perception of risk should not be given material weight as it would not be based on any substantive evidence.</p>
Ecology and biodiversity	<p>There is the potential that the option for an increased standoff from the water mains could alter the Biodiversity Net Gain delivered by the project. Further consideration therefore is given to this matter in Section 4 of this document.</p>
Landscape and visual effects	<p>There is the potential that the option for an increased standoff from the water mains could change the landscape and visual impacts associated with the</p>

Topic	Comment
	development. Further consideration therefore is given to this matter in Section 5 of this document.
Soil resources	The standoff range will potentially result in a reduced landtake for the landfill area and therefore reduced soil disturbance of an area of up to approximately 1.5ha of land with grade 3b soils. The disturbance of these soils, taking into account good soil handling practice was considered not significant in the Environmental Statement therefore the small reduction in disturbance does not represent a material change. It is therefore not necessary to consider this matter further.
Archaeology and cultural heritage	The standoff range could result in a potential area of up to approximately 1.5 ha which will no longer be disturbed. Given that with the mitigation proposed in the application the area could be disturbed without significant impact, leaving a wider area of ground undisturbed will not result in any material change in impacts on archaeology or cultural heritage. It is therefore not necessary to consider this matter further.
Water resources	The operational controls and mitigation at the site and therefore the potential impacts on water resources will not change as a result of the option of an increased standoff from the water mains. It is therefore not necessary to consider this matter further.
Flood risk assessment	The standoff range does not affect the principles of the drainage scheme and therefore the potential impacts on the flood risk assessment will not change as a result of the option of an increased standoff from the water mains. It is therefore not necessary to consider this matter further.
Transport and traffic	The proposed variation of the standoff from the water pipes does not affect the rate of waste inputs to and exports from the site therefore transport and traffic will

Topic	Comment
	not change as a result of the option of an increased standoff from the water mains. It is therefore not necessary to consider this matter further.
Noise and vibration	The operational practices at the site and therefore the potential impacts from noise and vibration will not change as a result of the option of an increased standoff from the water pipes. It is therefore not necessary to consider this matter further.
Air quality	The operational practices and environmental controls at the site and therefore the potential impacts on air quality will not change as a result of the option for an increased standoff from the water mains. It is therefore not necessary to consider this matter further.
Amenity	The operational practices and environmental controls at the site and therefore the potential impacts on amenity will not change as a result of the increased standoff from the water mains. It is not necessary to consider this matter further.
Socio-economic impacts	There are no changes to the potential socio-economic impacts of the proposed development as a result of the option for an increased standoff distance from the water pipelines. The distance of the standoff would not be changed in order to prevent impacts but in order to allow access for maintenance and repair. It is therefore not necessary to consider this matter further.
Climate change and major accidents or disasters	The principles of design and operation of the site and which address potential impacts associated with climate change and major accidents and disasters will not change as a result of the option for increased standoff from the water mains. Specifically, it has been demonstrated in the Pipeline Risk Assessment Report at Appendix SES2.2 (document reference 14.6.2.2) that the standoff distance is not determined by risk but is determined by the need

Topic	Comment
	for access. It is therefore not necessary to consider this matter further.
Assessment of the overall direct and indirect effects on health and wellbeing	The operational practices and controls at the site and therefore the potential overall direct and indirect effects on health and wellbeing will not change as a result of the option for an increased standoff from the water mains. It is therefore not necessary to consider this matter further. As stated above, as shown in the assessment at Appendix SES2.2 (document reference 14.6.2.2) there are no conceivable pathways for the contamination of water in the pipes based on the designed standoff. As there is no likelihood of contamination any perception of risk should not be given material weight as it would not be not based on any substantive evidence.

- 3.2** An assessment of the potential change in the conclusions of the ecological impact assessment submitted with the application to determine whether there is any likelihood of a new or different effect if the standoff distances do need to be increased has been carried out and is presented in Section 4 of this SES.
- 3.3** An assessment of the potential change in the landscape and visual impacts as a result of the inclusion of an option for adjusted restoration profiles has been carried out to determine whether there is any likelihood of a new or different effect if the standoff distances do need to be increased. This assessment is summarised in Section 5 of this SES.

#### **4. Ecology and biodiversity**

- 4.1** The impacts on ecology that could result from the proposed development are presented in Section 13 of the Environmental Statement (document reference 5.2 [APP-049]) submitted with the application. The assessment has been reviewed based on the proposals for the inclusion of an option for an increased standoff from the water pipes. The pipeline corridor is currently agricultural land of limited ecological value so any change in the area of land used for the landfill development is not of ecological significance in terms of affecting the baseline condition. In respect of ecological management and restoration the original design incorporates a pipeline corridor approximately 20.6m wide (0.67ha) which will be developed and managed for neutral grassland. The corridor would be bounded by double hedgerows on each side with the hedges planted on the toe of the restored slopes rather than in the pipeline corridor. The proposal is that the corridor could be up to approximately 66.6mm wide (2.19ha) of managed neutral grassland with the hedgerows moved accordingly with the toe of the restored landfill at the edge of the standoff. The proposed restoration of the landfilled areas including the slopes of the landfill is designed in the Restoration Concept Scheme as neutral or calcareous grassland with trees and this will not change. The trees would be moved further back as needed to follow the revised landform. Overall there is no change in habitat creation.
- 4.2** As a result of the potential for changes in the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) associated with the possibly wider area of the pipeline corridor, a supplementary BNG assessment has been undertaken to determine whether there would be a difference in BNG as a result of a standoff of up to 30m from each of the water pipelines. The supplementary Biodiversity Net Gain assessment is presented at Appendix SES4.1 (document reference 14.6.4.1).

#### **Assessment of effects**

- 4.3** As the area of possible additional land use in a wider standoff area currently is of low ecological value and the overall habitat creation proposals will not change it is concluded that an increased standoff of up to 30m would not result in any new or different conclusions to those in the Ecological Impact Assessment presented at Appendix ES13.1 (document reference 5.4.13.1 [APP-087]).

- 4.4** A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment has been undertaken using DEFRA Biodiversity Metric 3.0 for the proposals in the Restoration Concept Scheme and is reported at Appendix ES13.2 (document reference 5.4.13.2 [APP-086]). The neutral grassland that will be created on the landform in the restored landfill areas is the same as the neutral grassland that will be created in the pipeline corridors. In the Restoration Concept Scheme submitted with the application at Figure ES9.1 (document reference 5.3.9.1 [APP-062]) and as described in the Ecological Management, Monitoring and Aftercare Plan (Appendix DEC E to document reference 6.5 [APP-110]) it is stated that the habitat developed on the restored landfill areas will comprise neutral or calcareous grassland depending on the soil type. The area of calcareous grassland which it is assumed will be developed as calcareous grassland in the BNG calculations submitted with the application is approximately 9.3 hectares (defined by the available calcareous soil resource located in the north of the site identified in the agricultural land and soil survey (Appendix ES15.1, document reference 5.4.15.1 [APP-089]). This calcareous soil will all be used for restoration on the landfill areas regardless of the size of the pipeline standoff hence the area of calcareous grassland will remain the same if the standoff is increased. The remaining grassland on the restored landfill and the grassland in the pipeline corridors will comprise species rich neutral grassland and this total area of neutral grassland will remain the same regardless of the size of the pipeline standoff. The areas or quantities of the other habitats created such as the hedgerows and woodland will remain the same as those in the Restoration Concept Scheme (document reference 2.8 [APP-011]). Accordingly there is no change to the BNG metric as a result of the potential increase in standoff from the water pipelines of up to 30m.
- 4.5** There would be no change to the overall BNG for the development as the result of an increased standoff from the water pipes of up to 30m. Accordingly there are no new or different conclusions compared with the previous assessment and the project will continue to deliver significant BNG well in excess of the anticipated specified amount under the Environment Act when those requirements come into force.

## 5. Landscape and visibility

- 5.1** The assessment of the potential impacts on landscape and visibility as a result of the proposed development is presented in Section 15 of the Environmental Statement (document reference ES5.2 [APP-049]) submitted with the application. A Supplementary Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment has been undertaken to assess whether there are any new or different landscape and visual impacts associated with the changes in the restoration contours associated with an increased standoff of up to 30m from each of the water pipelines as well as a specific example of a mid-way alternative associated with a standoff of 20m from each of the water pipelines. The Supplementary Landscape and Visual Assessment (LVIA) is presented at Appendix SES5.1 (document reference 14.6.5.1).

### Assessment of effects

#### *Landscape receptors*

- 5.2** The landscape features that potentially could be affected by a change in the restoration contours resulting from a standoff of up to 30m are topography (across the proposed western extension area), agricultural land (ALC Grade 3b soil), landscape character (western extension – southern area and also Landscape Character Area 11a: Kings Cliffe Hills and Valleys), tranquillity (western extension – southern area) and Public Rights of Way (PRoW). Based on the assessment that has been carried out, it is concluded that there will be no changes to the significance of effects as a result of any change in the restoration contours resulting from an increase in the standoff from the water pipelines of up to 30m during the operation of the site or following restoration. This conclusion relates to the specific contours assessed for a 20m and a 30m standoff from the pipes but is relevant also to any restoration contours resulting from the originally proposed 7m standoff up to the 30m standoff. The details of the assessment are presented in Tables 1 and 2 of the report at Appendix SES5.1 (document reference 14.6.5.1).

#### *Visual receptors*

- 5.3** The only visual receptors that potentially could be affected by a wider standoff from the water pipelines are Viewpoint 3 (Footpath MX15) and Viewpoint 13 (The Barn to the north of Westhay Lodge). Based on the assessment that has been carried out it



is concluded that there will be no changes to the significance of effects as a result of any change in the restoration contours resulting from an increase in the standoff from the water pipelines of a standoff of up to 30m from the water pipelines during the operation of the site or following restoration. This conclusion relates to the specific contours assessed for a 20m and a 30m standoff from the pipes but is relevant also to any restoration contours resulting from the originally proposed 7m standoff up to the 30m standoff. The details of the assessment are presented in Tables 3 and 4 of the report at Appendix SES5.1 (document reference 14.6.5.1).

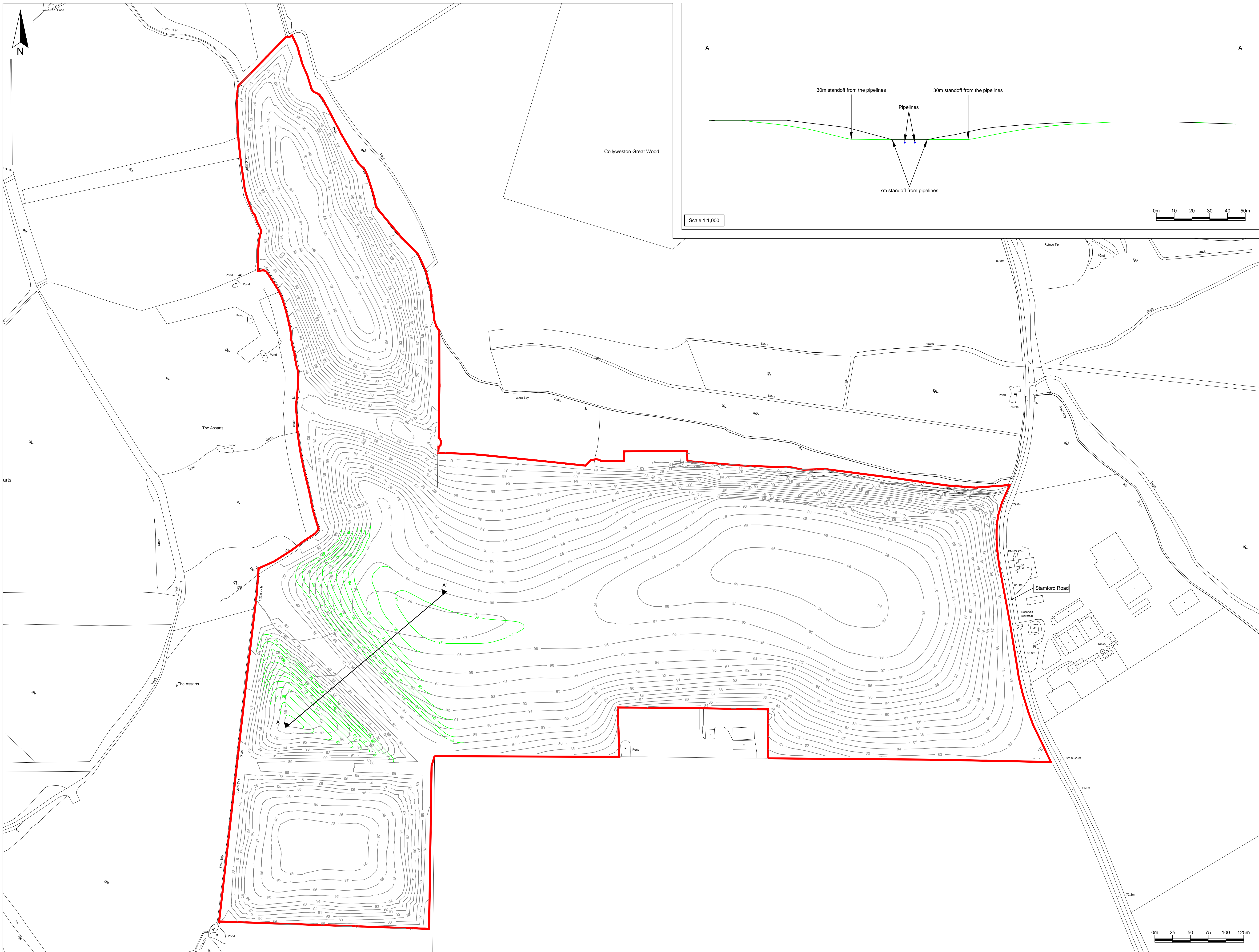
- 5.4** It is concluded that there would not be any new or different likely significant effects on landscape or visual receptors compared to those identified in the original LVIA as a result of the changes resulting from an increase of up to 30m in the standoff from the water pipelines. The effects identified within the original LVIA (Appendix ES14.1, document reference 5.4.14.1 [APP-088]) will still occur, although some differences would be evident due to the increased separation of the proposed landform between Phases 19 and 20 (to the north of the water pipelines) and Phase 18 (to the south of the pipelines) as a result of the change in the landforms created by an increased standoff. Consistent with the findings of what has previously been assessed, the most visible operational stages will result in notable visual effects for a limited number of visual receptors, but there is no likelihood of significant long term visual effects. In addition, as determined from the previously assessed development, the only significant adverse effects on landscape receptors during the operational stages would be on topography across the western extension area and on both tranquillity and landscape character within the northern part of the western extension area. It is concluded in the supplementary LVIA that there are no new or different likely significant effects on landscape or visual receptors compared with those identified in the original LVIA.

## 6. Conclusions

- 6.1** Anglian Water first raised concerns regarding the proposed standoff distances from the water pipes in March 2022. In order to allow the Examination to progress it is proposed that the application is amended to include the option of increasing the standoff distances in the area of the water mains through the introduction of a potential range for the standoff distance in the DEC.
- 6.2** A Pipeline Risk Assessment has been carried out and it has been determined that a maximum standoff of 30m to the side of each water pipe is more than adequate to address the potential risks and access requirements of Anglian Water. On this basis the allowance for the standoff from the water pipes to the fence line will be between 7m (as in the original submitted design) and 30m.
- 6.3** Anglian Water maintain that it is their preference to divert the pipelines around the landfill outer boundary. It is demonstrated that the development can proceed without resulting in any significant adverse effect on the water pipelines including on the ability of Anglian Water to obtain access to repair the pipelines. Accordingly, there is no need for the pipelines to be diverted.
- 6.4** The matters that were addressed in the Environmental Statement submitted with the application in September 2021 have been reviewed to determine whether any new or different likely significant environmental effects might be anticipated. As a result of this review additional assessments have been carried out of the changes that may result to the landscape and visual impacts and the ecological impacts associated with the inclusion of an option for a wider standoff from the water pipelines.
- 6.5** It is concluded that there is no material change to the ecological effects and there is no change to the overall Biodiversity Net Gain for the development as the result of an increased standoff up to 30m. Accordingly there are no new or different likely significant environmental effects compared with the previous assessment and the project will continue to deliver substantial BNG well in excess of the anticipated specified amount under the Environment Act when those requirements come into force.
- 6.6** It is concluded that there would not be any new or different likely significant landscape or visual effects as a result of the changes resulting from the option to include up to

a 30m standoff from the water pipelines. The effects identified within the original LVIA will still occur, although some differences would be evident due to the increased separation of the proposed landform between Phases 19 and 20 (to the north of the water pipelines) and Phase 18 (to the south of the pipelines) as a result of the change in the landforms created by up to a 30m standoff. Consistent with the findings of what has previously been assessed the most visible operational stages will result in notable visual effects for a limited number of visual receptors, but there is no likelihood of significant long term visual effects. As determined from the previously assessed landforms there will be no significant effects on landscape features or character except for topography during the operational stages. It is concluded in the assessments that there are no new or materially different effects compared with those identified during the original assessment.

- 6.7** This amendment to the application is considered to be a non material change to the proposed development as it is minor in nature, it produces no new or different likely significant environmental effects and it does not require any compulsory acquisition powers.



Key / Notes

- Boundary of the area the subject of the application for the Development Consent Order
- Restoration contours (with a 7m standoff from the water pipelines) (mAOD)
- Restoration contours with a 30m standoff from the water pipelines (mAOD)

Note:  
Based on model reference  
7m standoff contours -  
MARCH21\_ENRMF\_FINAL\_RESTORATION  
LANDFORM\_SCENARIO 1B.LSS provided by DB  
Landscape Consulting on 1 March 2021.

30m standoff contours -  
JUNE22\_OPTION 1B RESTORATION CONTOURS  
WITH 30M STANDOFF\_NO BASINS.LSS

Rev	Status	0m	App	Chk	Date
A	Addition of 30m standoff contours	KR	SPS	LH	13/06/22
	Final	KR	SPS	LH	26/07/21

Site: EAST NORTANTS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Client: Augean SOUTH LTD

Title: Restoration profile contour plan

Figure SES2.1

Drawing Ref: AUKOW06-22/23196 Scale: 1:2,500 @ A1

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