

A46 Coventry Junctions (Walsgrave)

Scheme number: TR010066

6.1 Environmental Statement

Chapter 16 - Summary

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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
Chapter 16 - Summary

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16. Summary

16.1. Introduction

- 16.1.1. This Chapter summarises the residual likely significant effects reported in this Environmental Statement (ES). Topic specific impact assessments are presented in detail in ES Chapters 5 to 15 (**TR010066/APP/6.1**).

16.2. Significance of effects

- 16.2.1. The significance of environmental effects is largely defined by reference to two key factors:
- the value or sensitivity of the receptor
 - the magnitude of scale of the impact
- 16.2.2. ES Chapter 4 (Environmental Assessment Methodology) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**) describes the general approach to the environmental assessment for each aspect. For most aspects the significance of an effect is defined in five categories (Neutral, Slight, Moderate, Large or Very Large). When combined with the nature of effect (Adverse or Beneficial), the categories can be applied as a balanced nine-point scale:
- Very Large Adverse
 - Large Adverse
 - Moderate Adverse
 - Slight Adverse
 - Neutral
 - Slight Beneficial
 - Moderate Beneficial
 - Large Beneficial
 - Very Large Beneficial
- 16.2.3. For the majority of environmental assessment chapters, effects that are of Moderate significance or above are considered 'significant' for the purposes of the EIA Regulations, with the exception of the methodology used to determine significance of effects associated with material assets and waste (contained within ES Chapter 10 (Material Assets and Waste) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**)), for which effects that are of Large or Very Large significance are considered 'significant'.

- 16.2.4. ES Chapter 5 (Air Quality) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**), ES Chapter 11 (Noise and Vibration) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**) and ES Chapter 14 (Climate) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**) do not explicitly follow this general approach to determining the significance of effects, due to the nature of the topics and their methodologies. The criteria used to determine the significance of effects are outlined in these individual chapters.
- 16.2.5. Where uncertainties in construction practices have been highlighted in ES Chapter 2 (The Scheme) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**), a worst-case scenario has been assessed in the individual topic chapters (ES Chapters 5 to 15 (**TR010066/APP/6.1**)) where relevant.

16.3. Mitigation

- 16.3.1. Measures to mitigate the effects of the Scheme include both embedded design and essential mitigation measures, as defined in Section 4.8 of ES Chapter 4 (Environmental Assessment Methodology) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**).
- 16.3.2. Embedded mitigation measures (aspects of the Scheme which have been designed to reduce environmental impacts) are detailed within Section 2.5 of ES Chapter 2 (The Scheme) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**). Essential mitigation measures (where avoidance or reduction of an impact through embedded mitigation is not possible, therefore mitigation unrelated to the Scheme's design is required) are included within the topic chapters (ES Chapters 5 to 15 (**TR010066/APP/6.1**)) and outlined as relevant in Table 16-1 below.
- 16.3.3. Mitigation measures have also been included in the Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC) Appendix A to the First Iteration Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (**TR010066/APP/6.5**). In accordance with DMRB LA120, the First Iteration EMP would be further developed into a second iteration prior to construction commencing and a third iteration at the end of the construction stage to support future management and operation of the Scheme.
- 16.3.4. The mitigation measures within the First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**) are secured and committed to through Requirement 1 of the draft Development Consent Order (DCO) (**TR010066/APP/3.1**). ES Figure 2.4 (Environmental Masterplan) (**TR010066/APP/6.2**) also depicts the environmental mitigation included as part of the design. Compliance with the principles of the Environmental Masterplan is secured First Iteration EMP (**TR010066/APP/6.5**).

16.4. Residual effects

- 16.4.1. Significant environmental effects that are identified with mitigation in place are referred to as residual effects. These are described in each topic chapter (ES Chapters 5 to 15) (**TR010066/APP/6.1**).
- 16.4.2. Some design features and mitigation measures may result in an overall improvement to one or more environmental aspects. In these instances, any residual effects are recorded as being beneficial.

16.5. Summary of residual likely significant effects and monitoring requirements

- 16.5.1. Table 16-1 summarises the likely significant residual effects reported across ES Chapters 5 to 15 (**TR010066/APP/6.1**), as well as the relevant mitigation measures and any monitoring requirements.

Table 16-1 : Summary likely significant residual effects after mitigation

Receptor	Value and sensitivity	Description of effect	Magnitude of impact	Mitigation	Mitigation measure (Commitment) in the REAC, contained within the First Iteration of the EMP (TR010066/APP/6.5)	Significance of effect(s) after mitigation
Chapter 5 Air Quality						
No likely significant residual effects identified.						
Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage						
No likely significant residual effects identified.						
Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual Effects						
Landscape character area PLCA 1 - Walsgrave Hill and Valley including Hungerley Hall Farm	Medium	Construction Some trees would be permanently lost (removed) during construction, which would reduce the screening of the roads from the surrounding landscape, which in turn could adversely impact the landscape character of the area. Other trees would not be cut down during construction, but could be adversely impacted by construction activities, which in turn could impact landscape character, if leaf coverage is reduced. The landscape character itself could also be directly impacted by the construction of the Scheme, for instance, due to construction noise and vibration. This would be a temporary effect, as it would only occur during construction activities.	Major adverse	Embedded mitigation Environmental mitigation design measures have been integrated into the Scheme to reduce landscape and visual effects during construction. Mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, protecting retained vegetation, returning the land used for temporary works areas to its original state following construction, minimising permanent lighting usage and nighttime work, limiting temporary vertical construction elements, and screening construction activities with bunds or earthworks where practical. Essential mitigation Arboricultural considerations and constraints have been considered throughout the iterative design process. An Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) would be produced prior to construction as set out in the REAC. This AMS would outline tree protection and maintenance measures, as well as the monitoring that would be undertaken to ensure that these measures are implemented.	LV2 of the REAC: Complete an arboricultural method statement. The method statement shall include, but not be limited to the following: • Tree protection measures in compliance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations) during the construction phase. • Maintenance and monitoring requirements of the tree protection measures. • Schedule of trees to be removed and retained in compliance with the Appendix 7.4 (Arboricultural Impact Assessment) (TR010066/APP/6.3). • Establishment of tree root protection zones. • Contingency plans (chemical spillage, collision, emergency access to the root protection zone). Monitor tree protection measures on site. This shall include, but are not limited to checking: • Robustness and positioning of tree protection fencing. • No materials or plant are stored within the tree root protection zones	Large adverse temporary effect
Viewpoints 1, 2, 6, 7 and 13	High to Medium	Construction These viewpoints would be impacted by the construction works, due to their proximity to the works. Vegetation loss would reduce the screening of the Scheme, and the works themselves would cause visual disturbance and disturbance to the setting.	Minor to Major adverse		LV3 of the REAC: • Temporary storage of soil mounds in linear bunds in locations where this would be beneficial to the visual screening of construction works.	Large to moderate adverse temporary effect
The landscape character area PLCA 1 - Walsgrave Hill and Valley including Hungerley Hall Farm	Medium	Operation Prior to the maturing of mitigation planting (i.e., at year 1 of the Scheme's operation), the Scheme would not be screened from the surrounding landscape, which would affect landscape character. However, by year 15 of the operation, vegetation would have matured so that the Scheme is screened from the surrounding landscape and effects would not be significant.	Year 1: Moderate adverse Year 15: Minor beneficial	Embedded mitigation Mitigation measures such as the restoration of landscape pattern and character, and the planting of a range of species of local provenance would be implemented to reduce the landscape and visual impacts of the Scheme's operation phase. It is expected that the landscape overall would be enhanced by the planting outlined in the Environmental Masterplan	LV1 of the REAC: Planting and seeding, proposed as mitigation for landscape and visual effects and biodiversity effects, would be delivered in accordance with the Environmental Masterplan (ES Figure 2.4 (TR010066/APP/6.2).	Year 1: Moderate adverse temporary effect (note that by year 15, these effects would be considered slight beneficial and thus not

Receptor	Value and sensitivity	Description of effect	Magnitude of impact	Mitigation	Mitigation measure (Commitment) in the REAC, contained within the First Iteration of the EMP (TR010066/APP/6.5)	Significance of effect(s) after mitigation
						considered significant)
Viewpoint 1: Recreational users of public path to Coombe Abbey Country Park/ PRow R75x and residential receptors at Farber Road/ Barrow Close, Walsgrave	High	Operation Prior to the maturing of mitigation planting (i.e. at Year 1 of the Scheme's operation), the Scheme would not be screened from the surrounding landscape, which would affect landscape character. However, by year 15 of the operation, vegetation would have matured so that the Scheme is screened from the surrounding landscape and effects would not be significant.	Year 1: Moderate adverse Year 15: Minor beneficial	Embedded mitigation Mitigation measures such as the restoration of landscape pattern and character, and the planting of a range of species of local provenance would be implemented to reduce the landscape and visual impacts of the Scheme's operation phase. It is expected that the landscape overall would be enhanced by the planting outlined in the Environmental Masterplan.	LV1 of the REAC: Planting and seeding, proposed as mitigation for landscape and visual effects and biodiversity effects, would be delivered in accordance with the Environmental Masterplan (ES Figure 2.4 (TR010066/APP/6.2)).	Year 1: Large adverse temporary effect (note that by year 15, these effects would be considered slight beneficial and thus not be considered significant)
Viewpoint 13: Hungerly Hall Farm	High	Operation Prior to the maturing of mitigation planting (i.e., at year 1 of the Scheme's operation), the Scheme would not be screened from the surrounding landscape, which would impact landscape character. By year 15, this impact has reduced, due to provision of mitigation planting; however, due to the proximity of viewpoint 13 to the Scheme, it would still experience significant effects.	Year 1: Major adverse Year 15: Minor adverse	Embedded mitigation Mitigation measures such as the restoration of landscape pattern and character, and the planting of a range of species of local provenance would be implemented to reduce the landscape and visual impacts of the Scheme's operation phase. It is expected that the landscape overall would be enhanced by the planting outlined in the Environmental Masterplan.	LV1 of the REAC: Planting and seeding, proposed as mitigation for landscape and visual effects and biodiversity effects, would be delivered in accordance with the Environmental Masterplan (ES Figure 2.4 (TR010066/APP/6.2)).	Year 1: Large adverse temporary effect Year 15: Moderate adverse permanent effect
Chapter 8 Biodiversity						
Coombe Pool Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	National Importance	Construction Habitat degradation due to runoff (water pollution), dust (air pollution) and spread of rhododendron. While impacts to air pollution or runoff would be temporary, the spread of rhododendron has the potential to cause a permanent impact if un-mitigated. Temporary disturbance to birds due to vibration, lighting and/or noise from construction activities. Permanent habitat loss and loss of trees due to works in root protection zones.	Major adverse	Essential mitigation A temporary water drainage strategy (as part of a Water Monitoring and Management Plan, that would be developed as part of the Second Iteration EMP) would be produced to reduce water pollution and water quality would be monitored. A Construction Air Quality and Dust Management Plan would also be developed to mitigate impacts on air quality. Implementation of measures to stop the spread of the invasive species, rhododendron. Temporary noise barriers to be provided near Coombe Pool SSSI. While an area of woodland within the SSSI would be lost during the construction of the Scheme, another larger woodland would be planted to replace this; it would be connected to the other woodland at the SSSI.	RD1 of the REAC: Second Iteration EMP to be updated with emergency response procedures and temporary surface water drainage strategy. AQ1 of the REAC: Development of a Construction Air Quality and Dust Management Plan with measures to monitor the effectiveness of mitigation. BD9 of the REAC: Measures to prevent the spread of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 9 species Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>). NV2 of the REAC: Mitigation measures in the form of temporary noise barriers or site hoardings shall be provided at the area Coombe Pool SSSI.	Large adverse (both temporary and permanent effects)
Wintering water birds within Coombe Pool SSSI	National Importance	Construction Increased noise levels in the SSSI during construction, which would impact these	Major adverse	Essential mitigation	NV2 of the REAC:	Large adverse temporary effect

Receptor	Value and sensitivity	Description of effect	Magnitude of impact	Mitigation	Mitigation measure (Commitment) in the REAC, contained within the First Iteration of the EMP (TR010066/APP/6.5)	Significance of effect(s) after mitigation
Breeding water birds within Coombe Pool SSSI	National Importance	wintering and breeding water birds and their assemblages.	Moderate adverse	Temporary noise barriers to be provided near Coombe Pool SSSI.	Mitigation measures in the form of temporary noise barriers or site hoardings shall be provided at the area Coombe Pool SSSI.	Moderate adverse temporary effect
Chapter 9 Geology and Soils						
High quality agricultural soils	Grade 1 soils: Very high Grade 3a soils: High Grade 3b soils: Medium	Construction The Agricultural Land survey undertaken in October 2023 identified land of agricultural Grades 1 (excellent quality), 3a (good quality) and 3b (moderate quality) within the Order Limits of the Scheme. The stripping of soils of Grades 1, 3a and 3b in permanent land take areas during construction would impact agricultural resources, as these high-quality agricultural soils would be lost.	Moderate adverse	Essential mitigation The stripping, storage and reinstatement of soils would be undertaken using best practice measures to reduce degradation to soils, according to the measures outlined in the Soil Handling Management Plan (SHMP), to be produced prior to construction as part of the second iteration EMP.	GS3 of the REAC: Measures would be secured in a SHMP and would include (but not be limited to): • Best practice measures for soil stripping, handling and storage • Stripping, storing and reinstating of soils with regard to BS 3882:2015 using best practice measures to reduce the risk of degradation to soils. • Specific areas of soils identified shall be protected from earthworks and construction activities. These would be identified in the SHMP. • Clear demarcation of the satellite construction compound and working areas to prevent and reduce access onto adjacent areas of agricultural land.	Grade 1 soils: Large adverse permanent effect Grade 3a and 3b soils: Moderate adverse permanent effect
Chapter 10 Material Assets and Waste						
No likely significant residual effects identified.						
Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration						
No likely significant residual effects identified.						
Chapter 12 Population and Human Health						
Hungerley Hall Farm (access and infrastructure)	High	Construction During the construction of the Scheme, Hungerley Hall Farm would experience access issues due to road closure. Agricultural infrastructure may need to be removed (e.g., fences, gates, utility connections, etc) as a result of the construction of the Scheme.	Major adverse	Essential mitigation A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) would be developed from the Outline TMP (included in the First Iteration EMP), which would ensure that disruption is reduced and that access is maintained to private property. Any affected agricultural infrastructure (e.g., fences, gates, utility connections) would be replaced or relocated as appropriate.	PH1 of the REAC: A TMP would be developed in accordance with the Outline TMP to ensure that access is maintained to private property, businesses, community land and facilities, and disruption is reduced as much as possible. PH2 of the REAC: Any affected farm infrastructure (e.g., fences, gates, utility connections) would be replaced or relocated as appropriate.	Large adverse temporary effect
Hungerley Hall Farm (farming activities and temporary land take)	High	Construction Temporary land take areas at Hungerley Hall farm may need to be used during construction. The construction of the Scheme also may impact farming activities, due to the production of dust and the potential for	Moderate adverse	Essential mitigation In order to mitigate the impact of construction on agricultural activities, the construction programme would be developed in conjunction with farm owners, to reduce disruption to critical farming activities (such as, planting or harvesting).	PH2 of the REAC: • The construction programme would be developed with farm owners. • Dust suppression measures would be implemented during construction. • Temporary land take would be minimised wherever possible.	Moderate adverse temporary effect (any potential permanent effects, for instance, due to contamination)

Receptor	Value and sensitivity	Description of effect	Magnitude of impact	Mitigation	Mitigation measure (Commitment) in the REAC, contained within the First Iteration of the EMP (TR010066/APP/6.5)	Significance of effect(s) after mitigation
		flooding / contamination of agricultural land, if drainage is not adequately mitigated during construction.		Dust suppression measures and a temporary drainage strategy would be implemented during construction to reduce the potential impacts on crops and livestock. Temporary land take would also be minimised where practical and any agricultural infrastructure affected during construction would be replaced.	A temporary water drainage strategy would be produced as part of a Water Monitoring and Management Plan, that would be developed during detailed design for the Second Iteration EMP. This will include measures to address field drainage issues if they arise during the construction period, and to prevent flooding to adjacent farmland.	of land, would be mitigated)
Walsgrave Hill Farm Partnership (access, infrastructure and temporary land take)	Medium-High	Construction During the construction of the Scheme, Walsgrave Hill Farm Partnership would experience access issues due to road closure. Agricultural infrastructure may need to be removed (e.g., fences, gates, utility connections, etc) as a result of the construction of the Scheme. Temporary land take areas at Walsgrave Hill Farm Partnership may need to be used during construction.	Moderate adverse	Essential mitigation A TMP would be developed from the Outline TMP (included in the First Iteration EMP), which would ensure that disruption is reduced, and that access is maintained to private property. Any affected farm infrastructure (e.g., fences, gates, utility connections) would be replaced or relocated as appropriate. Temporary land take would be minimised where practicable.	PH1 of the REAC: A TMP would be developed in accordance with the Outline TMP to ensure that access is maintained to private property, businesses, community land and facilities, and disruption is reduced as much as possible. PH2 of the REAC: Temporary land-take during construction will be minimised wherever possible. Any affected farm infrastructure (e.g., fences, gates, utility connections) would be replaced or relocated as appropriate.	Moderate adverse temporary effect
Walking, cycling and horse-riding (WCH) users	Very High	Construction During construction, WCH users would be affected by the temporary closure of the uncontrolled pedestrian crossing facility on the B4082 eastern arm of the Clifford Bridge Road roundabout.	Minor adverse	Essential mitigation Safe and appropriate alternative routes would be provided where WCH undergo temporary closure.	PH1 of the REAC: Where a closure of a WCH route is required, safe and appropriate alternative routes would be provided to ensure access is maintained during construction. The Principal Contractor would agree all temporary diversion routes with the local authority. Appropriate signage for all closures or diversions would be used to provide sufficient notice of such closures or diversions.	Moderate adverse temporary effect
Hungerley Hall Farm.	High	Operation Likely to experience impacts during operation in relation to farming activities, access and infrastructure and permanent land take	Moderate adverse	Essential mitigation Any issues relating to a claim or compensation matters would be negotiated in accordance with statutory compensation provisions.	Compensation to be negotiated in accordance with statutory compensation provisions, as noted in ES Chapter 12: Population and Human Health.	Moderate adverse permanent effect

Chapter 13 Road Drainage and Water Environment

No likely significant residual effects identified.

Chapter 14 Climate

No likely significant residual effects identified.

Chapter 15 Combined and cumulative effects

Combined effects (numerous different effects of the Scheme, impacting a single receptor)

Construction

Receptor	Value and sensitivity	Description of effect	Magnitude of impact	Mitigation	Mitigation measure (Commitment) in the REAC, contained within the First Iteration of the EMP (TR010066/APP/6.5)	Significance of effect(s) after mitigation
Human receptors, including community and private assets, sensitive receptors and vulnerable groups are expected to experience significant adverse combined effects during the construction of the Scheme. This is because these receptors would likely experience multiple environmental effects (notably, the residence of Hungerly Hall Farm), such as accessibility issues, damage to infrastructure, noise, and air quality impacts, etc. Coombe Pool SSSI is expected to experience significant adverse combined effects during the construction of the Scheme, due to the impacts relating to hydrology, air quality, noise, habitat loss and the spread of invasive non-native species (INNS). <u>Operation</u> It is expected that Hungerley Hall Farm would experience significant adverse combined effects during the operation of the Scheme, due to the impacts from permanent land take, access disruption, damage to infrastructure, as well as disruption to farming activities.						
Cumulative effects (effects of different projects, acting in combination with the Scheme, on a receptor or group of receptors) No likely significant residual cumulative effects identified during construction or operation						

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement
BS	British Standard
DCO	Development Consent Order
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ES	Environmental Statement
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
REAC	Register for Environmental Actions and Commitments
SHMP	Soil Handling Management Plan
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
WCH	Walking, Cycling and Horse-riding