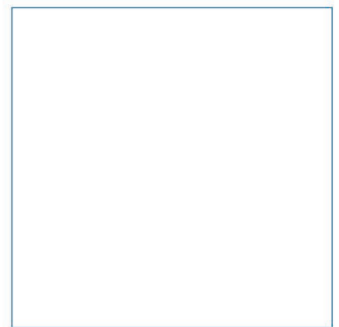
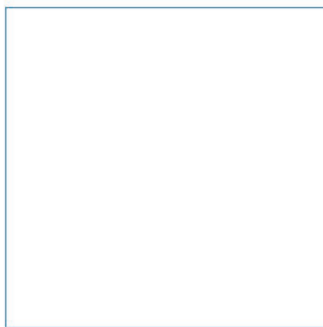
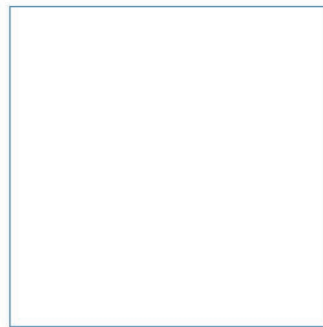


Associated British Ports

Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal

Preliminary Environmental Information Chapter 6: Impact Assessment Approach

January 2022



Innovative Thinking - Sustainable Solutions

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Preliminary Environmental Information
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6 Physical Processes

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This chapter presents the outcome of the scoping phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the impact assessment methodology that has been followed in this Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) in order to identify and make a preliminary assessment of the significant environmental effects likely to be generated by the Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal (IERRT). Each individual topic assessment chapter (Chapters 7 to 20) includes a description of the specific assessment methodology that has been applied at this stage of the EIA.
- 6.1.2 Subject to the comments received during the statutory consultation, the scope and approach presented in this chapter and within Chapters 7 to 20 will be followed in carrying out the final assessment of likely significant environmental effects of the proposed development that will be reported in the Environmental Statement (ES).

6.2 Scope of assessment

Scoping and consultation

- 6.2.1 An application for a Scoping Opinion was made to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) in September 2021 to confirm the scope of the EIA for the proposed development (ABPmer, 2021). Comments received from the statutory consultees that apply generally to the EIA or relate to topics that can be scoped out of the EIA are included in Table 6.1. Specific comments relating to a particular topic scoped into the assessment are covered in the respective EIA topic chapters (Chapters 7 to 20 of the PEIR).

Table 6.1. Scoping comments and actions undertaken in PEIR

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
Proposed Development				
PINS	Paragraph 1.2.3	It is recommended that a table is provided in the ES summarising the scoping responses from the consultation bodies and how they are, or are not, addressed in the ES.	Table has been provided summarising how scoping responses have been addressed.	Chapter 6, Section 6.2, Table 6.1 (this table)
PINS	Paragraph 2.3.1	The ES should include information on the site, design, size and other relevant features of the development, diagram(s) which provide clearly labelled locations for the various structures proposed for the marine environment, and a description of the location and physical characteristics of the whole development, including any requisite demolition works and land-use requirements during construction and operation phases.	Information has been provided.	Chapter 2
PINS	Paragraph 2.3.2	Information should be provided on the location and dimensions of the landside structures in the project description of the ES (or, if not confirmed, the ES should clearly explain the assumptions used to provide a robust assessment of the Proposed Development's effects on the environment).	Information has been provided.	Chapter 2
PINS	Paragraph 2.3.3	If the development consent order (DCO) makes provision for the decommissioning of the Proposed Development then the ES should provide an assessment of the effects on the environment.	The DCO will not make provision for the decommissioning of the proposed development.	Not applicable (N/A)

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
PINS	Paragraph 2.3.4	The ES should include a comprehensive glossary to aid the understanding of the Examining Authority and the general reader. The Applicant may also wish to include diagrams or figures within the project description chapter of the ES where this would provide greater clarity.	Information has been provided in the Glossary and will also be included in the ES.	Glossary
PINS	Paragraph 2.3.6	The Inspectorate would expect to see a discrete section in the ES that provides details of the reasonable alternatives studied and the reasoning for the selection of the chosen option(s), including a comparison of the environmental effects.	Information has been provided.	Chapter 4
PINS	Paragraph 2.3.7	In the event that some elements of the Proposed Development have not been fixed the ES must explain the parameters which have been used in the assessment and how these represent the worst case scenario that would arise during all phases of the Proposed Development (see Advice Note Nine 'Using the 'Rochdale Envelope' on the approach to follow when incorporating flexibility into a draft DCO).	The information provided in this PEIR is based on the concept design described in Chapters 2 and 3. Where elements of the proposed development have not been fixed, a reasonable worst case scenario has been adopted and described in this PEIR. This 'Rochdale Envelope' approach will also be applied to the ES.	Chapters 2 and 3
Environment Agency	Appendix 2 Environment Agency response	The applicant suggests there could be some beneficial use of the arisings from the capital dredge for habitat enhancement. We are supportive of this, should a suitable opportunity arise.	As far as the applicant is aware, no such scheme exists at present, although the position with regard to all options will be carefully monitored as the project evolves.	Chapter 3, Section 3.1

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
Anglian Water	Appendix 2 Anglian Water response	Anglian Water would welcome the instigation of discussions with ABP prior to the project layout and initial design fix for the onshore infrastructure and to assist the applicant before the submission of the Draft DCO for examination.	Associated British Ports (ABP) own and manage infrastructure within the proposed development site, however ABP will consult with Anglian Water to confirm that no existing Anglian Water assets identified from surveys/searches covering the proposed development area will be impacted.	N/A
Anglian Water	Appendix 2 Anglian Water response	It is recommended that the Environmental Statement should include reference to identified impacts on the water supply, sewerage network and sewage treatment both during construction and operation.		
Anglian Water	Appendix 2 Anglian Water response	The location and design of the onshore ro-ro infrastructure should be refined by the applicant and will need to be defined with the assistance of Anglian Water.		
Anglian Water	Appendix 2 Anglian Water response	We would expect that the Environmental Statement would include reference to existing water supply infrastructure managed by Anglian Water and, if necessary, water supply and wastewater infrastructure near the site in terms of construction impacts, the provision of replacement infrastructure and the requirements for new infrastructure.		
Natural England	Appendix 2 Natural England response	The EIA should consider potential impacts on access land, public open land, rights of way and coastal access routes in the vicinity of the development. We would encourage any proposed development to include provision for the England Coast Path, where appropriate, to maximise the benefits this can bring to the area.	The Port of Immingham is not accessible to the public. The England Coast Path is routed behind the port estate and will not interact with the proposed development.	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
Natural England	Appendix 2 Natural England response	The proposed development is within an area that Natural England considers could benefit from enhanced green infrastructure provision. As such, Natural England would encourage the incorporation of green infrastructure into this development.	A number of biodiversity enhancement measures are being investigated for delivery as part of the proposed development. Further details of the environmental enhancements that are proposed, including the potential incorporation of green infrastructure, will be included in the ES and DCO application.	Chapter 2, Section 2.3
ES approach				
PINS	Paragraph 3.1.4	Where relevant, the ES should provide reference to how the delivery of measures proposed to prevent/ minimise adverse effects is secured through DCO requirements (or other suitably robust methods) and whether relevant consultation bodies agree on the adequacy of the measures proposed.	Proposed mitigation measures based on current project assumptions have been included in each of the individual topic assessment chapters.	Chapters 7 to 19 (sub-section 9 of each chapter)
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.1	<p>The Inspectorate recommends that in order to assist the decision-making process, the Applicant uses tables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to demonstrate how the assessment has taken account of this Opinion; ▪ to identify and collate the residual effects after mitigation for each of the aspect chapters, including the relevant interrelationships and cumulative effects; 	Tables have been used throughout this PEIR and will also be used in the ES.	Throughout PEIR

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to set out the proposed mitigation and/ or monitoring measures including cross-reference to the means of securing such measures; ▪ to describe any remedial measures that are identified as being necessary following monitoring; and ▪ to identify where details are contained in the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) (where relevant), such as descriptions of National Site Network sites and their locations, together with any mitigation or compensation measures, that inform the findings of the ES. 		
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.2	The ES should include a description of the baseline scenario with and without implementation of the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge. Future baselines used in the ES assessments should be clearly defined and justified.	A description of the future baseline environment has been included in each assessment chapter and will also be included in the ES.	Chapters 7 to 19 (sub-section 7 of each chapter)
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.3	The ES should clearly explain how the zones of influence for each assessment have been defined and how they relate to the study area.	The study area has been described in each assessment chapter and will also be included in the ES.	Chapters 7 to 19 (sub-section 2 of each chapter)

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.4	The Applicant should clearly state which developments will be assumed to be under construction or operational as part of the future baseline.	The approach to considering other developments has been described in the cumulative and in-combination assessment and will be clearly presented in the ES.	Chapter 20
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.5	The Applicant is referred to the advice in section 3.1 of the Inspectorate’s Advice Note 17 on using the zone of influence of the Proposed Development to identify other developments which could lead to cumulative environmental effects (rather than a distance of 2 km, as stated in the Scoping Report).	The study area has been defined as the spatio-temporal coverage of all the potential effects associated with the proposed development.	Chapter 20
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.6	The ES should contain the timescales upon which the surveys which underpin the technical assessments have been based. For clarity, this information should be provided either in the introductory chapters of the ES (with confirmation that these timescales apply to all chapters), or in each aspect chapter.	This has been provided in each assessment chapter, where relevant, and will also be included in the ES.	Chapters 7 to 19
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.7	The Inspectorate expects the ES to include a chapter setting out the overarching methodology for the assessment, which clearly distinguishes effects that are 'significant' from 'non-significant' effects. Any departure from that methodology should be described in individual aspect assessment chapters. Each aspect chapter of the ES should explain the specific criteria used to determine the significance of effects.	The overarching approach to the assessment has been provided. In addition, topic specific assessment methodologies have been included in each assessment chapter and will also be included in the ES.	Chapter 6 (Section 6.3) and Chapters 7 to 19 (sub-section 3)

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.8	The ES should include details of difficulties (for example technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered compiling the required information and the main uncertainties involved.	A description of the limitations associated with the assessment has been included in the topic assessment chapters and will also be included in the ES.	Chapters 7 to 19 (sub-section 10)
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.9	The EIA Regulations require an estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (water, air, soil and subsoil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation and quantities and types of waste produced). This information should be provided in a clear and consistent fashion and may be integrated into the relevant aspect assessments.	This information has been provided in the proposed development description and project methodology, as well as in relevant assessment chapters, and will also be included in the ES.	Chapters 2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 13 and 14.
PINS	Paragraphs 3.3.11 and 3.3.12	The National Policy Statement for Ports (NPSfP) states that applicants should set out the arrangements proposed for managing any waste produced and prepare a Site Waste Management Plan. The ES should include an assessment of the types of waste to be produced by the construction and operation of the Proposed Development and the effects related to its disposal, final use or a justification as to why no Likely Significant Effect (LSE) would arise.	The generation of waste during construction and operation is considered in the project methodology chapter, and a preliminary assessment of the effects related to the dredge and disposal of marine sediment are included in the relevant topic chapters. This will be considered further, as necessary, in the ES. A Site Waste Management Plan will also be prepared and submitted with the ES and DCO application.	Chapters 3, 7, 8, and 9

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.13	Any mitigation relied upon for the purposes of the assessment should be explained in detail within the ES. The likely efficacy of the mitigation proposed should be explained with reference to residual effects. The ES should also address how any mitigation proposed is secured, with reference to specific DCO requirements or other legally binding agreements.	Mitigation measures and residual effects have been considered in each assessment chapter and will also be included in the ES.	Chapters 7 to 19 (sub-section 9 and 11, respectively)
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.14	The ES should identify and describe any proposed monitoring of significant adverse effects and how the results of such monitoring would be utilised to inform any necessary remedial actions.	Proposed monitoring of effects have been considered as part of the identification of mitigation measures and presented in each assessment chapter, where relevant. This will also be included in the ES.	Chapters 7 to 19 (sub-section 9 and 11, respectively)
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.15 and 3.1.16	The ES should include a description and assessment (where relevant) of the likely significant effects resulting from accidents and disasters applicable to the Proposed Development. The description and assessment should consider the vulnerability of the Proposed Development to a potential accident or disaster and also the Proposed Development’s potential to cause an accident or disaster. The assessment should specifically assess significant effects resulting from the risks to human health, cultural heritage or the environment. Any measures that will be employed to prevent and control significant effects should be presented in	Accidents and disasters have been considered in relation to land use planning, commercial and recreation navigation, and coastal protection, flood defence and drainage (including the vulnerability of the project to climate change), and climate change. This will also be included in the ES.	Chapters 10, 11, 18 and 19

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
		the ES. Where appropriate, this description should include measures envisaged to prevent or mitigate the significant adverse effects of such events on the environment and details of the preparedness for and proposed response to such emergencies.		
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.17	The ES should include a description and assessment (where relevant) of the likely significant effects the Proposed Development has on climate (for example having regard to the nature and magnitude of greenhouse gas emissions) and the vulnerability of the project to climate change. Where relevant, the ES should describe and assess the adaptive capacity that has been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development.	The effect of the proposed development on the climate and the vulnerability of the proposed development to climate change has been considered in the assessment chapters on climate change and coastal protection (including adaptive capacity), flood defence and drainage. This will also be included in the ES.	Chapters 11 and 19
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.20	The Inspectorate recommends that the ES should identify whether the Proposed Development has the potential for significant transboundary impacts and if so, what these are and which European Economic Area (EEA) States would be affected.	There is limited potential for significant transboundary impacts due to the predicted localised effects of the proposed development and the large distance between the study area and the next nearest Member State. This will be set out in the ES.	Chapter 6, Section 6.2 (Final PEIR scope)

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
PINS	Paragraph 3.3.21	A reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments must be included in the ES.	A reference list has been provided at the end of each chapter and will also be included in the ES.	Throughout PEIR
PINS	Paragraph 3.4.1	The ES should explain any limitations in obtaining relevant environmental information in light of measures adopted in response to COVID-19, and any assumptions made relating to the environmental information on which it relies.	A description of the limitations associated with the assessment has been included in assessment chapters and will also be included in the ES.	Chapters 7 to 19 (sub-section 10)
North Lincolnshire Council	North Lincolnshire Council response	It is recommended the applicant submit a light impact assessment with any subsequent planning applications.	A light impact assessment will be prepared and included in the ES and DCO application. It will present the lighting scheme with methods of mitigation against potential light nuisance, and will detail compliance with the Institution of Lighting Professionals Document: Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light.	N/A
Terrestrial ecology				
PINS	Table ID 4.4.1	The Scoping Report does not consider the potential for indirect effects on ecological receptors within the Proposed Development's zone of influence. The Scoping Report states that potential air quality impacts on ecological receptors from both construction and operational activities will be assessed.	Potential air quality impacts on ecological receptors from both construction and operational activities are assessed in the air quality chapter and will be included in the ES.	Chapter 13

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
		The ES should include an assessment of these matters or information demonstrating agreement with the relevant consultation bodies and the absence of an LSE.		
Natural England	Appendix 2 Natural England response	The ES should assess the impact of all phases of the proposal on terrestrial protected species (including, for example, great crested newts, reptiles, birds, water voles, badgers and bats).	A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) has been undertaken by an ecologist in accordance with Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidance (CIEEM, 2017). This PEA underpins the conclusion to scope out terrestrial ecology from the ES.	Chapter 6, Section 6.2 (Final PEIR scope) Appendix 6.1
Natural England	Appendix 2 Natural England response	Natural England notes that a Phase 1 Habitat survey and Preliminary Ecological Appraisal have been carried out and have reported low ecological value of the habitats identified. Without the detailed results presented, Natural England advises that a habitat survey (equivalent to Phase 2) may be required, in order to identify any important habitats present. In addition, ornithological, botanical and invertebrate surveys should be carried out at appropriate times in the year, to establish whether any scarce or priority species are present.	The PEA has been included as an appendix to this PEIR and underpins the conclusion to scope out terrestrial ecology from the ES.	Chapter 6, Section 6.2 (Final PEIR scope) Appendix 6.1

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
Natural England	Appendix 2 Natural England response	The Environmental Statement should include details of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any historical data for the site affected by the proposal (e.g. from previous surveys); ▪ Additional surveys carried out as part of this proposal; ▪ The habitats and species present; ▪ The status of these habitats and species (e.g. whether priority species or habitat); ▪ The direct and indirect effects of the development upon those habitats and species; ▪ Full details of any mitigation or compensation that might be required. 	Terrestrial ecology has been scoped out of the ES following the conclusions reached by the PEA. Habitats and species present, their status, the potential effects from the development, and details of mitigation measures have been provided in the PEA.	Chapter 6, Section 6.2 (Final PEIR scope) Appendix 6.1
North Lincolnshire Council Natural Environment Policy Specialist	North Lincolnshire Council response	In terms of landscape and terrestrial ecology, the proposal is not likely to have any significant effects of relevance to North Lincolnshire.	N/A	N/A
Landscape/seascape and visual impact				
PINS	Table ID 4.13.1	The Inspectorate agrees that impacts on landscape/seascape character and visual amenity can be scoped of further assessment but advises the Applicant to provide a comprehensive project description in the ES including the maximum dimensions of all	A comprehensive project description which includes dimensions of structures and visual representations of the proposed development will be provided in the ES.	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
		structures associated with the Proposed Development and visual representations to give the Examining Authority confidence that no significant environmental effects would arise.		
Natural England	Appendix 2 Natural England response	Natural England would wish to see details of local landscape character areas mapped at a scale appropriate to the development site as well as any relevant management plans or strategies pertaining to the area. The EIA should include assessments of visual effects on the surrounding area and landscape together with any physical effects of the development, such as changes in topography. The EIA should include a full assessment of the potential impacts of the development on local landscape character using landscape assessment methodologies. The assessment should refer to the relevant National Character Areas	In line with the Scoping Opinion from PINS and comments provided by West Lindsey District Council and North Lincolnshire Council, landscape/seascape and visual impacts have been scoped out of the ES.	Chapter 6, Section 6.2 (Final PEIR scope)
Natural England	Appendix 2 Natural England response	Natural England encourages all new development to consider the character and distinctiveness of the area, with the siting and design of the proposed development reflecting local design characteristics and, wherever possible, using local materials.	In line with the Scoping Opinion from PINS and comments provided by West Lindsey District Council and North Lincolnshire Council, landscape/seascape and visual impacts have been scoped out of the ES.	Chapter 6, Section 6.2 (Final PEIR scope)

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
		The Environmental Impact Assessment process should detail the measures to be taken to ensure the building design will be of a high standard, as well as detail of layout alternatives together with justification of the selected option in terms of landscape impact and benefit.		
West Lindsey District Council	Appendix 2 West Lindsey District Council response	The location of the proposed Ro-Ro Terminal would be approximately 3.3 miles (5.4 kilometres) from the shared North East Lincolnshire and West Lindsey district boundary. The scale of the development in terms of height is unknown but it is considered that the development would be in context with the existing Immingham Port Structures and the large settlement of Immingham sits between Immingham Port and parts of West Lindsey. It would therefore be highly unlikely to be in view from any parts of the West Lindsey District. Therefore, it is not considered that any viewpoints from West Lindsey are necessary and no residential properties in West Lindsey would be affected.	N/A	N/A
North Lincolnshire Council Natural Environment Policy Specialist	North Lincolnshire Council response	In terms of landscape and terrestrial ecology, the proposal is not likely to have any significant effects of relevance to North Lincolnshire.	N/A	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Opinion reference	Comment	Action	Chapter or section of PEIR
North East Lincolnshire Council	North East Lincolnshire Council response	From a landscape perspective there are no concerns about [the proposed development]. Given the location of the docks and the proposal, the impacts on the landscape character are very low on the priority list.	N/A	N/A

6.2.2 ABP has held a number of meetings with regulators and key stakeholders. The main purpose and outcomes of these meetings are summarised in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2. Summary of consultation meetings undertaken to date

Consultee	Date	Key purpose and outcome
North East Lincolnshire Council	15/07/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce the proposed development; ▪ Describe the consenting approach; and ▪ Present timelines for proposed development.
Natural England	16/07/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce the proposed development; ▪ Describe the consenting approach; and ▪ Present timelines for proposed development.
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	20/07/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce the proposed development; ▪ Describe the consenting approach; and ▪ Present timelines for proposed development.
Environment Agency	21/07/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce the proposed development; ▪ Describe the consenting approach; and ▪ Present timelines for proposed development.
PINS	03/08/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce ABP and proposed development; ▪ Discuss anticipated programme for proposed development; and ▪ Discuss EIA process and key issues.
HSE – Land Use Planning (LUP)	20/10/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discuss HSE’s pre-application advice and Scoping Report; and ▪ Discuss land use planning, major hazard installations and major hazard pipelines at the port.
National Highways	02/11/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce ABP and proposed development; ▪ Discuss the approach to the transport assessment; ▪ Discuss the need for a construction traffic management plan; ▪ Discuss Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) parking; and ▪ Provide update on the transport assessment scoping report.
North East Lincolnshire Council	08/11/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informal discussion on Draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC).
North Lincolnshire Council	09/11/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informal discussion on Draft SoCC.
PINS	10/11/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ABP project update; ▪ Clarification on Scoping Opinion; ▪ Discuss timelines for proposed development; and ▪ Agree further consultation/engagement.

Consultee	Date	Key purpose and outcome
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	12/11/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce the proposed development; ▪ Describe the consenting approach; and ▪ Present timelines for proposed development.
Environment Agency	29/11/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ABP project update; ▪ Discuss scoping responses; and ▪ Present next steps.

6.2.3 ABP Immingham as the Statutory Harbour Authority (SHA) and the responsible authority for navigational safety at the Port of Immingham, Humber Estuary Services (HES) as the adjacent SHA, and Humber Pilots who provide Pilotage services for the Humber Estuary and Humber Ports have all been consulted through the preliminary Navigational Risk Assessment (NRA) process. Trinity House Lighthouse Authority will be consulted regarding the aids to navigation that have been proposed for IERRT.

6.2.4 ABP has consulted those customers and tenants who are located within and next to the proposed development site. Additional consultation with key parties has also been carried out to obtain baseline information and further advice on the environmental assessments (e.g. confirming survey methodologies) in support of the applications for the proposed development where required. This consultation is detailed within each individual topic chapter.

Final PEIR scope

6.2.5 Based on expert judgement and feedback provided by PINS in their Scoping Opinion, the following EIA topics or receptors have the potential to be affected by the proposed development and have been scoped into this ES:

- Physical processes;
- Water and sediment quality;
- Nature conservation and marine ecology;
- Commercial and recreational navigation;
- Coastal protection, flood defence and drainage;
- Ground conditions, including land quality;
- Air quality;
- Airborne noise and vibration;
- Cultural heritage and marine archaeology;
- Socio-economic;
- Traffic and transport;
- Land use planning;
- Climate change; and
- Cumulative and in-combination effects.

6.2.6 The above EIA topics or receptors are assessed in Chapters 7 to 20 of this ES.

- 6.2.7 The Transboundary Regulation 32 of the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017 are not considered to apply to the impact assessment due to the predicted localised effects of the proposed development and the large distance between the study area and the next nearest Member State.
- 6.2.8 A number of topics/receptors have not been specifically assessed in detail in this PEIR. The rationale for not undertaking further assessment is presented in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3. Topics or receptors scoped out of the PEIR

Topic or receptor	Justification
Terrestrial ecology	<p>Most of the land within the northern and eastern parts of the proposed development site is hardstanding/ roads within the operational port that is of negligible ecological value. The southern part of the proposed development site comprises ephemeral/ short perennial vegetation and some peripheral areas of grassland, scrub and trees in less disturbed parts of the site. The site may support protected species (bats, otter and breeding birds). Standard best practice mitigation measures are proposed to confirm the presence of protected species and avoid any significant effects during construction and operation. A PEA has been undertaken by an ecologist in accordance with CIEEM guidance (CIEEM, 2017). This PEA report is included in Appendix 6.1 and has informed the conclusion to scope out terrestrial ecology from the EIA. Potential indirect air quality impacts on terrestrial ecology receptors are considered in the Air Quality assessment (Chapter 13).</p>
Landscape and visual	<p>The existing port infrastructure and other adjacent industrial development has a strong influence on the existing landscape/seascape character and views. Potential change from the IERRT is anticipated to be limited and largely consistent with existing port operations. While new structures and features will be added, these will be within the existing port area and will be similar to existing elements already present. Due to the existing context and limited nature of change it is considered that there is little potential for any significant effects and, therefore, it is proposed that landscape/seascape and visual impacts are scoped out of the EIA.</p> <p>The PINS Scoping Opinion (see Table 6.1) agrees that this topic can be scoped out of the ES.</p>

6.3 Impact assessment methodology

- 6.3.1 All of the preliminary technical aspect assessments have been undertaken on the basis of a common understanding of the proposed development based on current scheme assumptions, as detailed in Chapters 2 and 3 of this PEIR. The spatial and temporal extent of each specialist assessment varies depending upon the environmental aspect being considered. Technical appendices provide further information, where appropriate, and these are included in Volume 3 of this PEIR. A glossary of common terms used throughout the PEIR are provided at the end of each chapter, where relevant, in Volume 1 of the PEIR.
- 6.3.2 For some disciplines, specific guidance on EIA and the approach to assessment is available, while others rely on best practice. Each individual preliminary assessment chapter details whether the assessment methodology is based on published guidance and industry standards, or a specific methodology has been followed based on professional judgment.
- 6.3.3 Each topic assessment chapter of this PEIR has, however, been written to include, as far as practical at this stage, the following general common elements:
- Introduction;
 - Definition of the study area;
 - Assessment methodology;
 - Consultation;
 - Implications of legislation, policy and guidance;
 - Preliminary description of the existing environment;
 - Future baseline environment;
 - Preliminary consideration of likely impacts and effects;
 - Mitigation measures;
 - Limitations;
 - Preliminary conclusions on residual effects; and
 - References.

EIA team

- 6.3.4 The EIA team consists of ABPmer, Clyde & Co LLP, Adams Hendry Consulting Ltd, AECOM Ltd, Wessex Archaeology, David Tucker Associates (DTA) and Kent PLC. Table 6.4 details the consultancies that are responsible for each topic. ABPmer has an Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Quality Mark (as does AECOM Ltd and Adams Hendry Consulting Ltd), demonstrating their commitment to excellence in leading the co-ordination of statutory EIAs in the United Kingdom (UK). All members of the below project team are suitably experienced in respect of the topics covered.

Table 6.4. EIA team and topic leads

Topic	Lead
EIA coordination	ABPmer
Legislation, policy and guidance	ABPmer/Adams Hendry/ Clyde & Co LLP
Need and alternatives	ABPmer/Adams Hendry
Physical processes	ABPmer
Water and sediment quality	ABPmer
Nature conservation and marine ecology	ABPmer
Terrestrial ecology	AECOM Ltd
Commercial and recreational navigation	ABPmer
Coastal protection, flood defence, and drainage	AECOM Ltd
Ground conditions, including land quality	AECOM Ltd
Air quality	AECOM Ltd
Airborne noise and vibration	AECOM Ltd
Cultural heritage and marine archaeology	Wessex Archaeology
Socio-economics	AECOM Ltd
Traffic	DTA
Land use planning	Kent PLC
Climate change	AECOM Ltd
Cumulative and In-combination	All

6.4 Study area

6.4.1 The scope of the study area to be considered has been defined on the basis of the current proposed design for the development. It has also taken into account the spatial and temporal extent (zone of influence) of the likely significant effects that could arise from the proposed development, their importance in a geographical context, as well as the sensitivities of the relevant topics/receptors. Areas outside the range of any potential impacts are representative of the wider natural environment and form part of the wider study area.

6.4.2 A study area has been defined within each individual EIA topic chapter (Chapters 7 to 20).

6.5 References

ABPmer. (2021). Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal, Scoping Report, ABPmer Report No. R.3712. A report produced by ABPmer for Associated British Ports, September 2021.

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. [Online] Available at: <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Guidelines-for-Preliminary-Ecological-Appraisal-Jan2018-1.pdf> (accessed 25 November 2021).

6.6 Abbreviations/Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ABP	Associated British Ports
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
COVID	Coronavirus
DCO	Development Consent Order
DTA	David Tucker Associates
EEA	European Economic Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
HES	Humber Estuary Services
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
ID	Identification
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IERRT	Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal
LLP	Limited Liability Partnership
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
LUP	Land Use Planning
NRA	Navigational Risk Assessment
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PLC	Public Limited Company
NPSfP	National Policy Statement for Ports
ro-ro	roll-on/roll-off (ro-ro)
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SHA	Statutory Harbour Authority
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
UK	United Kingdom

Cardinal points/directions are used unless otherwise stated.

SI units are used unless otherwise stated.

6.7 Glossary

Term	Definition
Baseline conditions	Existing conditions and past trends associated with the environment in which a proposed activity may take place
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management	Professional membership body which represents and supports ecologists and environmental managers in the UK, Ireland and internationally
Cumulative effects	Combined effects of multiple developments or the combined effect of individual impacts (e.g. where different project elements in different locations have a cumulative impact on a particular feature)
Greenhouse gas emissions	Total mass of greenhouse gases, which absorb and emit radiant energy causing warming, released to the atmosphere over a specific period of time.
Invertebrate	Animals which lack a vertebral column / backbone
Land use planning	The approach used to ensure that proposed developments are not located in areas where the risks to people would be unacceptable
Major accident	An accident resulting in significant harm to people or the environment
Major hazard pipeline	A pipeline carrying a dangerous substance which could lead to harm to people or the environment
Major hazard site	An installation where the presence of one or more dangerous substances could lead to harm to people or the environment
Risk	The likelihood of a specified level of harm occurring within a specified period of time
Statutory Harbour Authority	Statutory Bodies responsible for the management and running of a harbour
Topography	The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area

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