

The Eggborough CCGT Project

Document Ref: 9.10
PINS Ref: EN010081

The Eggborough CCGT (Generating Station) Order

Land at and in the vicinity of the Eggborough Power Station site,
near Selby, North Yorkshire, DN14 0BS

Applicant's Response to Deadline 3 Submissions

The Planning Act 2008



Applicant: Eggborough Power Limited
Date: December 2017

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Document Ref	9.10		
Revision	1.0		
Author	Dalton Warner Davis LLP (DWD)		
Signed	Geoff Bullock (GB)	Date	21.12.17
Approved By	GB		
Signed	GB	Date	21.12.17
Document Owner	DWD		

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
Applicant	Eggborough Power Limited
DCO	Development Consent Order
EPL	Eggborough Power Limited
ES	Environmental Statement
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
MW	megawatts
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NYCC	North Yorkshire County Council
PA 2008	Planning Act 2008
PFA	Pulverised fuel ash
Proposed Development	Eggborough CCGT Project
SoS	Secretary of State

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 APPLICANT'S RESPONSE TO DEADLINE 3 SUBMISSIONS	1

TABLES

Table 2.1 - The Applicant's response to the Deadline 3 submission made by Councillor Tams on behalf of Hensall Parish Council	2
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document (Document Ref. 9.10) has been prepared on behalf of Eggborough Power Limited ('EPL' or the 'Applicant') in respect of its application (the 'Application') for a Development Consent Order (a 'DCO') for the Eggborough CCGT Project (the 'Proposed Development'). The Application was submitted to the Secretary of State (the 'SoS') for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy on 30 May 2017 and was accepted for examination on 27 June 2017.
- 1.2 The Proposed Development comprises the construction, operation and maintenance of a new gas-fired electricity generating station with a gross output capacity of up to 2,500 megawatts ('MW'), including electrical and water connections, a new gas supply pipeline and other associated development, on land at and in the vicinity of the existing Eggborough coal-fired power station, near Selby, North Yorkshire.
- 1.3 A DCO is required for the Proposed Development as it falls within the definition and thresholds for a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project' (a 'NSIP') under Sections 14 and 15(2) of The Planning Act 2008 (the 'PA 2008'). The DCO, if made by the SoS, would be known as the 'Eggborough CCGT (Generating Station) Order' (the 'Order').
- 1.4 The document provides the Applicant's response to the Deadline 3 submission made by Councillor Tams on behalf of Hensall Parish Council. The document has been submitted for Deadline 4 of the Examination.

2.0 APPLICANT'S RESPONSE TO DEADLINE 3 SUBMISSIONS

- 2.1 The Applicant's response to the Deadline 3 submission made by Councillor Tams on behalf of Hensall Parish Council is set out in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 - The Applicant's response to the Deadline 3 submission made by Councillor Tams on behalf of Hensall Parish Council

No.	Question	Response
1.	<p>The demolition of the coal fired station – the latest from the applicant was that if any part would be reused then it would effect how much would be removed, earlier this year I attended update meetings along with other PC cllrs. from Eggborough and the applicant announced that demolition will start 18 months 1st stage to remove oil, asbestos and residual coal and 3 further years for demolition – we all took that in good faith so now it has changed.</p>	<p>The Applicant, in its response to question COD 1.11 of the Examining Authority's first written questions, has explained the uncertainty as to the timing of the closure of the existing coal-fired power station and when decommissioning/demolition will commence. The Applicant has been consistent in stating that demolition of the existing coal-fired power station would take approximately 3 years to complete after an 18 month decommissioning period. There has been no change to that.</p> <p>In response to the comments of the Examining Authority at the Issue Specific Hearings on 22 and 23 November 2017, the Applicant has set out a proposed approach to the demolition of the existing coal-fired power station, including that certain obligations relating to the demolition of the existing coal-fired power station are contained in a planning agreement. The Applicant will provide further information on this at Deadline 5 (9 January 2018) in response to the Examining Authority's Further Written Questions COD 2.1 to 2.3.</p>
2.	<p>There is no maps to put into lay mans terms of the emissions spread, audible range, disbursement/spread of steam plumes it is very difficult to explain and interpret the data to residents. It has not been made clear if there is a limit when emissions are too high if the new plant would shut down or take emergency action to reduce them, the prospect of the injection of ammonia is a worry.</p>	<p>The spread of emissions and predicted noise levels around the Site are presented in the Environmental Statement (ES) accompanying the application, and pictorial outputs and maps are included in the second volume of the ES which is available for review at the Hearings and also several deposit locations around the Site. As previously outlined, emissions will have to be continuously monitored before they are released from the stacks. This is to demonstrate that the emissions remains within the limits imposed by the Environment Agency. If the plant exceeds those limits, it must reduce load or shut down until the limits can be achieved, unless otherwise agreed with the Environment Agency.</p>

No.	Question	Response
		Ammonia injection may not be required for the plant at all. This will depend on a number of factors including the UK regulatory position on the need for that form of secondary abatement. Should ammonia injection be required it will be carefully controlled and also continuously monitored. The ammonia itself may be stored as urea or in a low hazard form so as to minimise any safety concerns.
3.	There is scant information as to how much pollution (diesel fumes, dust, heavy plant noise and the like) will be generated during construction activities	The construction effects of the Proposed Development have been fully assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment undertaken and are reported within the Environmental Statement that forms part of the DCO application. Furthermore, the draft DCO includes a number of requirements that will control and mitigate the construction effects of the Proposed Development. These include Requirement 18 'Construction environmental management plan', 20 'Construction traffic management plan', 21 'Construction workers travel plan', 22 'Construction hours' and 23 'Control of noise and vibration - construction', amongst others.
4.	This week on two occasions Hensall village suffered water pressure drops for long periods due to as I understand the power station taking on water resulting in, do I presume this will be a regular occurrence we had no warnings.	The power station will not draw water from the town's mains that supplies the houses and nor does the coal-fired power station currently. So the water drop is not considered likely to have been caused by the power station. The CCGT will require less water to be drawn from the river than the coal-fired power station was allowed to use.
5.	When the installation of the gas and modifications of the water pipes starts will the applicant reassure residents that when going under the river (some areas are pile driven) there will be protection against sink holes appearing and collapse thereby causing flooding, it is extremely contentious at this time as we have had several incidents of sink holes appearing in the flood banks and elsewhere exacerbated by UK coal mining under the whole village dropping the strata by 2 metres.	The gas pipeline will be installed beneath the River Aire (and its flood defences) using 'Horizontal Directional Drilling' ('HDD') methods. HDD is a trenchless technology that involves drilling into the earth to create a horizontal bore under the surface and below features such as rivers and roads along a planned pathway through which pipelines may pass. Once the HDD creates a bore (or tunnel) of suitable size, which is created by drilling apparatus, pipe sections are pulled through the bore/tunnel and

No.	Question	Response
		<p>connection. The HDD technique will prevent impacts upon the River or its flood defences. Furthermore, Requirement 5 'Detailed design', sub-paragraph (8) of the draft DCO requires the Applicant to obtain the approval of the relevant planning authority (Selby District Council) of the details of the route and method of installation of the gas pipeline, including under any flood defences, following consultation of the Environment Agency. The EA has also included an additional settlement monitoring requirement in and around the flood defences to demonstrate that the installation of the pipeline has not caused the flood defence levels to drop.</p> <p>The Proposed Development will not involve the routing of any water pipes under the River or its flood defences.</p>
6.	<p>There is still much concern what will happen to Gale Common and also what will be built in place of the coal fired plant</p>	<p>As previously stated, Gale Common is separate to and will not be affected by the Proposed Development. The Gale Common ash disposal site was originally consented in October 1963 by the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The consent established the principle for the progressive implementation of an ash disposal operation within a defined area divided into three stages (Stages I to III). Gale Common became operational in 1967 and since then has been used for the disposal of pulverised fuel ash ('PFA') from the existing coal-fired power station as well the Ferrybridge 'C' coal-fired power station. Stage I of Gale Common was completed in 1994 and has since been restored and landscaped. Planning agreements/obligations entered into by the Applicant's predecessor, the Central Electricity Generating Board, with North Yorkshire County Council ('NYCC') in 1986 and by the Applicant itself in 2008, provide the planning framework for the development of Stages II and III of the ash disposal operation. Stage II was completed around 2008. Both Stages I and II are subject to on-going land management. Stage III (Stage IIIa) is now in use. The management of</p>

No.	Question	Response
		<p>Gale Common continues to be governed by the 1986 and 2008 planning agreements/obligations and any change to these would need to be discussed and agreed with NYCC as the minerals and waste planning authority. Yorkshire County Council.</p> <p>As explained above there remains a degree of uncertainty as to the timing of the closure of the existing coal-fired power station. The Applicant is at a very early stage in considering the future of the site (following the closure of the coal-fired power station). Any future redevelopment of the site would be subject to the relevant planning regime and as such there would be the opportunity to comment upon any proposals.</p>