

# Appendix 9.3

## Statutory Consultation

### Questionnaire report: Qualitative Responses to postal and online questionnaire submissions from s47 consultees

Comments recorded between 04/07/13 – 05/08/13

<b>Stakeholder Groups</b>	<b>Type of Consultee</b>
Statutory Bodies	s42(1)(a)
Marine Management Organisation (not relevant)	s42(1)(aa)
Local Authorities	s42(1)(b)
Greater London Authority (not relevant)	s42(1)(c)
People with an interest in land (PIL) Reported in appendix 10.6	s42(1)(d)
Non-Statutory Bodies	s47
Local Community	s47

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# 1.0 Introduction

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## 1.1 The Process

- 1.1.0.1 In accordance with consultation strategy, TLSB believes that those communities most affected by the Project should have a clear voice in the consultation.

## 1.2 The Questionnaire

- 1.2.0.1 The questionnaire consisted of 12 questions which were broken down into sub sections containing; multiple choice, yes or no, open response and scalar answer options. The range of question options provided a spread of both quantitative and qualitative data.
- 1.2.0.2 A copy of the questions listed within the questionnaire, and the sub sections can be found in appendix 1 of this report. The questionnaire results are reported on in Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report.
- 1.2.0.3 As part of the Non-Statutory consultation a feedback form was used during informal public events to gather responses and opinions about the proposed development. Through a coding and review process key topics and common queries were examined, see Appendix G7. This information, along with a review of informal consultation more generally, shaped the format and content of the questionnaire used for the purpose of Statutory consultation.

## 1.3 Qualitative Analysis

### 1.3.1 Coding of answers to 'open response' questions.

- 1.3.2 Questions 3.8, 4.12, 5.2, 8.12, 9, 11 and 12 of the questionnaire asked for short (c.50 word) written responses; 'open responses'. This allowed consultees to give qualitative responses in support of simple, structured, tick-box questions elsewhere.
- 1.3.3 In order to analyse the responses received a coding exercise was undertaken to categorise the content of comments. Each open response question was allocated a code based on previous informal consultation feedback, a review of formal consultation feedback and relevant areas of the EIA, SoCC or other consultation materials. The codes were reviewed at several staged to ensure that all of the data was being captured efficiently and to assess the need for secondary codes. The codes can be viewed in full in appendix 1 of this report. Once this data had been coded, frequency tables were generated to ascertain which topics were raised most frequently and identify any one issue or area which had been raised by a large proportion of those responding. Responses were then reviewed individually and summarised according to each topic or area of interest.
- 1.3.4 A summary of the responses to these questions is available below in Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report along with TLSB comments. Where responses were irrelevant to the Project (e.g. expressing opposition to onshore wind turbines) or entirely generic (e.g. expressing general support for the Project), this is explained below without providing the representations in full. Where unique and relevant

responses were given, they are reported individually. In this way, the responses have been presented efficiently, and TLSB has had regard to their content, without presenting the large volumes of data in full.

- 1.3.0.1 Once the questionnaire responses had been analysed the summaries of the most commonly raised issues or requests for information were used to create a reference document of tailored responses, many of which made reference to more than one area of interest or concern. Responses which fell outside of these areas were reviewed and responded to on an individual basis. Written responses (by email or letter) were provided to all of those who had requested them through question 13 of the questionnaire. Each of TLSB's written responses aimed to address all of the comments, questions or proposals raised by each respondent and have been recorded on the Open Debate system.
- 1.3.0.2 The reference document, with responses labelled A-O, is provided in section 2 of this report.

## 2 TLSB – Reference Document for written replies to questionnaire.

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### 2.3 A - General (no question asked, for example; saying how exciting the Project is)

2.3.0.1 Thank you very much for taking the time to complete our consultation questionnaire. We have been delighted with the response with over 2,400 questionnaires filled in by members of the public during our formal consultation period. In addition, over 1,000 people attended our 19 public events that ran from 4<sup>th</sup> July to 5<sup>th</sup> August 2013 around Swansea Bay.

2.3.0.2 Every comment received during the formal consultation will be considered before our application for development consent is submitted, and this will be set out in a detailed Consultation Report submitted with the application. After acceptance of the application, all the application documents will be available to view online and at the same deposit locations used for the recent formal consultation to which you responded. This will be widely publicised around the Bay, on our Project website and via our [e-newsletters](#).

2.3.0.3 Thank you again for your interest in the Project. Please don't hesitate to come back to us if you have any further questions. As the Project progresses, we will endeavour to keep you updated through our newsletters and website.

### 2.4 B - General and proposals or feedback regarding design concept, for example; suggesting TLSB should create a manmade surf reef etc (highlight subject and programme)

2.4.0.1 Thank you for your feedback that you would like to see the inclusion of a [surf reef in the lagoon]. We have passed your comments to our engineering, masterplanning and events teams, who will be assessing all the consultation feedback for the development of the [sport and recreation programme] founded on the lagoon.

### 2.5 C– Question or comment regarding Low Cost Electricity

2.5.0.1 One of the Project's objectives is to provide a low cost, locally generated, electricity tariff for residents around the Bay area. While this is not straightforward to achieve, it remains one of our main goals, and a precedent has been set whereby cheaper electricity is available to homes within a set radius of Delabole wind farm in Cornwall. We are exploring how we can follow this lead within current and proposed legislation.

### 2.6 D – Question or comment regarding traffic, for example; the impact of congestion or investigations on this issue

2.6.0.1 Swansea Port has a good supporting road transport network, as well as good marine access. As such, there are both land and marine options available for bringing necessary materials and works to the site during construction of the lagoon. We plan to use sea access wherever appropriate to minimise our impact on the road network. The option to bring in materials by sea is one of the reasons Swansea is our preferred site for the world's first tidal lagoon.

2.6.0.2 The on-going Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will investigate the potential effects of the lagoon on all modes of transport during construction and operation. For example, road impact will be assessed in terms of potential access routes,

potential disturbance to existing road users, and effects of additional traffic on noise climate and air quality. We will identify and provide mitigation measures to reduce our impact.

## **2.7 E – Question or comment regarding education**

2.7.0.1 We believe education is a significant part of this Project and its legacy. TLSB has created an education programme and resource for the schools and colleges of Swansea and Neath Port Talbot that helps young people to develop skills and knowledge to equip them to make their own choices for the future environment. An education officer has been appointed to assist schools in the implementation of workshops, and an on-going programme has been established to widen the scope of the resource and ensure all levels of education are encompassed within the programme. Further details will be published on our website in due course.

2.7.0.2 When the lagoon is built, our visitor centre will continue to educate and inspire both children and adults alike from its unique seascape setting.

## **2.8 F – Question or comment regarding the EIA with reference to: sand and siltation movement or the effect on the sands and beaches**

2.8.0.1 Swansea Bay is a highly dynamic system of sand and sediment flows. The lagoon's effects on this system during construction, operation and decommissioning are something we take very seriously, and a key part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which will be submitted with our application for development consent. It is important to us that the lagoon has an acceptable impact on sand/sediment movement in the Bay and surrounding areas. Over the last two years, we have studied 14 different lagoon designs and multiple turbine configurations in our efforts to find the best solution with regard to energy generation, environmental impact and cost viability. The resulting preferred design is shown on our [website](#).

2.8.0.2 As part of this work, a hydrodynamic model has been developed by independent experts using recent and historic data to depict the flow of water and movement of sediment in the Bay. This model is used to assess the impact of a tidal lagoon structure on the water flows and sediment processes in and around the Bay, and extending out into the Severn Estuary. The results are communicated to our engineering team who adjust the design to minimise the impact where possible.

2.8.0.3 Initial results suggest that potential effects on water levels, currents and wave behaviour are limited outside of Swansea Bay. Inside Swansea Bay, we are carrying out more detailed modelling about these effects and collecting further data for inclusion in the final EIA, which we encourage you to read on publication. In the meantime, latest information on the assessment is included in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (with a non-technical summary) available on our website.

## **2.9 G – Question or comment regarding suppliers, for example; how do I register my company for the tendering process?**

2.9.0.1 Please register as a supplier on our website, which will allow us to hold your details for when opportunities arise.

## **2.10 H – Question or comment regarding Project funding or finance**

- 2.10.0.1 The Project will cost up to £10 million to achieve development consent and other authorities, with a subsequent build and grid-connection cost of approximately £650 million. Private investment is being used to develop the tidal lagoon – direct funding/financial support is not being provided by local authorities. We are currently working with private investors who have supported our team’s previous renewable energy projects. In the longer term, if development consent is granted, construction finance will be raised from private infrastructure investors, as with any major energy development.
- 2.10.0.2 Once built and operational, the Project will qualify for Government support for renewable energy generation. Tidal lagoon power is a new technology and one that will last much longer than any other existing renewable power source before replacement/renewal. We are, therefore, very encouraged that the Government recognises the need to create a bespoke support mechanism for tidal lagoons and we envisage that we will benefit from our own ‘contract for difference’. Importantly, each lagoon development will have its own ‘strike price’ contract as our cost of producing electricity will reduce with each lagoon development, therefore resulting in a sharp drop in the subsidy required.

## **2.11 I – Question or comment regarding the potential impact of the Project on the environment**

- 2.11.0.1 We recognise that any development of this size will have an effect on its environment. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is being prepared to accompany the application for development consent, based on a scope of work agreed in November 2012 with the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) and wider statutory consultees.
- 2.11.0.2 An EIA is a statutory requirement for major projects such as this. We have commissioned independent experts to conduct detailed studies in order to understand the potential impacts of the lagoon locally and further afield, during construction, operation and decommissioning, and in combination with other proposed developments in the area. From this understanding, the lagoon design will incorporate measures to minimise its effects, and to create positive benefits, wherever possible.
- 2.11.0.3 The EIA is central to all our work and we aim to be as comprehensive, collaborative and transparent as possible. In late 2012, we established the baseline situation across a range of environmental topics. This represents the current state of the environment, against which we can measure and model impacts of building a tidal lagoon. The Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) and its Non-Technical Summary (NTS) can be viewed [here](#). The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is on-going throughout pre-application project development and will be available to the public when our application for development consent is made.
- 2.11.0.4 We are committed to minimising any adverse impacts through the EIA process and by amending our design appropriately where possible. One of our priorities is to

look for opportunities to provide positive impacts for the ecology and environment of Swansea Bay as part of our development.

## 2.12 J – Question or Comment regarding the Project timeline



## 2.13 K – Question or comment regarding the potential visual impact of the Project, for example; severe visual impacts changing the look of the bay or effecting tourism

2.13.0.1 The hydro turbines, which are the generating part of the lagoon, are permanently submerged, out of sight, so the resulting view is of a U-shaped harbour wall with one section of concrete turbine housing. We are proposing to build a wall around 9.5 km in length enclosing some 11.5 km<sup>2</sup> of foreshore and seabed. At low water the visible wall will be about 12 m in height and at high water it will be about 3.5 m. As a guide, the lagoon seawall is not dissimilar in height to that of Swansea Docks' existing eastern breakwater wall on the River Tawe. Clearly, the lagoon will result in visual changes to the Bay and this will be one of the factors considered by the decision-makers when determining our application for development consent.

2.13.0.2 To assist people in assessing the impact, independent experts are now producing a full set of visually-verified, computer-generated images of the proposed lagoon, set against actual photographs of Swansea Bay, in line with best practice guidance. The goal of these photo-montages is to show accurate 'before' and 'after' images of the lagoon at low, mid and high tides. This will be done from a range of viewpoints around the Bay, agreed with local planning authorities and other stakeholders. The photo-montage work will be provided as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), scheduled for completion later this year. In the meantime, our 3D

virtual reality model provides a scale view of the lagoon from anywhere in Swansea Bay, and can be viewed on our [website](#).

**2.14 L- Question or comment regarding the Project's potential impact on fish, for example; fish mortality due to turbines**

2.14.0.1 Although not a major fishing port, commercial and recreational fishing is important to local residents as well as to the local economy – and many people are concerned about ecology for its own sake. Direct and indirect impacts on fish – and marine mammals – will be assessed for the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the lagoon. We have consulted experts and local-interest groups to gain further input into our assessment approach and to ensure we have considered all possible impacts.

2.14.0.2 As part of the exercise detailed in the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), an assessment of the potential effects on fish that could arise has been reported. These include noise/vibration disturbance, changes in habitat and changes in water quality. The significance of these potential impacts will be determined in the full assessment, and once the design and construction of the Project have been finalised. Where possible, we will identify measures to minimise any potential impacts.

2.14.0.3 Detailed fish computer modelling is being undertaken for some key species, including behaviour modelling (the likelihood of the various fish species coming into the lagoon area) and entrainment modelling (the effect on any fish that pass through the turbines). The size of the turbines (7-8m in diameter) mean that there will be large gaps through which fish can pass and the modelling will give a better understanding of this. Furthermore, the use of sluice gates will allow free passage of fish in and out of the lagoon (without passing through the turbines) in the latter part of the tidal cycle.

2.14.0.4 There will be some disruption to local fishermen, particularly to any who currently use the Project area. During operation, the lagoon would not be accessible to any fishing vessels which currently use this area of the Bay, and this would result in a loss of some fishing grounds within the lagoon footprint.

2.14.0.5 We are also investigating the potential for developing mariculture. The formation of a new rocky reef environment as part of the lagoon Project would provide habitat and encourage colonisation by local marine species. Research indicates there could be opportunities for the reintroduction of the native oyster, as well as for fostering habitats for lobsters and kelp. We are continuing to investigate these opportunities

**2.15 M – Question or comment regarding EIA with reference to water quality in the Bay, for example; issues relating to the sewage outfall and general pollution**

2.15.0.1 We are also investigating the potential for developing mariculture. The formation of a new rocky reef environment as part of the lagoon Project would provide habitat and encourage colonisation by local marine species. Research indicates there could be opportunities for the reintroduction of the native oyster, as well as for fostering habitats for lobsters and kelp. We are continuing to investigate these opportunities. There are two designated bathing beaches within Swansea Bay (Aberafan Sands and

Swansea Bay), which the lagoon Project will avoid, so as to preserve these amenities. Initial studies suggest there will be no impact on bathing beaches outside Swansea Bay as a result of the lagoon Project. The site selected for the lagoon is on an intertidal area, which is not a designated bathing area, and which is predominantly backed by the Swansea docklands. Visitors to the lagoon will be able to swim and enjoy watersports within its walls, where access was previously difficult or unsafe.

2.15.0.2 Swansea Bay faces complex water quality issues related to its major rivers, waste water facilities and industrial heritage. Water quality within the Bay is key to the enjoyment of the area, to the local economy and to our own ambitions for leisure use of the lagoon. It is important to us that our development has minimal impact on water quality in the Bay, as well as surrounding areas. The lagoon's effect on water quality during construction, operation and decommissioning is a key part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), with the following areas being assessed:

- I. Water quality at the designated bathing beaches in the Bay and surrounding area;
- II. Water quality at the designated shellfish monitoring points and shellfish waters; and
- III. Water quality with respect to the objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive.

2.15.0.3 The EIA uses a water quality model already approved for use in Swansea Bay by Dwr Cymru Welsh Water. An independent team of expert modellers has applied the model to each interaction of the lagoon design, and to various options for water quality treatment. As for other parts of the EIA, the results are communicated to our engineering team who adjust the design to minimise the impact where possible. Initial results suggest that, with installation of appropriate mitigation, we may have a net positive impact on water quality in the Bay. Furthermore, the results of our borehole sampling (which you may have seen underway on the rig working in the Bay during July/August 2013) suggest that contamination of seabed sediments from Swansea's industrial heritage is minor and manageable.

2.15.0.4 We are carrying out more detailed modelling and collecting further data for inclusion in the EIA. Latest information on the assessment is included in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) available (with a non-technical summary) [here](#).

## **2.16 N – Question or comment regarding the potential for the Project to create jobs and impact on local businesses**

2.16.0.1 Several local and South Wales organisations are already involved in the development of the Project. Our company ethos is to use local businesses as much as possible for the manufacture or fabrication of the component parts. From consultation we have already undertaken with local industry representatives, we believe much of the following could be sourced within a small radius of the site: turbine housings; sluice gates; flood doors; electrical controls; hydraulics; precast concrete components; visitor centre materials; and ancillary building components. The proposed investment for these components will be significant. We expect to create:

- I. About 2,880 new jobs in the supply chain and construction;
- II. About 80 jobs in quarrying stone for the seawall;
- III. A minimum of 20 permanent jobs in operations and maintenance; and
- IV. A minimum of 40 permanent jobs in the visitor facilities.

2.16.0.2 We hope Swansea Bay Tidal Lagoon will be the first in a network of such lagoons in UK waters and overseas, creating a new industry and exportable green jobs from South Wales.

**2.17 O – Question or comment regarding the potential for the project to regenerate the area**

2.17.0.1 We believe that the lagoon Project can form a cornerstone development for the Swansea Bay City Region and help to stimulate a vibrant waterfront economy. Our ambition is that the substantial lagoon investment will bring positive regeneration benefits to Swansea Bay and South Wales. Furthermore, we hope the lagoon in Swansea Bay will be the first in a network of such lagoons in UK waters and overseas, creating a new industry and exportable green jobs from South Wales.

2.17.0.2 Thank you again for your interest in the Project. Please don't hesitate to come back to us if you have any further questions. As the Project progresses, we will endeavour to keep you updated through our newsletters and website.

# Appendix 1 – Questionnaire Question Structure

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- Q1 - Do you support the idea of reducing carbon emissions in order to help tackle climate change?
- Q2 - Do you support the use of marine renewable energy sources to help reduce carbon emissions and assist the UK in meeting future energy demand?
- Q3.1 - Onshore wind
- Q3.2 - Offshore wind
- Q3.3 - Wave/tidal
- Q3.4 - Nuclear
- Q3.5 - Coal
- Q3.6 - Gas
- Q3.7 - Fracking
- Q3.8 - Comment - Other
- Q4.1 - Clean, reliable, renewable electricity (to power approx. 121,000 homes)
- Q4.2 - A "world's first" for Swansea
- Q4.3 - New jobs (with a new marine industry centred in Wales)
- Q4.4 - Sports and leisure facilities (incl. public access to the seawall, fishing platforms and national/regional watersports facilities)
- Q4.5 - Culture (incl. art on the seawall)
- Q4.6 - Education (incl. visitor centre and outreach programme)
- Q4.7 - A new tourist attraction (incl. all the above, plus a cafe and children's play area)
- Q4.8 - Regeneration of (and improved connections around) the seafront
- Q4.9 - Benefits to the community (e.g. grants to community projects)
- Q4.10 - Reduced electricity tariff for those living in Swansea Bay
- Q4.11 - Aqua- and mariculture in the lagoon (e.g. growing oysters/kelp)
- Q4.12 - Comment - Other
- Q5.1 - Having heard more about the project, do you support the proposal for a tidal lagoon and associated facilities in Swansea Bay?
- Q5.2 - Comment - Need more information?
- Q5.3 - If you are in support, would you be consider becoming an active supporter?
- Q6 - Would you visit the lagoon with your family and friends once it is completed?
- Q7 - Do you support the idea of a visitor centre built (as part of the project) on the lagoon wall?
- Q8.1 - Coastal processes, sediment transport and contamination
- Q8.2 - Marine water quality
- Q8.3 - Ecology (incl. marine mammals, fish, intertidal/subtidal species, coastal birds & terrestrial species)
- Q8.4 - Visual impact
- Q8.5 - Recreational & commercial fishing
- Q8.6 - Navigation & marine transport
- Q8.7 - Onshore transport
- Q8.8 - Air Quality
- Q8.9 - Marine & onshore noise
- Q8.10 - Archaeology & historic landscape
- Q8.11 - Flood risk
- Q8.12 - Comment - Other
- Q9 - Comment - If the project proceeds we will establish a community benefit fund. Are there any local initiatives or projects which you feel should benefit from such a fund?
- Q10 - On a scale of 1-10 (where 1 is poor and 10 is excellent) please indicate how useful and informative you have found the consultation:
- Q11 - Comment - Do you feel there was anything missing from the project or this consultation? If so, please provide suggestions to help improve future consultations.
- Q12 - Comment - Your feedback is important to us. Please provide any further comments here
- Q13 - Would you like a response to your comments?

## Appendix 2 – Coding open responses to questionnaire

Q3.8_Comment: Other energy CODE	Q4.12_Comment: Other Community benefit CODE	Q5.2_Comment: Need more information to support CODE	Q8.12_Comment: Other Environmental concern CODE	Q9_Comment: Community Fund suggestion CODE	Q11_Comment: Anything missing from the consultation CODE	Q12_Comment: Feedback CODE
(1) Solar	(1) Energy	(1) General	(1) Day to day running of the lagoon	(1) Energy	(1) General	(1) General
(2) Other type of energy	(2) Status	(2) Energy and Renewables	(2) Site selection and Option Appriaisal	(2) Status	(2) Energy and Renewables	(2) Energy and Renewables
(3) Other comment	(3) Employment	(3) Benefits to the community	(3) Planning and Policy Context	(3) Employment	(3) Benefits to the community	(3) Benefits to the community
(33) Missing data	(4)Sports and Leisure	(4) Jobs and Economic Development	(4) Coastal Process and Sediment Transport	(4)Sports and Leisure	(4) Jobs and Economic Development	(4) Jobs and Economic Development
	(5) Culture	(5) Environmental Impact (EIA)	(5) Contamination	(5) Culture	(5) Environmental Impact (EIA)	(5) Environmental Impact (EIA)
	(6) Education	(6) Sport, leisure and Amenities	(6) Marine Water Quality	(6) Education	(6) Sport, leisure and Amenities	(6) Sport, leisure and Amenities
	(7) Tourism	(7) Education	(7) Intertidal/Subtidal Benthic Ecology	(7) Tourism	(7) Education	(7) Education
	(8) Regeneration	(8) Visual Impact	(8) Fish including Recreational and Commercial Fisheries	(8) Regeneration	(8) Visual Impact	(8) Visual Impact
	(9) General	(9) Tourism	(9) Marine Mammals	(9) General	(9) Tourism	(9) Tourism
	(10) Cheaper electricity	(10) Construction and Engineering	(10) Coastal Birds	(10) Cheaper electricity	(10) Construction and Engineering	(10) Construction and Engineering
	(11)Conservation	(11) Finance and Investment	(11) Terrestrial Ecology	(11)Conservation	(11) Finance and Investment	(11) Finance and Investment
	(12) Other	(12) Other	(12) Seascape and landscape Visual	(12) Other	(12) Other	(12) Other
	(33) None	(13) Culture	(13) Navigation	(33) None	(13) Culture	(13) Culture
		(14) Masterplanning	(14) Onshore transport		(14) Masterplanning	(14) Masterplanning
		(15) Consultation	(15) Air Quality		(15) Consultation	(15) Consultation
		(33) None	(16) Hydrology and Flood Risk		(33) None	(33) None
			(17) Land Quality			
			(18) Noise			

			(19) Marine Archaeology			
			(20) Cultural heritage: Terrestrial Archaeology			
			(21) Soci-economic Impacts			
			(33) None			
			(22) General			
			(23) Construction & Engineering			