
West Burton C (Gas Fired Generating Station)

The West Burton C (Generating Station) Order

Land to the north of the West Burton B Power Station,
Nottinghamshire

Planning Statement



Applicant: EDF Energy (Thermal Generation) Limited
Date: April 2019

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load - a load that cannot, without undue expense or risk of damage, be divided into two or more loads for the purpose of being carried on a road.
Applicant	EDF Energy (Thermal Energy) Limited (the Applicant).
BAT	Best Available Techniques – available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment. BAT is required for operations involving the installation of a facility that carries out industrial processes.
BDC	Bassetlaw District Council – the local planning authority with jurisdiction over the area within which the West Burton Power Station site and Proposed Development Site (the Site) are situated.
BPEO	Best Practicable Environmental Option
BPM	Best Practicable Means – actions undertaken and mitigation measures implemented to ensure that noise levels are minimised to be as low as practicable.
BS	British Standard – business standards based upon the principles of standardisation recognised inter alia in European Policy.
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine – a CCGT is a combustion plant where a gas turbine is used to generate electricity and the waste heat from the flue-gas of the gas turbine is converted to useful energy in a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG), where it is used to generate steam. The steam then expands in a steam turbine to produce additional electricity.
CCS	The Considerate Constructors Scheme – a non-profit making, independent organisation founded in 1997 by the construction industry to improve its image.
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan – a plan to outline how a construction project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area.
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health – a United Kingdom Statutory Instrument stating general requirements on employers to protect employees and other persons from the hazards of substances used at work by risk assessment.
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association – a member-based research and information organisation dedicated to improvement in all aspects of the construction industry.
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan - a plan outlining measures to organise and control vehicular movement on a

	construction site so that vehicles and pedestrians using site routes can move around safely.
CWTP	Construction Workers Travel Plan – a plan managing and promoting how construction workers travel to a particular area or organisation. It aims at promoting greener, cleaner travel choices and reducing reliance on the private car.
DCO	A Development Consent Order made by the relevant Secretary of State pursuant to The Planning Act 2008 to authorise a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. A DCO can incorporate or remove the need for a range of consents which would otherwise be required for a development.
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government – the UK department for communities and local government in England (now the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government).
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
EA	Environment Agency – a non-departmental public body sponsored by the United Kingdom government’s Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment – a term used for the assessment of environmental consequences (positive or negative) of a plan, policy, program or project prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action.
ELV	Emission Limit Values – emission limit values based on the Best Available Techniques.
ES	Environmental Statement – a report in which the process and results of an Environment Impact Assessment are documented.
FBA	Furnace Bottom Ash – the “coarse” ash fraction produced by coal-fired power stations when pulverised fuel is burned at high temperatures and pressures.
FGD	Flue Gas Desulphurisation – a set of technologies used to remove sulphur dioxide from exhaust flue gases of fossil-fuel power plants.
HEMP	Handover Environmental Management Plan
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle – vehicles with a gross weight in excess of 3.5 tonnes.
HRSG	Heat Recovery Steam Generator – an energy recovery heat exchanger that recovers heat from a hot gas stream. It produces steam that can be used in a process (cogeneration) or used to drive a steam turbine (combined cycle).
IDB	Internal Drainage Boards – a type of operating authority with permissive powers to undertake work to secure clean water

	drainage and water level management within drainage districts.
ISMP	Invasive Species Management Plan
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council – the county council that has jurisdiction over land to the west of the River Trent.
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MMP	Materials Management Plan
NCC	Nottinghamshire County Council – the county council with jurisdiction over the area within which the West Burton Power Station site and Proposed Development Site (the Site) are situated.
NPPF	The National Planning Policy Framework was published on 24 July 2018 and replaced the previous NPPF published on 27 March 2012. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied in both plan-making and decision-taking. It does not contain any specific policies on Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects but its policies may be taken into account in decisions on DCOs if the Secretary of State considers them to be relevant.
NPPW	National Planning Policy For Waste
OCGT	Open Cycle Gas Turbine – a combustion turbine plant fired by gas or liquid fuel to turn a generator rotor that produces electricity.
PFA	Pulverised Fuel Ash – a by-product of pulverised fuel fired power stations.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PWMS	Precautionary Working Method Statement
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidelines – a series of documents developed by the Environment Agency for England and Wales, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) for Northern Ireland, and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) for Scotland. Each PPG is targeted at a particular type of business or activity and covers environmental good practice to minimise pollution.
SEA/SA	Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal - SA is designed to ensure compliance with SEA and as such includes for requirements on environmental decision making such as an opportunity for the public to express their opinion on draft plans (community involvement), take into account significant environmental effects including those on human health, material assets and climatic factors and a full assessment of alternative options and reasons why alternatives have been assessed and why others have not.
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan - a SWMP sets out how resources will be managed and waste controlled at all stages during a

	construction project.
WBA	West Burton A - the existing coal fired power station within the West Burton Power Station Site, owned and operated by EDF Energy (Thermal Generation) Limited.
WBB	West Burton B - the existing gas-fired power station, using Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) technology, owned and operated by EDF Energy (Thermal Generation) Limited.
WLDC	West Lindsey District Council – The adjoining local planning authority to where the West Burton Power Station site and Proposed Development site (the Site) are situated.

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Appendix 1 Commitments Register

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This Planning Statement has been prepared by EDF Energy (Thermal Generation) Limited (the Applicant) in support of its application for development consent for the West Burton C (WBC) Project. The Applicant is seeking development consent to construct, operate (including maintenance) and decommission a gas-fired electricity generation station with a gross output capacity of up to 299 megawatts (MW) on land within the boundary of the existing West Burton Power Station site, near Gainsborough, Nottinghamshire. The Proposed Development Site covers an area of approximately 37.2 hectares.
- 1.1.2 A DCO is required for the Proposed Development as it falls within the definition and thresholds for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under Sections 14(1)(a) and 15(2) of the 2008 Act.
- 1.1.3 The Application has been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate, acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy ('BEIS'), under Section 37 of the Planning Act (2008) (as amended) (the 2008 Act).
- 1.1.4 The primary purpose of this Planning Statement is to assist the examining authority and the Secretary of State in their assessment of the Application by demonstrating how the Applicant has taken account of relevant planning policy, notably the National Policy Statements (NPSs) for energy infrastructure, and the extent to which the Proposed Development complies with relevant policy. In this regard, the Applicant has also had regard to national and local planning policy, principally the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2018) and the local development plan.
- 1.1.5 The 2008 Act confirms that the relevant NPSs are the primary basis for the decisions made by the Secretary of State. In the event of any conflict between a NPS and other documents or policy, the NPS takes precedence.
- 1.1.6 The NPSs for energy infrastructure confirm that there is an urgent need for new electricity generating capacity in the UK, including gas-fired generation, to ensure the security of the country's electricity supplies and to provide back-up generation as we become increasingly reliant on renewable energy. The NPSs are clear in stating that the need for new energy infrastructure is not open to debate or interpretation and that the Secretary of State should give substantial weight to the contribution that all developments would make towards satisfying this need.
- 1.1.7 The NPSs set out a number of considerations that should be taken into account by applicants in preparing applications and also the Secretary of State in its decision making. An assessment of the conformity of the Proposed Development with these considerations is provided in **Section 8** of this Planning Statement. An assessment of its compliance with other matters that may be considered 'relevant and important' by the Secretary of State for the purposes of decision-making,

including the NPPF and local development plan policy, is also provided in **Section 8** of this Statement.

1.1.8 The assessment in **Section 5** of this Statement demonstrates that the Applicant has fully taken into account the relevant considerations and guidance contained within the NPSs and that there is no conflict with NPS policy or with the NPPF or local development plan.

1.1.9 **Section 9** of this Statement identifies the key benefits of the Proposed Development, summarised as follows:

- meeting the electricity generation need when demand is high, especially as energy consumption is expected to increase in the future;
- the creation of jobs and training opportunities – on average approximately 95 temporary construction jobs and up to 15 operational roles;
- being a crucial part of the UK's transition to decarbonise electricity generation;
- meeting the need to replace the coal-fired and nuclear power stations which are due to close; and
- supporting the increased supply of electricity generation from renewable energy given their intermittency.

1.1.10 As with all developments proposals, the Proposed Development would result in some adverse impacts. However, the energy NPS (EN-1) recognises that there is no expectation that proposals for new energy NSIPs do not result in any adverse effects. It is considered that the benefits of the Proposed Development substantially outweigh the limited harm that would be caused.

1.1.11 In conclusion, the Applicant considers that the Proposed Development would make an important contribution to the electricity market and would be an integral component as the UK transitions to a low carbon energy market. Furthermore, the Applicant considers that the Proposed Development is acceptable in planning terms and that there are no reasons why a DCO should not be made.

2. Introduction

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The Proposed Development would be located north of the West Burton B (WBB) Power Station, within the boundary of the existing West Burton Power Station site. The Proposed Development is known as West Burton C Power Station (hereafter referred to as West Burton C (WBC)).

2.2 The Applicant

- 2.2.1 The Applicant owns and operates the two existing power stations at the West Burton Power Station Site, West Burton A (WBA) and West Burton B (WBB), as well as the nearby Cottam Power Station.
- 2.2.2 The Applicant considers that the Proposed Development would make an important contribution to the electricity market and would be an integral component as the UK transitions to a low carbon energy market.

2.3 Description of Development

- 2.3.1 Permission is sought for the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of a gas-fired electricity generating station of up to 299MW at the existing West Burton Power Station site. The Proposed Development would comprise up to five Open Cycle Gas Turbines and associated buildings, structures and plant and associated development, as described in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development of the Environmental Statement (ES) Volume I (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**).
- 2.3.2 The Planning Act 2008 created a new development consent regime for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs), which includes specified energy generation projects. Section 115 of the Planning Act 2008 provides that, in addition to the development for which development consent is required under Part 3 of the Act (the 'principal development'), consent may also be granted for 'associated development'. Associated development is defined in the Planning Act as development which is associated with the principal development. For the purposes of this Application, the principal development relates to Work No. 1 to 8 in Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order (DCO) (**Application Document Ref 2.1**) and the associated development relates to Work No. 9 and 10 and paragraphs (a) to (f) of that same Schedule. Further detail on the approach to associated development is set out in the Explanatory Memorandum (**Application Document Ref 2.2**).

2.4 The Principle of Development

- 2.4.1 Within the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (Ref 2-1), the Government has confirmed that fossil fuel power stations play a vital role in

providing reliable electricity supplies nationally. In particular, the Government has made it clear that gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector. EN-1 (Ref 2-1) recognises that gas-fired electricity generating plants will provide initial flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation (e.g. through less reliable renewable wind/solar sources) and to maintain security of supply.

- 2.4.2 Peaking plants, such as that proposed, are used to rapidly supply electricity to the network when required by the National Grid. These plants can be fired up at short notice to help cope with periods of high demand or low electricity supply nationally (for example when the wind is not blowing to enable sufficient output to be achieved from the increasing number of wind farms in the UK), or when required to provide ancillary services to support the National Grid. This is expected to be weighted towards the winter period, usually for a few hours at a time. However, as the operation of the plant is driven by the dynamics of the energy market, the plant could run for longer periods, at any time of day, up to the maximum allowed under its Environmental Permit, which is anticipated to be 1,500 hours per year on a rolling five year average.
- 2.4.3 There is a clear and significant requirement for further gas generation capacity to provide reliable, flexible and 'peaking' generation. As we move towards a secure, low carbon energy system, providing flexible 'back-up' generating capacity when the availability of intermittent renewables sources is low will be a crucial part of the UK's transition to diversify and decarbonise electricity generation. The Proposed Development would directly respond to this need.
- 2.4.4 The Proposed Development is described in further detail in the ES Volume I (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**, Chapter 4: The Proposed Development).

2.5 Pre-Application Consultation

- 2.5.1 The Applicant has engaged with the Planning Inspectorate on its approach to the Application, including four detailed pre-application meetings since February 2017.
- 2.5.2 In accordance with the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (2008 Act) (Ref 2-2), the Applicant also undertook two stages of pre-application consultation: one non-statutory and one statutory. The consultation exercise was designed and carried out by utilising the Applicant's role and understanding of the existing area and connections as the owner and operator of the existing WBA and WBB power stations.
- 2.5.3 The non-statutory consultation took place between 5 July 2017 and 2 August 2017. The main objective was to create awareness of the proposals locally and to give the community an opportunity to ask any questions or provide comments at an early stage. This included one public exhibition held on 8 July 2017, which was attended by 35 people.

- 2.5.4 During the statutory stage, the Applicant consulted on its proposals and Preliminary Environmental Information. This stage of consultation took place between 7 September and 16 October 2017. Three public exhibitions were held on 15, 16 and 17 September 2017. A total of 38 people attended the exhibitions and 34 feedback forms were received.
- 2.5.5 In 2018, the Applicant undertook a review of the Project to focus on technical and commercial aspects, during which time the consenting activities were paused. Since the Project was remobilised in January 2019, and the Proposed Development is unchanged from what was previously consulted on, the Applicant has engaged further with key stakeholders ahead of submission of the Application. Refer to **Section 10** of the Consultation Report (**Application Document Ref. 4.1**).
- 2.5.6 All relevant feedback from all elements of the consultation and engagement undertaken has been used to inform the preparation of this application for development consent and is fully documented in the Consultation Report (**Application Document Ref. 4.1**).
- 2.5.7 The Applicant also carried out consultation in relation to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This included the completion of an EIA Scoping exercise, statutory consultation on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and continued engagement with the relevant stakeholders and key technical consultees in respect of the application.
- 2.5.8 The EIA Scoping Report was developed following initial consultation with a number of statutory consultees. The Report was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in April 2017 and addressed the following issues:
- Air Quality
 - Traffic and Transport
 - Noise and Vibration
 - Ecology and Nature Conservation
 - Landscape and Visual Amenity
 - Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology
 - Flood Risk, Hydrogeology and Water Resource
 - Cultural Heritage
 - Socio-Economics
 - Sustainability and Climate Change

- 2.5.9 The Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion (Appendix 1B in Volume II of the Environmental Statement (ES)) (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**) was received on 7 June 2017, including the formal responses received by the Planning Inspectorate from consultees (Appendix 1B, Volume II of the ES). Key issues raised in the Scoping Opinion are summarised at the start of each technical chapter of the ES, with all matters having been considered during the EIA process. Appendix 1C (Volume II of the ES) provides a summary of how issues raised in the Scoping Opinion have been addressed in the Environmental Statement.
- 2.5.10 This Application is supported by an Environmental Statement (**Application Document Ref. 5.1 - 5.2**), which has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended), together with the Scoping Opinion (7 June 2017) and the advice contained within it.
- 2.5.11 The design of the Proposed Development has been heavily influenced by the findings of early environmental appraisals and the EIA process, together with the pre-application consultation exercise. The Environmental Statement has been updated since the Project has remobilised in 2019 to take account of legislative changes, updated technical work and additional consultation work.
- 2.5.12 The Applicant is committed to continuing the engagement with the local community, local authorities and other key stakeholders following the submission of the Application and throughout the construction and operation of the Proposed Development, should a DCO be granted.

2.6 Supporting Information

- 2.6.1 This Planning Statement draws together material from a number of documents and should be read in conjunction with the following documents that have been submitted as part of the application, including:
- Draft DCO and Explanatory Memorandum (**Application Document Ref. 2.1 – 2.2**);
 - Application Plans (**Application Document Ref. 3.1 – 3.6**);
 - The Environmental Statement (Volumes I, II, III and Non-Technical Summary (NTS)) (**Application Document Ref. 5.1 – 5.2**); and
 - The Consultation Report (**Application Document Ref. 4.1**).

2.7 The Purpose and Structure of this Document

- 2.7.1 The primary purpose of this Planning Statement is to assist key stakeholders, the examining authority and Secretary of State in their assessment of the Application by demonstrating how the Applicant has taken account of relevant planning policy and the extent to which the Proposed Development complies with that policy. The

Applicant has had regard to relevant policy contained within the National Policy Statements (NPSs), National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 2-3) and the local development plan. The Planning Statement cross-refers, where relevant, to other documents that form part of the Application.

2.7.2 The Planning Statement is structured as detailed in **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.2: Planning Statement Structure

Section	Title	Overview
Section 3	Background	This section details the site and surrounding area and the planning history of the Proposed Development site.
Section 4	Proposed Development	This section describes the design evolution of the scheme, leading onto the key components of the Proposed Development. It also details the design parameters that will form the basis of the detailed design.
Section 5	Legal and Planning Policy Framework	This section describes the process for consideration of applications under the 2008 Act (Ref 2-2) and matters that the examining authority and Secretary of State must have regard to in its decision making.
Section 5	Need for the Proposed Development	This section sets out the need that exists for the Proposed Development, having regard to the NPS.
Section 7	Consultation	The consultation undertaken is summarised in this section, including the informal and formal consultation and engagement.
Section 8	Planning Assessment	This section provides an assessment of the Proposed Development against relevant policy, including NPSs, the NPPF and the local development plan.
Section 9	Likely Benefits and Adverse Effects of the Proposed Development	This section identifies the key benefits of the Proposed Development, as well as its likely significant operational (permanent) adverse effects, having regard to the policy assessment within Section 8 of this Statement and the EIA that has been undertaken.
Section 10	Conclusion	This section sets out the conclusion of this Planning Statement in terms of the overall acceptability of the Proposed Development in accordance with the decision-making framework established in the 2008 Act (Ref 2-2).

3. Background

3.1 Site and Surrounding Area

- 3.1.1 The West Burton Power Station site is located in Nottinghamshire, close to the border with Lincolnshire (defined by the River Trent, which forms part of the eastern boundary of the West Burton Power Station site). It falls within the administrative area of Bassetlaw District Council (BDC), close to the border with West Lindsey District Council (WLDC) (defined by the River Trent to the east of the West Burton Power Station site).
- 3.1.2 The Site is located approximately 3.5km to the south-west of Gainsborough and 1km to the north-east of Sturton-le-Steeple. The nearest settlement is the village of Bole, located approximately 1km to the north-west of the Proposed Development Site. This is shown in **Figure 2.1**.

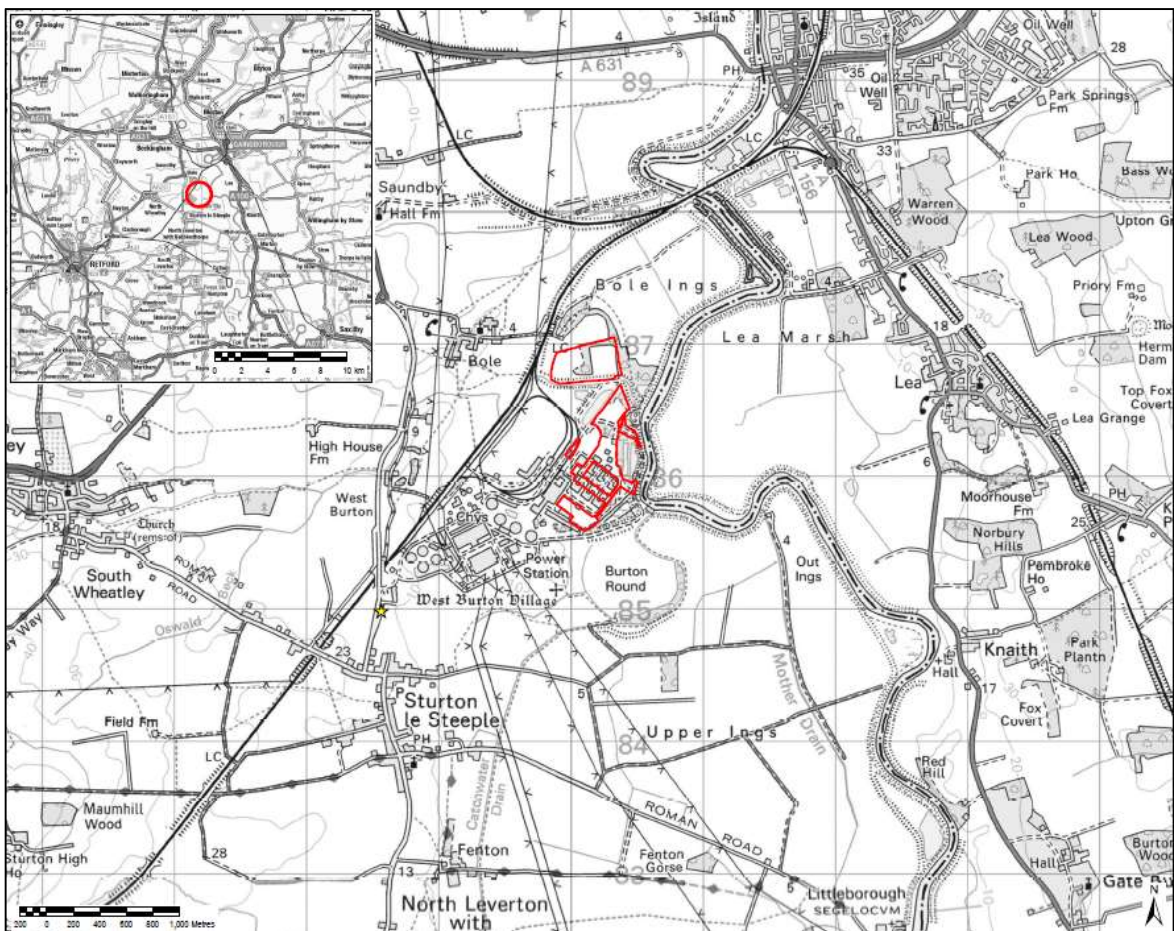


Figure 2.1 Site Location

- 3.1.3 The West Burton Power Station site covers in excess of 200ha and currently encompasses two power stations, owned and operated by the Applicant, known as WBA, which is coal-fired, and WBB, fuelled by gas, power stations.

- 3.1.4 The Proposed Development Site is located within the wider West Burton Power Station site, to the north of WBB. The Site encompasses an area of approximately 32.8 hectares (ha) of which approximately 16.3ha comprises the built development and construction laydown area, with a further approximately 16.5ha of land proposed for ecology and landscaping works. The proposed generating station itself would occupy an area of approximately 3.4ha.
- 3.1.5 The Site is located in close proximity to the National Transmission Network and to available electrical, gas and utility connections associated with the existing WBA and WBB Power Station, providing opportunities for synergies, efficiencies and thus economic and environmental benefits for the Proposed Development. The red line Order Limits are shown in **Figure 2.2**.



Figure 2.2: Aerial Image of the Proposed Development Site

- 3.1.6 The Proposed Power Plant Site, construction laydown area and location of the contractors' compounds were formerly used to deposit Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA) from WBA Power Station. More recently, the Proposed Power Plant Site was used as a construction laydown area for the WBB Power Station. Parts of the proposed construction laydown area are currently in use as a compound area for ash disposal activities by WBA Power Station and as an overnight storage area.
- 3.1.7 Access to the Site would be via the existing main entrance to the West Burton Power Station site, off Gainsborough Road to the south-west. Gainsborough Road links to the A620 and then the A631 near Beckingham to the north.

- 3.1.8 The West Burton Power Station site is located on the western bank of the River Trent, which flows from its source in Staffordshire. West of the River Trent, within the administrative area of Bassetlaw District, are the villages of Bole (approximately 1km north-west), Sturton-le-Steeple (approximately 1km south-west), Saundby (approximately 2.3km north-west), South Wheatley (approximately 3.5km west), North Leverton with Habbleshthorpe (approximately 3.9km south-west) and South Leverton (approximately 5km south-west). The town of Retford is located approximately 9.5km south-west.
- 3.1.9 There are a number of public rights of way (PRoW), including footpaths and bridleways, in the vicinity of the Site on both sides of the River Trent, none of which are proposed to be diverted as a result of the Proposed Development. Public footpath FR4 traverses the western bank of the River Trent close to the River Road and the northern and southern drainage connection corridor options. This PRoW connects with a second PRoW (FP9), which branches off the River Trent immediately north of the sewage works and leads in a north-westerly direction, passing around Bole Ings.
- 3.1.10 The Proposed Development Site is not situated within a Conservation Area, but three Conservation Areas are within 5km of the Site: Saundby village; Wheatley; and Gainsborough. Further detail is provided in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of ES Volume I (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**).
- 3.1.11 The nearest international ecological designation is Hatfield Moor Special Area of Conservation (SAC), located approximately 19.5km to the north-west of the Site. The Site is located approximately 1km south-west of Lea Marsh Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Other SSSIs are located approximately 6-10km away from the Site. See Chapter 9: Ecology of the ES Volume I (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**) for further detail.
- 3.1.12 No sites listed on the Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest are within 5km of the Site, nor any statutory or non-statutory battlefield sites. There are clusters of listed buildings (Grade I and Grade II* Listed) in the nearby villages of Bole, Saundby, North Wheatley, Sturton-le-Steeple, Littleborough, Knaith and Lea. Further detail and analysis on the historic environment is set out in the ES Volume I (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**, Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage).
- 3.1.13 In terms of other development proposals in the surrounding area, an application to vary conditions of a quarry access road planning permission was approved by Nottinghamshire County Council in March 2016. This application is 300m south-east of the Proposed Development Site. West Lindsey District Council granted planning permission for 220 residential dwellings and commercial uses on land 1.8km north-west of the Site in September 2018, and outline planning permission for 61 dwellings 2.4km east of the Site in December 2018.

- 3.1.14 Furthermore, an application for planning permission was submitted to West Lindsey District Council for 16 dwellings in September 2018 on land 2.2km north-west of the Site and is currently undergoing determination.

3.2 Planning History

- 3.2.1 There is a history of power generation at the Site that extends back approximately 50 years. Electricity generation at West Burton A (a coal-fired power station) to the west of the Site commenced in 1966 and was officially opened on 25 April 1969.
- 3.2.2 Consent was granted for a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) generating station at West Burton B (WBB) in October 2007, under the provisions of Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989. Construction of WBB Power Station commenced on 2nd September 2008, immediately to the east of WBA Power Station. Electricity generation from WBB Power Station began in 2013.
- 3.2.3 Planning permission for a 49MW battery storage facility within WBB Power Station was granted to the Applicant by BDC (BDC Application Number: 16/00954/FUL) in September 2016. The development became operational in February 2018.
- 3.2.4 Planning permission was granted to the Applicant for use of ash processing plant equipment (up to 175,000 tonnes per annum) (NCC Application Number: F/3581) in 2017. The development commenced on 14 July 2017 in accordance with a notification that was sent to NCC.
- 3.2.5 The Applicant has no other applications at West Burton in preparation or undergoing determination at the time of submission of the application. A local planning application for a gas-fired generating station of up to 49MW in capacity was in preparation and was to be submitted to BDC (being subject to an EIA Scoping Opinion in September 2017) (Ref 3-5). However, the Applicant decided not to proceed with this application at this time.
- 3.2.6 The cumulative aspects of the Proposed Development, the other planning permissions on the site identified above and others in the local area have been assessed within Chapter 16 of the ES Volume I (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**).

4. The Proposed Development

4.1.1 This section provides a description of the Proposed Development. It also explains the design evolution and the design parameters that will form the basis of the detailed design stage, to be addressed post-consent through the requirements imposed on a DCO if made by the Secretary of State.

4.2 Description of the Proposed Development

4.2.1 The Planning Act 2008 created a new development consent regime for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs), which includes specified energy generation projects. Section 115 of the Planning Act 2008 provides that, in addition to the development for which development consent is required under Part 3 of the Act (the 'principal development'), consent may also be granted for 'associated development'. Associated development is defined in the Planning Act as development which is associated with the principal development. For the purposes of this Application, the principal development relates to Work No. 1 to 8 in Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order (DCO) (**Application Document Ref 2.1**) and the associated development relates to Work No. 9 and 10 and paragraphs (a) to (f) of that same Schedule. Further detail on the approach to associated development is set out in the Explanatory Memorandum (**Application Document Ref 2.2**).

4.2.2 A description of the design and layout of the Proposed Development is set out in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development of the ES Volume I (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**). In summary, the Proposed Development would comprise a gas-fired power station with gross electrical output capacity of up to 299MW and associated buildings, structures and plant. Components of the Proposed Development would include:

- up to five OCGT units and associated generators, potentially housed within building(s), with stack(s), transformer(s), air inlet filter(s) and exhaust gas diffuser(s);
- associated switchgear and ancillary equipment; and
- auxiliary closed loop cooling equipment/systems.

4.2.3 In an OCGT, natural gas fuel is mixed and combusted with air from the compressor section of the gas turbine and the hot gases are expanded through the power turbine section of the turbine, which drives a generator to produce electricity for export to the National Grid electricity transmission system.

4.2.4 The Proposed Development would also include:

- a gas receiving area, gas treatment and control facilities, including if required, a compression station, generator and other auxiliary control cabinets;
- gas supply pipeline connection works for the transport of natural gas to the Proposed Development from the existing gas receiving facility within WBB;
- electrical connection works to a substation for the export of electricity generated by the Proposed Development;
- auxiliary/ancillary buildings, structures and equipment;
- a new surface water drainage system comprising pond(s) and/or tank or similar, including connection to the existing water drainage system on the West Burton Power Station site;
- towns mains water supply and pipeline from the Site to the existing water supply within WBB;
- low voltage electrical, control, metering and other cables and associated switchgear and ancillary equipment and cabinets required to connect the Proposed Development with WBB;
- a rail offloading area comprising an offloading area from the existing rail loop 'merry-go-round' that is present on the West Burton Power Station site, for use during construction if required; and
- a Landscaping and Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Area.

4.3 Design Evolution

- 4.3.1 The design of the Proposed Development has followed an iterative process, based on preliminary environmental assessments, consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees and engagement with contractors and equipment providers. This has informed the evolution and refinement of the scheme, to the point of submission of the Application.
- 4.3.2 The design evolution has formed part of the consideration of alternatives, undertaken in accordance with the 2009 Regulations and NPS EN-1, and the results of which are detailed further in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development of the ES Volume I (**Application Document 5.2**).
- 4.3.3 Paragraph 4.5.4 of NPS EN-1 states that '*applicants should be able to demonstrate in their application documents how the design process was conducted and how the design has evolved*'.

4.3.4 The Project team initially considered the use of either gas engines or open cycle gas turbines, up to 299MW. As a result of the design evolution of the scheme, the following aspects of the Proposed Development have been determined:

- up to five Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) units would be installed in a defined area of the Site;
- gas engines will not be utilised, to minimise environmental effects particularly from an air quality and noise perspective;
- if smaller OCGT units are installed, these would be orientated in a nominal north-south direction, unless it can be demonstrated that the environmental effects (for any parameter) would be no worse than those presented in the ES (**Application Document 5.2**);
- the operational plant would be positioned close to WBB Power Station to minimise connection distances and also the built envelope of the Site;
- no direct surface water discharge into the River Trent would be required;
- no direct water abstraction from the River Trent would be required;
- no works would be required through the existing flood defences, across any public rights of way or into the River Trent; and
- areas for landscaping and biodiversity management and enhancement have been selected.

4.3.5 In contrast, as a result of external factors and/or detailed design considerations, there are aspects of the Proposed Development that cannot be determined at this stage. A number of design parameters have been established to present a worst-case scenario for the assessment of potential environmental effects within the ES using the Rochdale Envelope approach. A further explanation of the design parameters is provided in Section 4.4.

4.4 Design Parameters

4.4.1 As noted in Section 4.3, a number of the design aspects and features of the Proposed Development cannot be confirmed until the tendering process for the design and construction of the generating station has been completed, as it is dependent on the contractor(s) selected and their specific configuration and selection of plant. It is important that the consent retains some flexibility to allow for this, as well as changing market conditions and the advancement of turbine technology.

4.4.2 Where elements of the Proposed Development cannot yet be fixed, a worst-case scenario of potential environmental effects has been adopted and formed the basis of the environmental impact assessment, in accordance with the Rochdale

Envelope approach and the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note Nine (Ref 4-1). This allows flexibility in the selection of preferred technology and the scheme's detailed design.

4.4.3 Notwithstanding this, certain design parameters in the Proposed Development are fixed to provide a robust assessment and establish key aspects of the scheme. These include:

- defining a small area of the Site in which the generating station stacks can be located;
- specifying that if multiple turbines are installed, the units (and stacks) are located in a nominal north-south orientation, unless the environmental effects (for any parameters) are assessed as no worse than those assessed and presented in the ES;
- setting minimum stack heights for the OCGTs (35m for each of up to five unit stacks and 40m for a single gas turbine stack, based on height above finished ground level) to be incorporated into the plant design. Higher stacks could be employed (up to 45m high stacks have been assessed in for visual impacts in the ES), which would further reduce predicted ground level pollutant concentrations.

4.4.4 Further detail on the design parameters that have been assessed for the OCGTs is set out in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development of the ES Volume I (**Application Document 5.2**). Accompanying indicative layouts and elevations drawings are presented in Figure 4.1b and Figure 4.2b of the ES Volume III.

4.4.5 The design parameters that will form the basis of the detailed design will be secured by a requirement imposed on the DCO (refer to Schedule 2 of the draft DCO, **Application Document Ref. 2.1**). It sets out the maximum dimensions of the structures if one large gas turbine is installed or up to five small gas turbines are installed.

4.4.6 In accordance with EN-1 (paragraph 4.5.5), the Applicant has and will continue to liaise with the local authority and relevant statutory consultees in agreeing detailed design matters prior to construction (e.g. planting, signage and materials) through the discharge of the requirements, in compliance with the consented design parameters.

5. Legal and Planning Policy Framework

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an overview of the current and emerging national and local planning policies relevant to the Project. This should be read in conjunction with the topic specific policy detailed in the relevant topic chapters within the ES Volume I (Chapters 6-16) (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**).
- 5.1.2 An assessment of the conformity of the Proposed Development with the relevant NPSs, NPPF and local development plan is provided in **Section 8** of this Statement, in respect of the relevant assessment principles, generic impacts/assessments and technology specific considerations.

5.2 Legislative Framework

- 5.2.1 The Proposed Development is a '*Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project*' (NSIP) under Section 14 (1)(a) and 15(2) of the 2008 Act (Ref 2-1), as the Project would generate energy with an installed capacity of more than 50MW. The application has been prepared in accordance with Section 37 of the 2008 Act.
- 5.2.2 Before a NSIP can proceed, a DCO must be granted for that project. Inspectors appointed by the Planning Inspectorate are responsible for examining an application and making a recommendation to the relevant Secretary of State.
- 5.2.3 Section 104(3) of the 2008 Act requires decisions to be made in accordance with the relevant NPS, except to the extent that to do so would:
- lead to the UK being in breach of its international obligations;
 - be in breach of any statutory duty that applies;
 - be unlawful;
 - result in adverse impacts from the development that outweigh the benefits; or
 - be contrary to any regulations about how decisions are to be taken.
- 5.2.4 The relevant NPS are the primary, but not only, matter against which applications for NSIPs are judged. In addition to NPSs, Section 104(2) of the 2008 Act states that the decision maker must also have regard to:
- the appropriate marine policy documents, if relevant;
 - any local impact report submitted within the prescribed deadline;
 - any relevant matters prescribed in relation to the development; and

- any other matters that are considered both important and relevant to their decision.

5.2.5 Each of the above matters are considered below in relation to the Proposed Development.

5.2.6 The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 2017 EIA Regulations) (Ref 5-1) came into force on 16 May 2017, replacing The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (the 2009 EIA Regulations) (Ref 5-2). The 2009 EIA Regulations however continue to apply to certain projects, pursuant to the transitional arrangements set out in Regulation 37 of the 2017 EIA Regulations. This provides that where a request has been made to the Secretary of State for a Scoping Opinion, prior to the date of the commencement of the 2017 EIA Regulations, then the 2009 EIA Regulations '*continue to apply to any application for an order granting development consent*'.

5.2.7 The Applicant submitted a request for a Scoping Opinion (Appendix 1A ES Volume II, **Application Document Ref. 5.2**) and it was received by the Secretary of State on 28 April 2017 (i.e. before commencement of the 2017 EIA Regulations on 16 May 2017). Therefore, the 2009 EIA Regulations are those that apply to this Application. The Proposed Development falls within Schedule 2(3(a)) of the 2009 EIA Regulation; as such, it constitutes '*EIA development*'.

5.2.8 An environmental permit will be required under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (EPR Regulations 2016) (Ref 5-3). The Applicant will be submitting an application under the EPR Regulations 2016 for a Substantial Variation to WBB's Environmental Permit (reference EPR/CP3035MK) to cover the addition of a new Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) power plant (WBC), as a peaking plant, and associated infrastructure. The permit variation application will be made in parallel with this application for development consent. Refer to **Application Document Ref. 6.1**: Schedule of Other Consents and Licences for details of the other consents and licences required in connection with the construction and operation of WBC and the status of each of these.

5.3 National Policy Statements (EN-1 and EN-2)

5.3.1 National policy for NSIPs is set out in a number of NPSs. Two Energy NPSs are relevant to the Proposed Development:

- the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (2011) (Ref 2-1); and
- the National Policy Statement for Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure (EN-2) (2011) (Ref 5-4).

5.3.2 In accordance with Section 104 of the 2008 Act, EN-1 and EN-2 contain the primacy policy for the determination of applications for nationally significant fossil fuel electricity generating stations, including this Application.

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1)

- 5.3.3 NPS EN-1 (Ref 2-1) contains the UK Government's general policy for developing and consenting NSIPs within the energy sector. Paragraph 3.1.3 states that the decision maker should:

“assess all applications for development consent for the types of infrastructure covered by the energy NPSs on the basis that the Government has demonstrated that there is a need for those types of infrastructure and that the scale and urgency of that need is as described for each of them in this Part.”

- 5.3.4 Paragraph 3.1.4 of EN-1 directs the decision maker to give 'substantial weight' to the contribution that a project would make towards satisfying this need.

- 5.3.5 EN-1 (Section 3.3) makes it clear that there is urgent need for new energy infrastructure in the UK in order to meet its climate change obligations by 2050 and given the increasing reliance on electricity to meet our overall energy needs. Paragraph 3.6.2 refers to the importance of gas in the electricity sector, stating:

“Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply.”

- 5.3.6 As explained in **Section 5** of this Statement, paragraph 3.3.11 of EN-1 recognises that flexible electricity generation facilities powered by fossils fuel are required to provide back-up for intermittent renewable energy. The Government believes that an increasing reliance on renewables will mean a greater level of electricity capacity is needed in the future to provide an important back-up function (EN-1, paragraph 3.3.12) and to help with the transition to low carbon electricity generation (EN-1, paragraph 3.6.8). Paragraph 3.6.8 further confirms that there is a need for fossil fuel generating stations.

- 5.3.7 Given the level and urgency of need, EN-1 (paragraph 4.1.2) advises the decision maker to 'start with a presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for energy NSIPs'. The presumption in favour of granting consent applies unless any specific or relevant policies in the relevant NPS clearly indicate that consent should be refused or the exceptions in Section 104(2) of the 2008 Act apply, as set out above (EN-1, paragraph 4.1.2).

- 5.3.8 Paragraph 4.1.3 of EN-1 continues that the decision maker, when weighing adverse impacts of the Proposed Development against its benefits, should take into account:

“Its potential benefits including its contribution to meeting the need for energy infrastructure, job creation and any long-term or wider benefits; and

Its potential adverse impacts, including any long-term and cumulative adverse impacts, as well as any measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any adverse impacts.”

- 5.3.9 The decision maker should also take into account environmental, social and economic benefits and adverse impacts, at national, regional and local levels (EN-1, paragraph 4.1.3). Other matters may be considered important and relevant to the decision-making, including Development Plan Documents or other documents in the Local Development Framework. The prevailing Development Plan for this Application is discussed in **Section 6.5** of this Statement.
- 5.3.10 The remainder of Section 5 of EN-1 sets out requirements for projects subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment, to understand the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the environment.
- 5.3.11 EN-1 (Section 5) lists a number of generic impacts that arise from the development of any type of energy infrastructure. The list is, however, not to be considered exhaustive. The Applicant and decision maker is required to consider other potential impacts and means of mitigation where the impact is determined to be relevant and important to the decision (EN-1, paragraph 5.1.2).
- 5.3.12 EN-1 (paragraph 3.6.6) relays the legislative requirement for fossil fuelled power stations, including gas, to require the development and facilitate the adoption of CCS once it is available. All commercial scale (at or over 300MW) combustion power stations, including gas, have to be constructed to be Carbon Capture Ready (CCR). The output capacity of the Proposed Development is less than 300MW. Therefore, it does not fall under the provisions of the Carbon Capture Readiness (Electricity Generating Stations) Regulations 2013 (the 2013 CCR Regulations) (Ref 5-5), which transposed Article 36 of the Industrial Emissions Directive into UK legislation.
- 5.3.13 As the 2013 CCR Regulations do not apply to the Proposed Development, no space allocation for future retrofit of carbon capture technology has been included within the Proposed Development.

National Policy Statement for Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure (NPS EN-2)

- 5.3.14 NPS EN-2 (Ref 5-4) sets out the relevant policy for applications for fossil fuel generating stations in England and Wales with over 50 megawatts (MW) generating capacity, to be read in conjunction with EN-1. Section 2.2 of EN-2 highlights the criteria that must be met before consent for a new fossil fuel generating station can be given.
- 5.3.15 EN-2 outlines factors influencing site selection for fossil fuel power stations. These include: land use and size of site; transport infrastructure for the delivery and removal or construction materials, fuel, waste and equipment; water resources (for

example, some power stations have very high water demands for cooling); and grid connection. However, in outlining such factors, paragraph 2.2.1 states:

“...it is for energy companies to decide what application to bring forward and the Government does not seek to direct applicants to particular sites for fossil fuel generating stations.”

- 5.3.16 NPS EN-2 requires applicants to either include CHP as part of the scheme or to present evidence that the opportunities for Combined Heat and Power (CHP) have been fully explored (paragraph 2.3.2). A Combined Heat and Power Assessment (**Application Document Ref. 7.2**) is included in this Application.
- 5.3.17 Section 2.4. of EN-2 sets out a number of specific impacts that could arise from fossil fuel generating NSIPs and criteria by which they should be assessed. These specific topics include air quality and emissions, landscape and visual, release of dust, residue management, and water quality and resources. Additionally, applicants should demonstrate good design. The Proposed Development is considered against these criteria in **Section 8** of this Statement.

5.4 Marine Policy Documents

- 5.4.1 Section 104(2)(aa) of the 2008 Act requires the decision maker for a development consent order to have regard to the appropriate marine policy document, if relevant. EN-1 (paragraph 4.1.6) also directs the decision maker to have regard to any applicable Marine Policy Statements. Marine policy is not relevant to this Application.

5.5 National Planning Policy

- 5.5.1 The updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in February 2019 (Ref 2-3). It replaces the first NPPF published in March 2012 and revised in July 2018. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (Ref 5-6), which was published in March 2014 (as amended) to reflect and support the NPPF.
- 5.5.2 The NPPF (2019) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these should be applied in both plan-making and decision-taking. Paragraph 5 of the NPPF (2019) makes clear that the document does not contain specific policies for NSIPs, which are to be determined in accordance with the decision-making framework set out in the 2008 Act and relevant NPSs, as well as any other matters that are considered ‘*relevant*’, which may include the NPPF.
- 5.5.3 Chapters within the NPPF of relevance to this Application include: promoting sustainable transport; achieving well-design places; meeting the challenge of climate change; flooding and coastal change; conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment; and meeting the challenge of climate change. The Proposed Development is considered against these themes, including any relevant policies, in **Section 8** of this Statement.

5.6 Other matters of importance and relevance

- 5.6.1 As noted above, Section 104(2)(d) of the 2008 Act directs the decision maker to have regard to any other matters that are considered to be important and relevant to the application. It is commonly recognised that this can include local planning policies, including local policy designations.

Local Planning Policy

- 5.6.2 The Site lies within the administrative area of Bassetlaw District Council (BDC), within the neighbourhood of Sturton. The adopted Development Plan comprises the Bassetlaw District Council Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) (adopted December 2011 and updated July 2012) (Ref 5-7) and the Sturton Ward Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2030 (made in December 2015) (Ref 5-8). The relevant policies of each are considered in the planning assessment in **Section 8** of this Statement.
- 5.6.3 BDC is currently in the early stages of preparing a new Local Plan for the District. BDC consulted on a Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan (Ref 5-9) between 14 January and 10 March 2019 (Regulation 18 stage). The draft Local Plan makes specific reference to the existing West Burton Power Station in paragraph 2.15, stating *'Bassetlaw's landscape is dominated by the coal-fired and gas turbine power stations at Cottam and West Burton. The important contribution made by these to Bassetlaw's economy is reflected in the 1000 people employed in the utilities sector'*.
- 5.6.4 The new Local Plan is anticipated to be adopted in February 2021 and, once adopted, will replace the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (2011). At this early stage, limited weight can be afforded to the emerging Local Plan policies in the decision-making process (NPPF, Paragraph 48) and as such are excluded from the assessment in **Section 8** of this Statement.
- 5.6.5 Due to the Site's location within Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC), the policies of the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan: Strategy 2011-2026 (Ref 5-10) also apply. The proposal is assessed against these in **Section 8** of this Statement.
- 5.6.6 In addition, the Site lies adjacent to the administrative area of Lincolnshire County Council and West Lindsey District Council, and within the Derby, Derbyshire Nottingham and Nottinghamshire (D2N2) Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Growth Hub. Some policies set out in the following documents are relevant:
- Policy LP25 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2017) (Ref 5-11) concerns the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire, which development proposals should seek to protect and conserve. This is addressed in Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage of Volume I of the ES (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**).

- Policy LP26 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2017) directs development proposals to take into account noise, vibration and air quality impacts. This is considered in Chapter 6: Air Quality and Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration of the Volume I of the ES (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**).
- The D2N2 LEP Strategic Economic Plan (2013) (Ref 5-12) is committed to increasing the number of jobs within the economy and ensuring that businesses can access the skilled workers required now and in the future. This is maintained in the D2N2 LEP Consultation Draft Strategic Economic Plan (2018 (Ref 5-13) and referred to in Chapter 13: Socio-Economics of Volume I of the ES (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**).

5.7 Site Specific Allocations and Designations

- 5.7.1 The Site is not designated for an identified existing or future use within the BDC adopted Proposals Map (December 2011) (Ref 5-13). As such, the Proposed Development does not conflict with a site-specific policy allocation.
- 5.7.2 The Site falls outside of the defined settlement boundaries and is, therefore, in the ‘*countryside*’ in planning terms. The Site is brownfield, as detailed in **Section 3** of this Statement. The proposals for the re-use of brownfield land is supported by national and local planning policy, for example, paragraphs 117 and 118(c) of the NPPF (2019) and Policy DM3 of the Bassetlaw District Council Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD.
- 5.7.3 A Local Wildlife site lies to the south-east, east and north of the Site and covers part of the northern area of the Site. The Site lies within flood zone 1 (low risk). Beyond the Site’s boundaries, land to the east, north and north-west lies within flood zones 2 and 3. A Scheduled Ancient Monument lies to the south of the Site, beyond River Road.
- 5.7.4 The existing WBA power station to the south-west is a non-designated heritage asset identified by BDC. The effect of a Proposed Development on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset is required to be taken into account in decision-making, as directed by national and local planning policy.

The characteristics of the Site, as well as designations noted above, are considered further in **Section 8** of this Statement in respect of national and local planning policy.

6. Need for the Proposed Development

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section explains the significant and pressing need for the Proposed Development to come forward, and the role that it would play in improving the reliability of electricity supply in the UK.
- 6.1.2 There is a clear and demonstrable need for additional gas generation capacity in the UK to provide reliable, flexible and '*peaking*' generation. As we move towards a secure, low carbon energy system, providing flexible '*back-up*' generating capacity when the availability of intermittent renewables sources is low will be a crucial part of the UK's transition to diversify and decarbonise electricity generation.
- 6.1.3 When determining NSIP applications, the Secretary of State is required to have regard to relevant NPS designated in respect of the infrastructure type. The UK-wide need for energy infrastructure is explained within the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) (Ref 2-1). The Proposed Development, as a peaking plant, would make an important contribution towards the Government's goals for meeting energy need set out within NPS EN-1.

6.2 Need for Gas Generation

NPS EN-1

- 6.2.1 NPS EN-1 (Ref 2-1) details the UK-wide need that exists for new energy infrastructure and emphasises the importance of a diverse mix of energy generating technologies to avoid over-dependence on a single fuel type '*to achieve energy security at the same time as dramatically reducing greenhouse gas emissions*' (paragraph 3.1.1).
- 6.2.2 Section 3.3 of EN-1 sets out clear reasons why the Government believes that there is an urgent need for new electricity generating infrastructure. These are summarised as follows:
- **Meeting energy security and carbon reduction objectives** – the need to ensure there is sufficient electricity generating capacity to meet maximum peak demand, with a safety margin of spare capacity to accommodate unexpectedly high demand and to mitigate risks such as unexpected plant closures and extreme weather events.
 - **The need to replace closing electricity generating capacity** – as a result of tightening environmental regulation and aging power stations, in particular the closure of coal-fired stations, at least 22GW of existing electricity generating capacity will need to be replaced in the coming years, particularly

by the end of the decade; in addition to this about 10GW of nuclear generating capacity is expected to close over the next 20 years.

- **The need for more ‘back-up’ electricity capacity to support the increased supply from renewables** – decarbonisation of electricity generation is reliant on a dramatic increase in the amount of renewable energy. However, some renewable sources, such as wind, solar and tidal, are intermittent and cannot be adjusted to meet demand. As a result, the more renewable generating capacity the UK has, the more generation capacity it requires overall to provide back up at times when availability of renewable sources is low. EN-1 recognises that there will be still be a role for fossil fuel generation to provide a cost-effective means of ‘back-up’ electricity generation at short notice to support renewable technologies.
- **Future increases in electricity demand** – even with major improvements in overall energy efficiency, it is expected that demand for electricity will increase as significant sectors of energy demand (e.g. transport) switch from being powered by fossil fuels to use electricity. As a result of this, total electricity consumption could double by 2050. Depending upon the choice of how electricity is supplied, total capacity may need to more than double to be sufficiently robust to all weather conditions.

6.2.3 Paragraphs 3.3.15 – 3.3.24 of EN-1 sets out the urgency of the need for new electricity generating capacity. In order to secure energy supplies that enable the UK to meet its climate change obligations to 2050, there is a need for new fossil-fuel generating stations to be brought forward (Paragraph 3.6.8 of EN-1).

6.2.4 As part of this mix in energy technologies, NPS EN-1 (paragraph 3.6.1) sets out the case for gas generation and how it will play an important role in the UK’s energy mix, stating:

“Fossil fuel power stations play a vital role in providing reliable electricity supplies: they can be operated flexibly in response to changes in supply and demand, and provide diversity in our energy mix.”

6.2.5 Paragraph 3.8.19 further emphasises the importance of gas, stating:

“Gas is the cleanest and most reliable fossil fuel... in the power generation sector, as a reliable source of flexible power generating capacity, to back-up intermittent renewables, so underpinning security of supply and price stability in the electrical market.”

6.2.6 Furthermore, paragraph 3.8.19 continues by stating:

“gas demand for power generation could increase substantially due to the greater use of electricity for heat and transport”.

- 6.2.7 It is clear from EN-1 that the Government recognises the significant and pressing need for new electricity generating infrastructure, including the need for gas-fired stations.
- 6.2.8 EN-1 (paragraphs 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) directs the decision maker to assess NSIP applications against the need for new electricity generated infrastructure (including gas-fired facilities), which has been evidenced by the Government in stating:
- “3.1.2 It is for industry to propose new energy infrastructure projects within the strategic framework set by Government. The Government does not consider it appropriate for planning policy to set targets for or limits on different technologies.*
- 3.1.3 The IPC should therefore assess all applications for development consent for the types of infrastructure covered by the energy NPSs on the basis that the Government has demonstrated that there is a need for those types of infrastructure and that the scale and urgency of the need is as described for each of them in this Part.”*
- 6.2.9 The decision maker is directed to ‘give substantial weight to the contribution which projects would make towards satisfying this need when considering applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008’ (EN-1, paragraph 3.1.4).

Other Government Policy & Evidence

- 6.2.10 In addition to the need set out in NPS EN-1, other Government policy and evidence confirms the need for energy projects.
- 6.2.11 The Energy White Paper ‘*Meeting the Energy Challenge*’ (Ref 6-1) published in 2007 by the Department for Trade and Industry, which formed the basis of the Energy Act 2008, sets out the Government’s plans for tackling climate change by reducing carbon emissions whilst ensuring the availability of secure, clean, affordable energy.
- 6.2.12 The White Paper (2007) states that in the run up to 2050, gas generation is needed in order to ensure that electricity demand is met. The White Paper states that gas is preferable over coal generation, as generating electricity from gas is more efficient and of lower carbon intensity, resulting in significantly lower CO₂ emissions per generated megawatt compared to coal-fired power stations. Whilst other peaking technologies, such as pumped storage schemes or batteries, also exist and are an increasingly important part of the energy mix, flexible gas-fired plant is recognised as one of the most cost-effective generating technologies.
- 6.2.13 Additionally, this need is reinforced by a combination of Government policy drivers and the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) where the closure of fossil generation plants is reflected in future generation projections. Electricity Market Reform (EMR) is intended to deliver low carbon energy and reliable supplies that the UK needs, while minimising costs to consumers.

6.2.14 The '*Electricity Market Reform White Paper- Planning Our Electric Future: a White Paper for Secure, Affordable and Low-Carbon Electricity*' (2011) (Ref 6-2) sets out a vision for the electrical system following reform. Within this it states:

"The electricity grid has evolved to accommodate more localised and intermittent sources of generation, as well as being smarter and more responsive" (page 24).

6.2.15 The important role of gas-fuelled electricity generating technologies is acknowledged throughout, with recognition given to the flexibility of gas generation in meeting '*peak*' loads and enabling the grid to accommodate more intermittent, low carbon sources such as wind generation. This need is UK-wide due to the national electricity system and the wide dispersal of intermittent sources.

6.2.16 At present, peaking capacity in the UK is relatively small due to the nature of the electricity generation mix on the National Grid. The White Paper acknowledged that, although recently there has been a significant increase in the number of proposals for flexible peaking plant in the UK, a large proportion of these are focussed on small capacity (~20MW) liquid fuel-fired plants.

6.2.17 Open Cycle Gas Turbines (OCGTs) are widely used in the power industry as a result of their multiple advantages, when compared to other power plants. Those advantages include flexibility of operation, reliability, ease of use and compactness. OCGTs are ideally suited to peaking plant operation, as they can be started and shutdown quickly and operate flexibly across a range of loads. EMR introduces a mechanism, known as the Capacity Market, to provide incentives for the investment required in low carbon generation infrastructure. The Capacity Market provides a regular retainer payment to reliable forms of capacity (both demand and supply side) in return for such capacity being available when needed. The Capacity Market is currently subject to a standstill period following judgment of the General Court of the Court of Justice of the European Union. The reformed electricity market is intended to transform the UK electricity sector to one in which low-carbon generation can generate in an affordable way, while maintaining the security of supply and ensuring a cleaner, more sustainable energy mix. Furthermore, in the Annual Energy Statement (AES) (latest version published November 2014) (Ref 6-3), the Department for Energy and Climate Change (now BEIS) supported the role of gas in the energy sector and directed the need to build new power generation infrastructure. The AES identifies the need to retain sufficient power generation capacity following the rapid closure of existing capacity and acknowledges the role of gas in the energy sector.

6.3 Summary

6.3.1 Overall, there is a clear and compelling need for the development of a new reliable gas-fired electricity generating station in order to provide the flexible back-up energy generation that the country requires. National policy and guidance is clear that there is a pressing need for this infrastructure and that this need will continue to increase as the country becomes more reliant upon electricity for power.

- 6.3.2 This need is emphasised in the context of older, existing gas-fired electricity generating plants becoming less reliable for peak load operation.
- 6.3.3 The need for the Proposed Development has clearly been established by Government. As set out in this Planning Statement and ES (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**), the Applicant has carefully selected the Site for technical, environmental and commercial reasons as an ideal location to meet the need for reliable, flexible and peaking generation capacity. The Proposed Development would assist with the UK's transition to a low carbon economy by providing fast, visible and reliable dedicated plant to deliver the back-up electricity the country needs, when more intermittent sources are unavailable.

7. Consultations

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The Applicant has undertaken an extensive pre-application engagement process with the Planning Inspectorate, key stakeholders and the local community. This included one stage of non-statutory consultation, one stage of statutory consultation in accordance with the 2008 Act and informal engagement. Refer to the Consultation Report (**Application Document Ref. 4.1**) for details.

7.2 Project Introduction Stage and Engagement

- 7.2.1 Prior to undertaking the non-statutory and statutory consultation for the Proposed Development, the Applicant engaged with a number of key stakeholders to advise them of its proposals and to outline its proposed consultation approach. This took place between February and May 2017 and entailed providing an overview of the emerging proposals, the approach to consultation and engagement and understanding the themes of interest to those stakeholders. This early period of engagement fed into the preparation of the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), as well as other consultation documents.
- 7.2.2 Following the introductory project meeting in February 2017, the Applicant carried out further engagement with the Planning Inspectorate. This included a request for a Scoping Opinion, a site visit and a further two meetings to discuss the approach to consultation, the Applicant's response to the Scoping Opinion, application documents and the draft DCO (**Application Document Ref. 2.1**).
- 7.2.3 The Applicant also consulted other key consultees during early stages of the Project, including BDC, NCC, the Marine Management Organisation, Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency. This preliminary engagement focused on the emerging development proposals, approach to EIA and the consenting programme. Refer to the Consultation Report (**Application Document Ref. 4.1**) for details.

7.3 Statement of Community Consultation

- 7.3.1 The Applicant has a duty to consult the local community under Section 47 of the 2008 Act and to provide a statement setting out how it proposes to carry out that consultation.
- 7.3.2 A Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) was produced setting out how the Applicant would undertake its consultation. In accordance with Section 47, the Applicant consulted with the relevant local authorities on the content of the SoCC.
- 7.3.3 The SoCC was finalised and published in the following newspapers:
- The Times (7 September 2017);

- The London Gazette (7 September 2017);
- Retford Times (7 and 14 September 2017);
- Gainsborough Standard (7 and 14 September 2017).

7.3.4 In accordance with the SoCC, the Applicant consulted all of those *‘living in the vicinity of the land’*, as required by the 2008 Act, which included:

(i) all those living within 3km of the Site, identified as the Core Consultation Zone; and

(i) all those living within the villages along the two roads that would be used to access the WBC site during the construction and operational phases, within 10km of the Site.

7.3.5 All key stakeholders, including the local authorities, statutory/technical consultees and the local community, were engaged with continuously throughout the consultation exercise.

7.4 Non-Statutory Consultation

7.4.1 The non-statutory stage of consultation was carried out between 5 July and 2 August 2017. The aim of the non-statutory stage of consultation was principally to introduce the Proposed Development and initial proposals to the local community and key stakeholders to give them the opportunity to ask any questions or provide comments at an early stage.

7.4.2 The stakeholders were consulted on the following information, through a newsletter, exhibition boards, a public notice and the Project’s website:

- the technology options being considered;
- environmental and economic considerations;
- the consenting process and next steps; and
- how to contact the project team and make comments.

7.4.3 35 people attended the exhibition and seven people responded to the consultation via written responses and phone calls. Consultation responses are set out in more detail in the Consultation Report (**Application Document Ref. 4.1**).

7.5 Statutory Consultation

7.5.1 The statutory consultation took place between 7 September and 16 October 2017. The main aim of the consultation was to seek feedback on the detailed proposals and related assessments and provide stakeholders with an opportunity to ask any further questions.

7.5.2 Section 42 of the 2008 Act states that the applicant must consult the following about an application:

- Section 42 (a) - such persons as may be prescribed (statutory bodies e.g. Natural England), such as those organisations set out in schedule 1 of the Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures Regulations 2009 (APFP) (Ref 7-1);
- Section 42 (aa) - the Marine Management Organisation, in any case where the project would affect, or would be likely to affect, any of the areas specified in subsection (e.g. tidal or offshore areas) (this is not relevant to the Proposed Development);
- Section 42 (b) - each local authority that is within Section 43, such as Bassetlaw District Council;
- Section 42 (c) - the Greater London Authority if the land is in Greater London (this is not relevant to the Proposed Development); and
- Section 42 (d) - each person who is within one or more of the categories set out in Section 44, such as National Grid.

7.5.3 Additionally, Section 47 of the 2008 Act places a duty on the applicant to consult the local community. The methods used to consult were similar to those undertaken during the non-statutory stage of consultation, including the preparation of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report to inform the local community on environmental effects of the Proposed Development.

7.5.4 The Applicant took the decision to consult a number of non-prescribed consultees at the statutory consultation stage, although there was no legal requirement to consult.

7.5.5 Further information regarding those stakeholders who were consulted can be found in Section 5 of the Consultation Report (**Application Document Ref. 4.1**).

7.6 Consultation Responses

7.6.1 Section 49 of the 2008 Act '*Duty to Take Account of Responses to Consultation and Publicity*' requires applicants to have regard to any '*relevant responses*' received to the statutory consultation and publicity carried out in accordance with Sections 42, 47 and 48 of the 2008 Act.

7.6.2 In summary, the key points of feedback received from both stages of consultation related to:

- the potential for amenity effects (e.g. noise and air quality) on those living along the principal transport routes to the Site and the capacity of the roads to accommodate large vehicles;

- the need to understand the potential environmental effects, particularly in terms of air quality, noise and visual effects, as a result of the Project, including those arising from the combined activities from the existing power stations; and
- queries around the future of the West Burton A Power Station and the rationale for the Project.

7.6.3 The Applicant reviewed the responses from the statutory consultation to identify themes/topics. The theme/topic heading and summary of issues for each, including responses from the Applicant, are set out in Appendix 6.1 of the Consultation Report (**Application Document Ref. 4.1**).

7.7 Recent Engagement

1.1.1 In 2018, the Applicant undertook a review of the Project to focus on technical and commercial aspects, during which time the consenting activities were paused. Since the Project remobilised in January 2019 in order to make the final preparations for the application for development consent, the Applicant has engaged with the key stakeholders ahead of the submission of application broadly as follows:

- The Applicant wrote to each of the town and parish councils who were formally consulted. The letter notified them of its intention to submit an application for development consent, sets out the next steps and offers to meet with them in order to provide an overview of the proposals, discuss any comments they have and identify the planning process post-submission of the application (including how and when they can engage). Refer to **Section 10.2** for details.
- The Applicant wrote to National Grid enclosing a final version of the Grid Connection and Gas Connection Statements (**Application Document Ref. 6.1** and **6.2**). The letter seeks their confirmation that the documents are agreed by them. It is intended that this will be the basis of a Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) between the parties. Refer to **Section 10.3** for details.
- The Applicant wrote to Bassetlaw District Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Lincolnshire County Council and West Lindsey District Council, the Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England and the Marine Management Organisation. Each email broadly sets out how the Applicant has sought to address their comments raised through previous stages of consultation and engagement and invites them to respond to a draft Statement of Common Ground (SoCG). The Applicant has met with each stakeholder and agreed to work with them to finalise a SoCG ahead of the start of the examination. Refer to **Section 10.4** for details.

- The Applicant also wrote to four neighbouring authorities who were omitted during the consultation stages due to an administration error. Each authority was provided with an overview of the proposals and supporting information in line with statutory requirements and provided with 31 days to respond (i.e. beyond the 28 day statutory period). Refer to **Section 10.4** for details.

7.7.1 Once submitted, the Applicant will continue to engage with stakeholders, having regard to the progress made up to submission of the Application. The Applicant will also publicise notices in the local press once the application has been accepted, and ensure that all other notifications are made in line with the requirements of the submission and examination stage.

8. Planning Assessment

8.1.1 This section assesses the Proposed Development against the national and local planning policy framework.

8.1.2 Section 4 of NPS EN-1 sets out the general assessment principles by which applications relating to energy infrastructure are to be decided. The following 'assessment principles' (EN-1, Part 4) and 'generic impacts' (EN-1, Part 5) are those that the SoS should take into account in decision-making on NSIPs, in addition to a number of key assessment principles that both applicants and the SoS should have regard to in preparing and determining applications for development consent. The following are covered in this section:

- Environmental Statement;
- Principle of Development:
- Main Alternatives;
- Design;
- Electrical Grid Connection;
- Socio-Economics;
- Air Quality and Emissions;
- Landscape and Visual;
- Noise and Vibration;
- Traffic and Transport;
- Water Quality and Resources;
- Ecology;
- Odour, Dust and Artificial Light;
- Flood Risk;
- Cultural Heritage;
- Aviation;
- Waste Management;
- Health, Safety and Security;
- Hazardous Substances;

- Other Consents/Licences;
- Combined Heat and Power (CHP); and
- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS);

8.1.3 Tables in this section provide an assessment of the topic against both national and local planning policy, highlighting how the Applicant has complied with all relevant policies.

8.2 Environmental Statement

8.2.1 As required by EN-1 (Section 4.2), an ES accompanies this Application, setting out the aspects of the environment which are likely to be affected by the Proposed Development and the measures proposed to mitigate or avoid significant adverse effects.

8.2.2 The Proposed Development falls within Schedule 2 (3(a)) of the 2009 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations; as such, it constitutes 'EIA development' and the ES summarises the results of the EIA work undertaken.

8.2.3 The ES that accompanies this application, sets out the following, as required by EN-1:

“likely significant social and economic effects of the development...how any likely significant negative effects would be avoided or mitigated”;

“the environmental, social and economic effects arising from pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning”;

“likely significant effects, including any significant residual effects taking account of any proposed mitigation measures or any adverse effects of those measures, have been adequately assessed”; and

“information on how the effects of the applicant’s proposal would combine and interact with the effects of other development”.

8.3 Principle of Development

8.3.1 The principle of the Proposed Development is considered to relate to the following matters:

- national need for gas-fired electricity generating facilities (the Proposed Development); and
- the suitability of the Application Site.

- 8.3.2 **Table 8-1** considers the matters of principle, as above, for the Proposed Development against the relevant NPSs (EN-1 and EN-2), and national and local planning policies.
- 8.3.3 As noted in **Chapter 6** of this Statement, BDC is preparing a new Local Plan to replace the adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (2011). The draft Local Plan is at an early stage (Regulation 18) and as such, it is considered that only limited weight can be afforded to the draft policies in the decision-making process (NPPF, paragraph 48). Notwithstanding this, the draft Policies are considered in **Table 8-1** as part of the planning assessment.

Table 8-1 Principle of Development			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
National need for gas-fired electricity generating facilities (the Proposed Development)			
NPS EN-1 Paragraphs 3.1.1 & 3.1.3	<p><i>The UK needs all the types of energy infrastructure covered by this NPS in order to achieve energy security at the same time as dramatically reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</i></p> <p><i>The IPC should therefore assess all applications for development consent for the types of infrastructure covered by the energy NPSs on the basis that the Government has demonstrated that there is a need for those types of infrastructure and that the scale and urgency of that need is as described for each of them in this Part.</i></p> <p><i>The IPC should give substantial weight to the contribution which projects would make towards satisfying this need when considering applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008.</i></p>	<p>There is a UK-wide need for new energy infrastructure of a diverse mix of energy generating technologies, including renewable, nuclear and fossil fuels to avoid over-dependence on a single fuel type to ensure security of supply.</p> <p>The Government has demonstrated a need for infrastructure types covered by NPSs, including fossil fuel electricity generating infrastructure.</p> <p>The Proposed Development comprises a gas-fired power station and would make an important contribution in meeting this UK-wide need. The decision maker is directed to give substantial weight to this contribution.</p>	N/A
NPS EN-1 Section 3.3	<p><i>Electricity meets a significant proportion of our overall energy needs and our reliance on it is likely to increase as we move towards our 2050 goals. The key reasons why the Government believes there is an urgent need for new electricity NSIPs are out set below.</i></p>	<p>The Proposed Development, as an electricity generating NSIP, will assist in meeting the needs identified by Government.</p> <p>In addition, the peaking plant is capable of a life expectancy of 40 years or more and, therefore, can assist the Government in meeting its climate change obligations potentially up to 2050 and beyond.</p>	N/A

Table 8-1 Principle of Development			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraphs 3.6.1 and 3.6.2	<p><i>Fossil fuel power stations play a vital role in providing reliable electricity supplies: they can be operated flexibly in response to changes in supply and demand, and provide diversity in our energy mix. They will continue to play an important role in our energy mix as the UK makes the transition to a low carbon economy, and Government policy is that they must be constructed, and operate, in line with increasingly demanding climate change goals.</i></p> <p><i>Fossil fuel generating stations contribute to security of energy supply by using fuel from a variety of suppliers and operating flexibly. Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector – providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply.</i></p>	<p>There is a clear need for gas-fired generating facilities.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would play an important role in contributing to the continuing need for gas infrastructure to support the electricity supply to the UK as discussed in Section 4 of this Planning Statement. Specifically, as the Proposed Development is a gas-fired ‘peaking’ generating station, this will provide a flexible ‘back-up’ for intermittent renewable energy sources and will provide for the energy mix that is required by policy.</p>	N/A
NPPF (2019) Paragraph 5	<p><i>The Framework does not contain specific policies for NSIPs. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework).</i></p>	<p>The NPPF is silent on the need for electricity generating facilities.</p> <p>It makes clear that the applications for NSIPs should be determined in accordance with the framework in the 2008 Act (Ref 5-1).</p>	N/A
Core Strategy (2011)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
The suitability of the Application Site			
NPS EN-2 Paragraphs 2.2.2	<p><i>Fossil fuel generating stations have large footprints and will therefore only be possible where the applicant is able to acquire a suitably-sized site. The site will also need to be big enough to conform to Government policy on CCR and</i></p>	<p>The Application Site is approximately 38.3ha in size. The Site is of a sufficient size to accommodate the built development and construction laydown area of 21.5ha and a further</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 3: Description of the Site and its Surroundings (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-1 Principle of Development			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<p>CCS.</p> <p><i>Depending on the processes adopted, CCR, CCS and mitigation measures for emissions by fossil fuel generating stations may require storage and use of hazardous chemicals regulated under the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 1999, which may have an impact on potential land-use in the vicinity. This in turn may affect the applicant's choice of site.</i></p> <p><i>Development of a CHP generating station may also have an effect on the size of the site required and land-use.</i></p>	<p>16.5ha of land for ecology and landscaping works.</p> <p>The output capacity of the Proposed Development is less than 300MW and does not therefore fall under the provisions of the 2013 CCR Regulations.</p> <p>Mitigation measures have been included within the design of the Proposed Development and are referenced in each topic specific character.</p> <p>A CHP Assessment (Application Document Ref. 7.2) has been prepared to support the application. It concludes that there is no justification for or need to undertake further investigation of a CHP from the Proposed Development. This is due to the absence of viable heat loads in the locality, the intermittent operation of the Proposed Development and absence of a steam cycle associated with the OCGT from which waste steam or heat could be gained.</p> <p>The Site is also a brownfield site. National and local planning policy encourages the use of as much brownfield land as possible.</p>	
NPS EN-2 Paragraphs 2.2.5 and 2.2.6	<p><i>New fossil fuel generating stations need to be accessible for the delivery and removal of construction materials, fuel, waste and equipment, and for employees.</i></p> <p><i>Government policy encourages multi-modal transport and materials (fuel and residues) may be transported by water or rail routes where possible. (See Section 5.13 of EN-1 on transport impacts). Applications should locate new fossil fuel generating stations in the vicinity of existing transport</i></p>	<p>Access to the Site is proposed via the main entrance to the West Burton Power Station Site, off Gainsborough Road. The Site lies close the junction of the A631/A620 to connect to the wider highway network.</p> <p>The proposed access arrangements are considered to be appropriate for the construction, operational and decommissioning phase of the</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 7: Traffic and Transport (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-1 Principle of Development			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<i>routes wherever possible. Although there may in some instances be environmental advantages to rail or water transport, whether or not such methods are viable is likely to be determined by the economics of the scheme. Road transport may be required to connect the site to the rail network, waterway or port. Any application should therefore incorporate suitable access leading off from the main highway network. If the existing access is inadequate and the applicant has proposed new infrastructure, the IPC should satisfy itself that the impacts of the new infrastructure are acceptable as set out in Section 5.13 of EN-1.</i>	Proposed Development. Notably, the proposals utilise the existing access utilised by the West Burton Power Station.	
NPS EN-2 Paragraph 2.2.11	<i>Applicants will usually have assured themselves that a viable connection exists before submitting the development proposal to the IPC and, where they have not done so, they take that commercial risk. Even if the precise route of a connection has not been identified, in accordance with Section 4.9 in EN-1 any application to the IPC must include information on how the generating station is to be connected and whether there are any particular environmental issues likely to arise from that connection.</i>	The Proposed Power Plant Site is located in close proximity to the National Transmission Network and to available electrical, gas and utility connections associated with the existing WBA and WBB Power Station, providing opportunities for synergies, efficiencies and thus economic and environmental benefits for the Proposed Development.	ES Volume I Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (Application Document Ref. 5.2).
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.10.2	The ES (see Section 4.2) should identify existing and proposed land uses near the project, any effects of replacing an existing development or use of the site with the proposed project or preventing a development or use on a neighbouring site from continuing. Applicants should also assess any effects of precluding a new development or use proposed in the development plan.	The Application Site is not identified for an existing or proposed land use in the local development framework. The Proposed Development would not conflict with a site-specific allocation. Notably, the site comprises land within the boundary of the existing West Burton power Station site. Electricity generation in this location is therefore well-established and considered to be appropriate.	ES Volume I Chapter 5: Legislative Context and Planning Policy Framework (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPPF (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

Table 8-1 Principle of Development			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
Core Strategy (2011) Policies Map	The Site is not designated for an identified existing or future use in the adopted Development Plan.	The Proposed Development would not conflict with a site-specific allocation.	ES Volume I Chapter 5: Legislative Context and Planning Policy Framework (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
Core Strategy (2011) DM3: General Development in the Countryside	<p><i>Proposals for the re-use of previously developed land outside Development Boundaries will be supported, other than where the site has naturally regenerated to the extent that it is of biodiversity value (see Policy DM9), where they result in:</i></p> <p><i>i. the redevelopment of the site for the existing permitted use (other than where this is clearly no longer appropriate in the context of e.g. nearby residential amenity or wider sustainability issues); or</i></p> <p><i>ii. the redevelopment of the site for a use requiring a rural location; or</i></p> <p><i>iii. the redevelopment of the site for affordable housing or community services and facilities (where this is in line with the Spatial Strategy policies); or</i></p> <p><i>iv. the restoration or natural regeneration of the site either in line with the Council's Green Infrastructure aims or to become a functional part of the open countryside (e.g. sustainable wetlands); and</i></p> <p><i>v. development that will not create significant or exacerbate existing environmental or highway safety problems. Where the redevelopment of a site for the existing permitted use is clearly no longer appropriate, consideration will be given to other uses in line with the approach set out in the Spatial Strategy policies and where explicit community support is demonstrated.</i></p>	<p>The Site is within the boundary of the existing West Burton Power station site.</p> <p>The Proposed Power Plant Site, construction laydown area and location for the contractors' compounds were formerly used to deposit PFA from WBA Power Station. More recently, the Proposed Power Plant Site was used as a construction laydown area for WBB Power Station. Parts of the proposed construction laydown area are currently used as a compound for ash disposal activities by WBA Power Station and as an overnight parking area.</p> <p>These areas of the Application Site therefore comprise previously developed land, which Policy DM3 encourages to be reused for its existing purpose.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 3: Description of the Site and its Surroundings (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

8.4 Main Alternatives

8.4.1 **Table 8-2** sets out how the Applicant has considered the main alternatives in its application for development consent.

Table 8-2: Main Alternatives			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 4.4.1	<i>As in any planning case, the relevance or otherwise to the decision-making process of the existence (or alleged existence) of alternatives to the proposed development is in the first instance a matter of law, detailed guidance on which falls outside the scope of this NPS. From a policy perspective this NPS does not contain any general requirement to consider alternatives or to establish whether the proposed project represents the best option.</i>	<p>The Site's characteristics are described in Section 3 and Table 8-1, above. These provide justification for choosing the Proposed Development Site, instead of alternative sites.</p> <p>The West Burton Power Station site has been selected by the Applicant for the development of a generating station, as opposed to other potentially available sites for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the West Burton Power Station site has a long history of power generation; the Site has excellent existing electrical grid, gas, water and transport links and is a brownfield site which is considered more attractive to redevelop for large scale power generation than a greenfield one; the Site (and particularly the Proposed Power Plant Site) is wholly in the freehold ownership of the Applicant; the Proposed Power Plant Site is located in close proximity to the National Transmission Network and to available electrical, gas and utility connections associated with the existing WBA and WBB Power Station, providing opportunities for synergies, efficiencies and thus economic and environmental benefits for the Proposed Development. 	ES Volume I Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (Application Document Ref. 5.2).

Table 8-2: Main Alternatives				
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter	
		<p>Alternative technology options and other parts of the design have also been considered and assessed in the ES, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alternative OCGT technologies (gas turbines sized between 50MW and 299MW gross outputs remain under consideration); and • alternative design options and design evolutions, whilst taking account of design aspects that have been determined, including: up to 5 gas turbines, gas engines have been discounted, operational plant will be sited near WBB, etc. <p>Alternative site drainage solutions have also been considered in the design and environmental impact assessment, but excluding potential surface water outfalls to the River Trent as a result of engineering design work.</p>		
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 4.4.2	<i>However: applicants are obliged to include in their ES, as a matter of fact, information about the main alternatives they have studied. This should include an indication of the main reasons for the applicant's choice, taking into account the environmental, social and economic effects and including, where relevant, technical and commercial feasibility.</i>	Accordingly, the consideration of alternatives is set out in the ES. The aim of preventing and reducing adverse environmental effects (following the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, reduce and, if possible, remedy) while maintaining operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness, is considered by the Applicant.	ES Volume I Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (Application Document Ref. 5.2).	
NPPF (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A	
Core Strategy (2011)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A	

Table 8-2: Main Alternatives			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

8.5 Design

8.5.1 Paragraph 4.5.1 of EN-1 recognises that the functionality of buildings and infrastructure, including fitness for purpose and sustainability, are as equally important as visual appearance and aesthetic considerations. **Table 8-3** sets out how the Applicant applied ‘good design’, including the use of good siting and use of appropriate technologies to help mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

Table 8-3: Design			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 4.5.3	<i>In the light of the above, and given the importance which the Planning Act 2008 places on good design and sustainability, the IPC needs to be satisfied that energy infrastructure developments are sustainable and, having regard to regulatory and other constraints, are as attractive, durable and adaptable (including taking account of natural hazards such as flooding) as they can be. In so doing, the IPC should satisfy itself that the applicant has taken into account both functionality (including fitness for purpose and sustainability) and aesthetics (including its contribution to the quality of the area in which it would be located) as far as possible. Whilst the applicant may not have any or very limited choice in the physical appearance of some energy infrastructure, there may be opportunities for the applicant to demonstrate good design in terms of siting relative to existing landscape character, landform and vegetation. Furthermore, the design and sensitive use of materials in</i>	<p>The design evolution has been undertaken with the aims of preventing or reducing adverse environmental effects (following the mitigation hierarchy of avoid, reduce and, if possible, remediate) while maintaining operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness. The design continues to evolve in response to consultation feedback and the findings of surveys and technical studies.</p> <p>In accordance with EN-1 (paragraph 4.5.5), the Applicant will continue to liaise with the BDC and relevant statutory consultees in agreeing detailed design matters prior to construction, including final finishes of the buildings and exact sizes of components. This will be done through the requirements imposed on the DCO, in compliance with the design parameters. However, given the</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (Application Document Ref. 5.2).

Table 8-3: Design			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<i>any associated development such as electricity substations will assist in ensuring that such development contributes to the quality of the area.</i>	nature of the Proposed Development, it is anticipated that it would have a close visual relationship with existing structures on the West Burton Power Station site.	
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 4.5.4	<i>For the IPC to consider the proposal for a project, applicants should be able to demonstrate in their application documents how the design process was conducted and how the proposed design evolved. Where a number of different designs were considered, applicants should set out the reasons why the favoured choice has been selected. In considering applications the IPC should take into account the ultimate purpose of the infrastructure and bear in mind the operational, safety and security requirements which the design has to satisfy.</i>	<p>West Burton C's design has evolved and been refined through a continuous process of environmental assessment, consultation and development to the point of submission of the application.</p> <p>Aspects of design that have been determined include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • up to five OCGT units would be installed in a defined area of the Site; • gas engines would not be utilised; • if smaller OCGT units are installed, they would be orientated in a nominal north-south direction, unless it can be demonstrated that environmental effects for any parameter would be no worse than those assessed and presented in this ES; • the operational plant would be sited close to WBB Power Station; • no direct surface water discharge would be required into the River Trent; 	ES Volume I Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (Application Document Ref. 5.2).

Table 8-3: Design			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no direct water abstraction would be required from the River Trent; no works would be required through the existing flood defences, across any Public Rights of Way or into the River Trent; and appropriate areas have been selected for landscaping and biodiversity management and enhancement. 	
NPPF (2019) Paragraph 124	<i>The creation of high quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities. Being clear about design expectations, and how these will be tested, is essential for achieving this. So too is effective engagement between applicants, communities, local planning authorities and other interests throughout the process.</i>	The design of the Proposed Development has evolved and been refined through a continuous process of environmental assessment, consultation and development to the point of submission of the application, to ensure the proposals are appropriate.	ES Volume I Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (Application Document Ref. 5.2).
Core Strategy (2011) Policy DM4: Design and Character	<p><i>All major development proposals will need to demonstrate that they:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>make clear functional and physical links with the existing settlement and surrounding area and have not been designed as 'standalone' additions. Where physical links cannot be made (e.g. for reasons for third party land ownership) provision must be made such that they can be provided in future should the opportunity arise;</i> 	<p>A number of the design aspects and features of the Proposed Development cannot be confirmed until the tendering process for the design and construction of the generating station has been completed, as it is dependent on the contractor(s) selected and their specific configuration and selection of plant.</p> <p>The detailed design stage will take into account the site characteristics and surrounding context to</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (Application Document Ref. 5.2).

Table 8-3: Design			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>complement and enhance the character of the built, historic and natural environment;</i> ▪ <i>are of a scale appropriate to the existing settlement and surrounding area and in line with the levels of proposed growth for that settlement as set out in policies CS1-CS9; and</i> ▪ <i>provide a qualitative improvement to the existing range of houses, services, facilities, open space and economic development opportunities.</i> 	<p>ensure the Proposed Development is appropriate.</p> <p>The detailed design will be secured by a requirement imposed on the DCO, in accordance with the design parameters.</p>	
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019) Policy 22: Design	<i>The Council will support development of a good quality design which positively contributes to the appearance of the area. Development should enhance the built, natural and historic environment.</i>	The Applicant will continue to liaise with BDC in agreeing the detailed design matters prior to construction. This will be done through the requirements imposed on the DCO.	ES Volume I Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (Application Document Ref. 5.2).
Sturton Ward Neighbourhood Plan: Policy 3: Design Principles	<p><i>New development will be supported where it demonstrates:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Where applicable, layouts that maximise opportunities to integrate development with the existing settlements through creating new connections and improving existing ones to and from new development; and</i> b) <i>consideration of local character in terms of street types, building detailing, colours, shapes and materials, landscaping and relationships between public and private spaces and how these might be used; and</i> c) <i>designs that draw up and reflect local character including building design, mass, and the use of traditional and vernacular materials.</i> 	The Proposed Development would be situated within a Site that has a long history of power generation. Additionally, the Site has excellent infrastructure connections and is a brownfield site which is considered more suitable to redevelop for large scale power generation than a greenfield one.	ES Volume I Chapter 4: The Proposed Development and Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity (Application Document Ref. 5.2).

8.6 Grid Connection

8.6.1 **Table 8-4** details how the Applicant have considered/assessed the Proposed Development against the relevant policies on the electrical grid connection.

Table 8-4 Electrical Grid Connection			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 paragraph 4.9.1	<i>The connection of a proposed electricity generation plant to the electricity network is an important consideration for applicants wanting to construct or extend generation plant. In the market system, it is for the applicant to ensure that there will be necessary infrastructure and capacity within an existing or planned transmission or distribution network to accommodate the electricity generated. The applicant will liaise with National Grid who own and manage the transmission network in England and Wales or the relevant regional Distribution Network Operator (DNO) to secure a grid connection. It may be the case that the applicant has not received or accepted a formal offer of a grid connection from the relevant network operator at the time of the application, although it is likely to have applied for one and discussed it with them. This is a commercial risk the applicant may wish to take for a variety of reasons, although the IPC will want to be satisfied that there is no obvious reason why a grid connection would not be possible.</i>	<p>The Applicant has engaged with National Grid during the pre-application process.</p> <p>The Applicant has held discussions with National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) on the connection requirements. NGET completed a feasibility study covering WBC connected at the existing 400kV busbars of the West Burton B power station (WBBPS) and exporting power into the grid system through the two EDF owned circuits connecting with West Burton 400kV substation in April 2017 and concluded that no additional works at the connection site would be needed to accommodate the proposed connection based on the contracted generation and demand positions.</p> <p>The study by NGET identified the need for Wider Transmission Reinforcement Works. NGET would take forward these works as part of their ongoing Network Option Assessment activities.</p>	<p>Consultation Report (Application Document Ref. 4.1)</p> <p>Grid Connection Statement (Application Document Ref. 6.1)</p>
NPPF (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Core Strategy (2011)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

8.7 Socio-Economics

8.7.1 NPS EN-1 (Section 5.12) requires the applicant to undertake an assessment of the Proposed Development on socio-economic impacts as part of the ES. **Table 8-5** sets out how the Applicant has considered this impact in their application.

Table 8-5 Socio-Economics			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 4.1.3	<p><i>In considering any proposed development, and in particular when weighing its adverse impacts against its benefits, the IPC should take into account:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>its potential benefits including its contribution to meeting the need for energy infrastructure, job creation and any long-term or wider benefits; and</i> <i>its potential adverse impacts, including any long-term and cumulative adverse impacts, as well as any measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any adverse impacts.</i> 	<p>It is assessed that the Proposed Development would have an overall positive impact on the economy in the study area, through the provision of employment and through associated multiplier effects. However, in light of the scale of these impacts and the prevailing economic conditions within the study area, these positive effects are not deemed to be significant.</p>	ES Volume 1 Chapter 13: Socio-Economics) (Application Document Ref. 5.2).
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.12.3	<p><i>This assessment should consider all relevant socio-economic impacts, which may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>the creation of jobs and training opportunities;</i> <i>the provision of additional local services and improvements to local infrastructure, including the provision of educational and visitor facilities;</i> <i>effects on tourism;</i> <i>the impact of a changing influx of workers during the different construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the energy infrastructure. This could change the local population dynamics and could alter the demand for services and facilities in the settlements nearest</i> 	<p>The Proposed Development would represent an opportunity to create a range of jobs during the construction phase, both directly and indirectly, and across a wide range of sectors and skills.</p> <p>An average of approximately 95 temporary construction jobs during the construction phase would be created, with a peak of circa 200. Although these jobs would be temporary, they represent a positive economic impact that can be estimated as a function of the scale and type of construction. The direct expenditure involved in the construction phase would lead to increased output generated in the Worksop and Retford TTWA</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 13: Socio-Economics (Application Document Ref. 5.2).

Table 8-5 Socio-Economics			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<p><i>to the construction work (including community facilities and physical infrastructure such as energy, water, transport and waste). There could also be effects on social cohesion depending on how populations and service provision change as a result of the development; and</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>cumulative effects – if development consent were to be granted to for a number of projects within a region and these were developed in a similar timeframe, there could be some short-term negative effects, for example a potential shortage of construction workers to meet the needs of other industries and major projects within the region.</i> 	economy.	
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.12.4	<p><i>Applicant should describe the existing socio-economic conditions in the areas surrounding the proposed development and should also refer to how the development's socio-economic impacts correlate with local planning policies.</i></p>	<p>The Applicant has described the baseline conditions, in terms of the population age structure, qualification levels, employment levels, occupation and economic activity.</p> <p>The local planning policies (Bassetlaw District Council's Core Strategy – economic strategic objectives) have been referred to in these assessments.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 13: Socio-Economics (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPPF (2019) Paragraph 80	<p><i>Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. The approach taken should allow each area to build on its strengths, counter any weaknesses and address the challenges of the future. This is particularly important where Britain can be a global leader in driving innovation, and in areas with high levels of productivity,</i></p>	<p>The Applicant owns and operates the two existing power stations on the site.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would provide vital new energy infrastructure required to ensure security of power supply to the UK, operating flexibility, typically during periods of low electricity supply or high demand on the transmission network and to provide technical services to support the grid.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 13: Socio-Economics (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-5 Socio-Economics			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<i>which should be able to capitalise on their performance and potential.</i>		
D2N2 LEP Strategic Economic Plan (2013)	<i>To achieve our ambitions, D2N2 needs an economic infrastructure which can enable and accommodate significant employment and population growth.</i>	<p>The D2N2 LEP is committed to increasing the number of jobs within the economy and ensuring that businesses can access the skilled workers they need, both now and in the future.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would create a range of jobs during the construction phase, both directly and indirectly, and across a wide range of sectors and skills.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the Proposed Development will create an average of approximately 95 temporary jobs during the construction phase, with a peak of circa 200 jobs. Although temporary, these jobs represent a positive economic impact.</p> <p>During the operational phase, employment would be generated in operative, management and maintenance roles. It is anticipated that the Proposed Development will create up to 15 operational roles relating to the proposed power station.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 13: Socio-Economics (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
BDC Core Strategy (2011) SO2	<i>To provide a range and choice of employment sites in Worksop, Retford, Harworth Bircotes (including the A1 corridor), Carlton-in-Lindrick/Langold and Tuxford.</i>	<p>The Proposed Development is providing a new employment site within the existing West Burton Power Station site.</p> <p>The direct expenditure involved in the construction phase would lead to increased output generated in the Worksop and Retford travel to work area (TTWA) economy.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 13: Socio-Economics (Application Document Ref. 5.2).

Table 8-5 Socio-Economics			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
BDC Core Strategy (2011) Policy DM7: Securing Economic Development	<p><i>Particular support will be given to economic development proposals that are able to:</i></p> <p><i>i. harness the educational and research potential of North Nottinghamshire College; and/or</i></p> <p><i>ii. guarantee employment programmes for local residents that provide opportunities for training and development and will contribute to raised workforce skills levels within the District; and/or</i></p> <p><i>iii. deliver, or contribute to, opportunities for the growth of indigenous businesses; and/or</i></p> <p><i>iv. bring significant, good quality inward investment opportunities to the District; and/or</i></p> <p><i>v. Support and utilise growth opportunities in connection with Robin Hood Airport. New employment allocations will be expected to deliver, or provide opportunities for the development of, starter units and grow on space for small and medium-sized enterprises.</i></p>	<p>The majority of the employment generated could be taken by the people living within the Worksop and Retford travel to work area (TTWA). However, it is recognised that in practice, the appointed contractor(s) may require specialist support or support from their wider supply chain that may necessitate additional personnel to be employed from outside the Worksop and Retford TTWA.</p> <p>Some roles created are expected to be undertaken by current workers at the West Burton and Cottam Power Station sites, contributing to the sustainability of employment. The direct expenditure involved in the construction phase would lead to increased output generated in the District's economy.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 13: Socio-Economics (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

8.8 Air Quality and Emissions

8.8.1 **Table 8-6** details how the Applicant has considered and assessed the Proposed Development against the relevant policies on air quality and emissions.

Table 8-6: Air Quality and Emissions			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1	<i>The ES should describe:</i>	The ES has considered adverse effects on air	ES Volume I Chapter 6: Air

Table 8-6: Air Quality and Emissions			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
Paragraph 5.2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any significant air emissions, their mitigation and any residual effects distinguishing between the project stages and taking account of any significant emissions from any road traffic generated by the project; the predicted absolute emission levels of the proposed project, after mitigation methods have been applied; existing air quality levels and the relative change in air quality from existing levels; and any potential eutrophication impacts. <p><i>In all cases the IPC must take account of any relevant statutory air quality limits. Where a project is likely to lead to a breach of such limits the developers should work with the relevant authorities to secure appropriate mitigation measures to allow the proposal to proceed. In the event that a project will lead to non-compliance with a statutory limit the IPC should refuse consent.</i></p>	<p>quality as a result of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development has accounted for relevant statutory air quality limits (Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010).</p> <p>Emissions of dust and particulates from the construction phase of the Proposed Development would be controlled in accordance with industry best practice, through incorporation of appropriate control measures. The management of dust and particulates and application of adequate mitigation measures would be controlled through the CEMP. A framework CEMP is included as Application Document Ref. 7.3.</p> <p>During operation, the Proposed Development would be designed such that process emissions to air comply with the Emission Limit Values requirements specified in the Industrial Emissions Directive and EU Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference document. This would be regulated by the EA through the Environmental Permit required for the operation of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Stack heights have been optimised with consideration given to minimisation of ground-level air quality impacts balanced against the visual impacts of taller stacks.</p> <p>The predicted air quality effects of eventual decommissioning of the Proposed Development are considered to be comparable to, or less than</p>	Quality (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-6: Air Quality and Emissions			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
		<p>those assessed for construction activities.</p> <p>No additional mitigation has been identified as necessary for the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Furthermore, no additional mitigation is considered necessary and the residual effects of emissions to air from construction traffic would be as reported.</p> <p>The air quality assessment of impacts at opening confirms that the ELVs will be met for the operational plant as required under the IED and in accordance with use of best available technique (BAT) under the environmental permitting regime. No additional mitigation has been identified as necessary for the opening phase of the Proposed Development. For this reason, the residual effects would be not significant and is therefore compliance with the EN-1 requirements.</p>	
NPS Paragraphs 2.5.5, 2.5.6 and 2.5.8	<p>EN-2 <i>The applicant should carry out an assessment as required in EN-1, consulting the EA and other statutory authorities at the initial stages of developing their proposals, as set out in EN-1 Section 4.2. If the applicant requests a scoping opinion from the IPC before an application is submitted, any views received from the EA should be made known to the IPC so that they can take account of the EA's advice on potential emissions.</i></p> <p><i>In considering whether to grant consent, the IPC should take account of likely environmental impacts resulting from air emissions and that in the case of SO_x, NO_x or particulates in particular, it follows the advice in EN-1 on</i></p>	<p>The Applicant has carried out an assessment as required by EN-1 (see above).</p> <p>Engagement was undertaken with the Environment Agency (EA) at an early stage of the project, where the EA were provided an invitation to provide comments on the proposed approach to assess air quality.</p> <p>Natural England were consulted with regarding the assessment that the effects of nitrogen and acid deposition from the Proposed Development, which are identified as not significant.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 6: Air Quality (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-6: Air Quality and Emissions				
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter	
	<p><i>interaction with the EA's regulatory processes.</i></p> <p><i>In line with Section 5.2 of EN-1 the IPC, in consultation with EA, should be satisfied that any adverse impacts of mitigation measures for emissions proposed by the applicant have been described in the ES and taken into account in the assessments.</i></p>			
NPPF (2019) Paragraph 170	<p>Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans.</p>	<p>As detailed above, the Proposed Development is within the relevant statutory air quality limits (Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010).</p>	<p>ES Volume I Chapter 6: Air Quality (Application Document Ref. 5.2)</p>	
Core Strategy (2011)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A	
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A	

8.9 Landscape and Visual

8.9.1 Landscape and visual amenity policy requirements are set out in **Table 8-7** and the key justifications of the Proposed Development against the relevant policies are summarised.

Table 8-7: Landscape and Visual				
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter	
NPS EN-1	<i>The applicant should carry out a landscape and visual</i>	The ES has assessed the potential effects of the	ES Volume I Chapter 10:	

Table 8-7: Landscape and Visual			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
Paragraphs 5.9.5 and 5.9.8	<p><i>assessment and report it in the ES. (See Section 4.2) A number of guides have been produced to assist in addressing landscape issues. The landscape and visual assessment should include reference to any landscape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing landscape impacts relevant to the proposed project. The applicant's assessment should also take account of any relevant policies based on these assessments in local development documents in England and local development plans in Wales.</i></p> <p><i>Landscape effects depend on the existing character of the local landscape, its current quality, how highly it is valued and its capacity to accommodate change. All of these factors need to be considered in judging the impact of a project on landscape. Virtually all nationally significant energy infrastructure projects will have effects on the landscape. Projects need to be designed carefully, taking account of the potential impact on the landscape. Having regard to siting, operational and other relevant constraints the aim should be to minimise harm to the landscape, providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate.</i></p>	<p>Proposed Development on landscape character (as a resource in its own right) and visual amenity.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is assessed as likely to result in a low or very low impact on landscape character, due to the introduction of additional built form, which is similar in form and smaller in scale to that already within the West Burton Power Station site. This effect is assessed to be minor or negligible adverse and not significant.</p> <p>It has been assessed that the majority of visual receptors would experience a low or medium magnitude of impact during construction and operation of the Proposed Development, resulting in a minor adverse effect that is not significant. However, it is assessed that receptors at Viewpoint 4 would experience a medium magnitude of impact as a result of the introduction of built structures against the skyline, making them more prominent and extending the proportion of the view including large scale development. This would result in a moderate adverse effect on receptors at this location that is significant. The opportunity for mitigation of the visual effects of the Proposed Development is negligible due to the size and scale of constituent structures and as the effects on visual amenity largely relate to the height of the tallest structures.</p> <p>In terms of lighting effects, it is anticipated that</p>	Landscape and Visual Amenity (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-7: Landscape and Visual			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
		<p>lighting effects resulting from the Proposed Development will be comparable with current baseline levels. This is due to screening provided by intervening vegetation, the height of proposed luminaires and the proposed restrictions on the lighting design.</p> <p>The final finishes of the buildings and exact sizes of component parts would not be finalised until the final detailed design is complete. However, given the nature of the Proposed Development, it is anticipated that it would have a close visual relationship with existing structures on the West Burton Power Station site.</p>	
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.9.19	<i>It may be helpful for applicants to draw attention, in the supporting evidence to their applications, to any examples of existing permitted infrastructure they are aware of with a similar magnitude of impact on sensitive receptors. This may assist the IPC in judging the weight it should give to the assessed visual impacts of the proposed development.</i>	The existing structures at West Burton Power Station site include large buildings housing the WBA and WBB Power Station plant (turbines, boilers etc.), as well as stacks, cooling towers, ancillary structures and existing coal stockpile within a railway loop, which would be larger than the Proposed Development.	ES Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPS EN-2 Paragraph 2.6.5	<i>It is not possible to eliminate the visual impacts associated with a fossil fuel generating station. Mitigation is therefore to reduce the visual intrusion of the buildings in the landscape and minimise impact on visual amenity as far as reasonably practicable.</i>	<p>EN-2 recognises that the structures associated to a fossil fuel generating station are large and will have a degree of impact on the surrounding landscape and visual amenity. The Proposed Development forms parts of the existing West Burton Power Station site and in this context, it is assessed as likely to result in a low or very low impact on landscape character.</p> <p>It is considered that the Proposed Development complies with EN-2 guidance in that the landscape effects are minor to negligible adverse.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-7: Landscape and Visual			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPPF (2019) Paragraph 170	<i>Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan).</i>	The Application Site is not designated as a valued landscape.	ES Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
Core Strategy (2011) Policy DM9	<i>New development proposals in and adjoining the countryside will be expected to be designed so as to be sensitive to their landscape setting. They will be expected to enhance the distinctive qualities of the landscape character policy zone in which they would be situated, as identified in the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment. Proposals will be expected to respond to the local recommendations made in the Assessment by conserving, restoring, reinforcing or creating landscape forms and features accordingly.</i>	<p>The ES has assessed the Proposed Development in the context of the relevant Landscape Character Assessments.</p> <p>At a regional level, the study area lies within two regional character areas (RCA) (Trent Washlands and Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCAs). Within the Trent RCA, the existing Cottam and West Burton power stations are considered to be the most dominant and visually intrusive landscape features of the area.</p> <p>The study area is defined by the West Lindsey LCA as low-lying and gently undulating with power stations along the River Trent and associated major transmission lines dominating views to the west.</p> <p>The existing West Burton power stations (WBA and WBB) are visually prominent and a dominant landscape feature. The Proposed Development is within the wider West Burton power station site and therefore will be viewed within the context of the existing built development which is similar in form and larger in scale to that proposed.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

8.10 Noise and Vibration

8.10.1 **Table 8-8** sets out the policy requirements in relation to noise and summarises how the Proposed Development has met these requirements.

Table 8-8: Noise and Vibration			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.11.4	<p><i>Where noise impacts are likely to arise from the proposed development, the applicant should include the following in the noise assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a description of the noise generating aspects of the development proposal leading to noise impacts, including the identification of any distinctive tonal, impulsive or low frequency characteristics of the noise;</i> <i>identification of noise sensitive premises and noise sensitive areas that may be affected;</i> <i>the characteristics of the existing noise environment;</i> <i>a prediction of how the noise environment will change with the proposed development;</i> <i>in the shorter term such as during the construction period;</i> <i>in the longer term during the operating life of the infrastructure;</i> <i>at particular times of the day, evening and night as appropriate.</i> <i>an assessment of the effect of predicted changes in the noise environment on any noise sensitive premises and noise sensitive areas; and</i> <i>measures to be employed in mitigating noise</i> <p><i>The applicant should consult EA and Natural England (NE), or the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), as necessary and in particular with regard to assessment of noise on protected species or other wildlife. The results of any noise</i></p>	<p>The ES assessment addresses the potential effects of noise and vibration resulting from the Proposed Development on local Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs).</p> <p>Impacts during the construction, operation and decommissioning periods of the Proposed Development are assessed. In particular, the chapter considers potential impacts on identified NSRs in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> predicted noise and vibration levels during the site clearance and construction works associated with the Proposed Development; predicted changes in road traffic noise levels on the local road network during the construction phase; predicted noise and vibration resulting from operation of the Proposed Development; and predicted noise and vibration resulting from decommissioning of the West Burton C power station are considered comparable to those that would be experienced during the construction period. <p>The scope and methodology of the noise</p>	<p>ES Volume I Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration and Chapter 9: Ecology (Application Document Ref. 5.2)</p>

Table 8-8: Noise and Vibration			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<i>surveys and predictions may inform the ecological assessment. The seasonality of potentially affected species in nearby sites may also need to be taken into account.</i>	assessments undertaken have been discussed with the EA and Natural England.	
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.11.9	<p><i>The IPC should not grant development consent unless it is satisfied that the proposals will meet the following aims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise;</i> <i>• mitigate and minimise other adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise; and</i> <i>• where possible, contribute to improvements to health and quality of life through the effective management and control of noise.</i> 	<p>Noise effects are assessed as being negligible at residential Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSRs) (nearest and potentially most sensitive receptors to the Site) during construction works for daytime/evenings/weekend periods. Therefore, there should be no adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise at these receptors.</p> <p>Based on the worst case, mitigation would be required to achieve operational sound levels below the SOAEL (the 'significant observed adverse effect level') and LOAEL (the 'lowest observable adverse effect level') at all assessed NSRs.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPS EN-1 Paragraph	<i>Mitigation measures may include one or more of the following:</i>	The engineering appraisal indicates that the use of measures such as those listed below can	ES Volume I Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration (Application

Table 8-8: Noise and Vibration			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
5.11.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>engineering: reduction of noise at point of generation and containment of noise generated;</i> • <i>lay-out: adequate distance between source and noise-sensitive receptors; incorporating good design to minimise noise transmission through screening by natural barriers, or other buildings; and</i> • <i>administrative: restricting activities allowed on the site; specifying acceptable noise limits; and taking into account seasonality of wildlife in nearby designated sites.</i> 	<p>achieve a reduction in sound levels so that the daytime and night-time LOAEL criterion of rating level no greater than +5 dB above the defined representative background sound level at each NSR can be achieved.</p> <p>In terms of screening, the available mitigation measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the breakout noise from the GTs, generator and accessories through use of enhanced enclosures, or potentially containing them within a building; • reducing the air inlet noise emissions by addition of future in-line attenuation; • reduce the stack outlet noise emissions by addition of silencers or sound proofing panels; • reducing fin fan cooler noise emissions by screening, re-sizing, fitting low noise fans or attenuation; • screening or enclosing the transformers or other equipment; • use of screening or bunding to shield receptors from noise sources; or • orientation of plant within the Site to provide screening of low level noise sources by other buildings and structures, or orientating fans and the air inlet away from sensitive receptors. 	Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-8: Noise and Vibration			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
		Construction and operational noise management measures, including noise monitoring of the Proposed Development, are proposed to be secured by a Requirement of the draft DCO.	
NPS EN-2 Paragraph 2.7.3	<i>The IPC should consider the noise impacts according to Section 5.11 in EN-1. It should be satisfied that noise will be adequately mitigated through requirements attached to the consent. The IPC will need to take into consideration the extent to which operational noise will be separately controlled by the EA.</i>	The Proposed Development would be operated in accordance with an Environmental Permit issued and regulated by the Environment Agency. This will require operational noise from the generating station to be controlled through the use of BAT, which will be determined through the Environmental Permit application. Operational noise will also be controlled via a DCO Requirement.	ES Volume I Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPPF (2019) Paragraph 180	<i>Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should: mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life.</i>	Mitigation measures are proposed, as detailed below, to achieve operational sound levels below the SOAEL and LOAEL for all identified noise sensitive receptors. It is concluded that the Proposed Development complies with the NPPF (para 180) in that there will be no adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of noise.	ES Volume I Chapter 8: Noise and Vibration (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
Core Strategy (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A

8.11 Traffic and Transport

8.11.1 **Table 8-9** sets out the requirements of NPS EN-1 and EN-2 in relation to traffic and transport and how these have been addressed in the application

Table 8-9 Traffic and Transport			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.13.6	<i>A new energy NSIP may give rise to substantial impacts on the surrounding transport infrastructure and the IPC should therefore ensure that the applicant has sought to mitigate these impacts, including during the construction phase of the development. Where the proposed mitigation measures are insufficient to reduce the impact on the transport infrastructure to acceptable levels, the IPC should consider requirements to mitigate adverse impacts on transport networks arising from the development, as set out below. Applicants may also be willing to enter into planning obligations for funding infrastructure and otherwise mitigating adverse impacts.</i>	<p>Additional traffic due to construction activities would result in small, temporary increases of traffic flows, including HGVs, on the roads leading to the West Burton Power Station site.</p> <p>The generation of traffic during operation of the Proposed Development would be minimal when compared to the construction phase. Therefore, Proposed Development operational phase traffic effects are also considered to be negligible and thus not significant.</p> <p>The generation of traffic during the decommissioning phase is expected to involve traffic movements associated with the removal (and recycling, as appropriate) of material arising from demolition and potentially the import of materials for land restoration and re-instatement. However, the effects of decommissioning traffic would be no greater than that of the construction traffic and are, therefore, anticipated to be negligible and thus not significant.</p> <p>A Framework CTMP (Application Document Ref. 7.6) and Framework CTWP (Application Document Ref. 7.7) are submitted as part of the application and provide further information on access to the site.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 7: Traffic and Transport (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-9 Traffic and Transport			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.13.3	<i>If a project is likely to have significant transport implications, the applicant's ES (see Section 4.2) should include a transport assessment, using the NATA/WebTAG methodology stipulated in Department for Transport guidance¹⁴⁰, or any successor to such methodology. Applicants should consult the Highways Agency and Highways Authorities as appropriate on the assessment and mitigation.</i>	<p>A transport assessment is provided at Appendix 7A of the ES Volume II (Application Document Ref. 5.2).</p> <p>The scope and methodology of the transport work undertaken has been discussed with Nottinghamshire County Council as highway authority and Highways England.</p>	N/A
NPS EN-2 Paragraph 2.2.5	<i>New fossil fuel generating stations need to be accessible for the delivery and removal of construction materials, fuel, waste and equipment, and for employees.</i>	<p>Access to and from the West Burton Power Station site for construction workers would be via the existing site entrance, located off the C2 Gainsborough Road, with all HGVs arriving and departing to/from the north via the A620 and onwards to the A631.</p> <p>The volume of HGVs associated with construction of the Proposed Development on the network would be at its maximum of 112 two-way daily vehicle movements (56 in and 56 out) at the peak of construction in months 25 – 27.</p> <p>The additional traffic due to the Proposed Development construction activities would result in small, temporary increases of traffic flows, including HGVs, on the roads leading to the West Burton Power Station Site. In line with the significance criteria, the effects of construction traffic on all road sections and junctions are considered to be negligible and thus not significant.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 7: Traffic and Transport (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPPF (2019) Paragraphs 108 and 109	<i>In assessing sites that may be allocated for development in plans, or specific applications for development, it should be ensured that: any significant impacts from the</i>	Traffic movements would be controlled during the construction phase of the Proposed Development in order to minimise potential impacts on the	ES Volume I Chapter 7: Traffic and Transport (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-9 Traffic and Transport			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<p><i>development on the transport network (in terms of capacity and congestion), or on highway safety, can be cost effectively mitigated to an acceptable degree.</i></p> <p><i>Development should only be prevented or refused on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe.</i></p>	<p>surrounding road network. This includes the implementation of a Construction transport Management Plan (Application Document Ref. 7.6) and Construction Workers' Travel Plan (Application Document Ref. 7.7).</p> <p>Once the Proposed Development is operational, up to 15 permanent operational roles would be created. This would generate very low traffic flows and therefore no mitigation measures are proposed.</p> <p>It is not considered that the Proposed Development, during construction or operational phases, would result in any significant or severe transport-related effects.</p>	
Core Strategy DM13: Sustainable Transport	<p><i>Development proposals will be expected to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. Minimise the need to travel by private car;</i> <i>ii. Provide linkages, or develop new, footways, cycle paths and bridleways giving access, to key local facilities (especially town centres); and</i> <i>iii. Provide appropriate facilities to support access to high-quality public transport.</i> <p><i>Optimisation of the highway network and highway capacity improvements should only be considered once the above criteria have been addressed.</i></p> <p><i>Development proposals will be required to be consistent with, and contribute to the implementation of, the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan. Proposals will not be supported where they will prevent the implementation of schemes identified in the Nottinghamshire Local</i></p>	<p>During construction, the Proposed Development would result in small temporary increases in traffic flows, including HGVs. A number of traffic management measures would be implemented during the Proposed Development construction phase to minimise traffic impacts upon the local road network. This includes the implementation of a Construction Workers' Travel Plan (Application Document Ref. 7.7) to encourage construction workers to adopt modes of transport that reduce reliance on single occupancy private car use and consider the implementation of a construction worker minibuses and car sharing options.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 7: Traffic and Transport (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-9 Traffic and Transport			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<i>Transport Plan. Reference should be made to this Plan when considering new proposals.</i>		
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019) Policy 8: Rural Bassetlaw	<i>Proposals should exploit opportunities to improve access to sustainable modes of transport where possible.</i>	The Applicant will implement a range of good practice mitigation measures during the construction phase to minimise traffic impacts upon local highways. This includes the implementation of a CWTP, which aims to reduce reliance on single occupancy private car use by construction workers.	ES Volume I Chapter 7: Traffic and Transport (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

8.12 Water Quality and Resources

8.12.1 **Table 8-10** sets out the policy requirements in relation to water quality and resources, and summarises how the Applicant has met these requirements.

Table 8-10 Water Quality and Resources			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.15.2	<i>Where the project is likely to have effects on the water environment, the applicant should undertake an assessment of the existing status of, and impacts of the proposed project on, water quality, water resources and physical characteristics of the water environment as part of the ES or equivalent. (See Section 4.2).</i>	The ES has assessed the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the water environment. Water features that could potentially be affected include the River Trent, Wheatley Beck and Catchwater Drain, Railway Dyke Drain/Drain north of the Site, minor watercourses and drainage ditches, other identified water features and groundwater. The assessment has identified the 'worst-case scenario', such as significant pollution events, which have a low probability of occurrence due	ES Volume I Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-10 Water Quality and Resources			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
		to the procedures and measures that would be put in place, including those required by the Environment Agency in order to grant an Environmental Permit for the operation of the Proposed Development.	
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.15.9	<i>Activities that discharge to the water environment are subject to pollution control. The considerations set out in Section 4.10 on the interface between planning and pollution control therefore apply. These considerations will also apply in an analogous way to the abstraction licensing regime regulating activities that take water from the water environment, and to the control regimes relating to works to, and structures in, on, or under a controlled water.</i>	<p>The Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidance Notes (PPG) and Guidance on Pollution Prevention (GPP) available have been used to inform the design and impact avoidance measures in this chapter where they provide relevant guidance. Plans to deal with accidental pollution would be included within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and signed off prior to commencement of construction.</p> <p>The Applicant holds an abstraction licence for water from the River Trent adjacent to the Site.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPPF (2019) Paragraph 170	<i>Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans.</i>	<p>The proposed impact avoidance measures proposed would reduce the risk of many impacts occurring during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. These include implementation of Environment Agency GPP and PPG, construction staff awareness and training, implementation of pollution plans and the appropriate discharge/disposal of site runoff.</p> <p>It is considered that the proposed measures would assist in the context of the local environmental conditions, including water quality.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
Core Strategy	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

Table 8-10 Water Quality and Resources			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
(2011)			
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

8.13 Ecology

8.13.1 Ecology policy requirements are set out in **Table 8-11** and the key justifications of the Proposed Development against the relevant policies are summarised.

Table 8-11 Ecology			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.3.3	<i>Where the development is subject to EIA the applicant should ensure that the ES clearly sets out any effects on internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of ecological or geological conservation importance, on protected species and on habitats and other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity. The applicant should provide environmental information proportionate to the infrastructure where EIA is not required to help the IPC consider thoroughly the potential effects of a proposed project.</i>	<p>Statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites and protected and notable species within 2km of the Site have been considered in the ES.</p> <p>No protected, rare or notable plant species were identified within the Site during Phase 1 Habitat Surveys. Protected and notable faunal species were identified as present, or potentially present, in association with the Site and were the subject of further survey work and assessment.</p> <p>A significant adverse effect on great crested newts is predicted during the construction phase due to temporary and permanent loss of terrestrial habitat as a result of the Proposed Development. Measures would be undertaken</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 9: Ecology (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-11 Ecology			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
		<p>prior to and during construction, including the erection of exclusion fencing and recovering newts under license from these areas, to be placed in suitable terrestrial habitat within the West Burton Power Station site.</p> <p>No significant adverse or beneficial effects are predicted on any other ecological features during the construction, operation or decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Given that there is no potential for effects on statutory designations sites, the Proposed Development does not require a Habitats Regulations Assessment.</p>	
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.3.7	<p><i>As a general principle, and subject to the specific policies below, development should aim to avoid significant harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests, including through mitigation and consideration of reasonable alternatives (as set out in Section 4.4 above); where significant harm cannot be avoided, then appropriate compensation measures should be sought.</i></p>	<p>Proposals for ecological mitigation and enhancement of habitats at the Site have been designed to compensate for the loss of habitat to the Proposed Development, in order to ensure no net loss of biodiversity (as calculated using the Defra offsetting metric). The proposals have also been designed to restore and enhance habitat for great crested newts to compensate for the temporary and permanent loss of habitat to the Proposed Development, including the habitat within the footprint of existing Power Plant Site that was created as part of the WBB Landscape and Creative Conservation Plan for the benefit of great crested newts and other species.</p> <p>Full details are provided in the Landscaping and</p>	<p>ES Volume I Chapter 9: Ecology (Application Document Ref. 5.2)</p>

Table 8-11 Ecology			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
		Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan (Application Document Ref. 7.5).	
NPPF (2019) Paragraph 175	<i>When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles: a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.</i>	The Proposed Development provides ecological mitigation and enhancement to compensate for the loss of habitat resulting from the development.	ES Volume I Chapter 9: Ecology (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
Core Strategy (2011) Policy DM9: Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<i>Development proposals will be expected to take opportunities to restore or enhance habitats and species' populations and to demonstrate that they will not adversely affect or result in the loss of features of recognised importance.</i>	See response above.	ES Volume I Chapter 9: Ecology (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019)	<i>Development likely to result in the loss, deterioration or harm to habitats or species of importance to biodiversity or geological conservation interests, either directly or indirectly, will not be permitted unless:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. the need for, and benefits of, the development in the proposed location outweighs the adverse effect on the relevant biodiversity interest;</i> <i>b. it can be demonstrated that it could not reasonably be located on an alternative site that would result in less or no harm to the biodiversity interests; and</i> <i>c. measures can be provided (secured through planning conditions or legal agreements), that would avoid, mitigate against or, as a last resort, compensate for the adverse effects likely to result from development.</i> 	See response above.	ES Volume I Chapter 9: Ecology (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

8.14 Odour, Dust and Artificial Light

8.14.1 **Table 8-12** details how the Applicant has considered and assessed the Proposed Development against the relevant policies in relation to odour, dust and artificial light.

Table 8-12 Odour, Dust and Artificial Light			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.6.7	<i>The IPC should satisfy itself that: an assessment of the potential for artificial light, dust, odour, smoke, steam and insect infestation to have a detrimental impact on amenity has been carried out; and that all reasonable steps have been taken, and will be taken, to minimise any such detrimental impacts.</i>	The operation of the proposed gas-fired power station is not considered to have the potential to cause insect infestation, odour, dust, steam or smoke impacts based on the choice of fuel and nature of plant operation. Management of artificial light will be controlled at the detailed design stage in accordance with Lighting Strategy (Application Doc Ref. 7.4) that accompanies the application for development consent.	ES Volume I Chapter 4: The Proposed Development; Chapter 6: Air Quality; and Chapter 7: Traffic and Transport (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPPF (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Core Strategy (2011)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

8.15 Flood Risk

8.15.1 NPS EN-1 (Section 5.12) requires the applicant to undertake an assessment of the Proposed Development on flood risk impacts as part of the ES. **Table 8-13** sets out how the Applicant has considered this impact in their application.

Table 8-13 Flood Risk			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1	<i>Applications for energy projects of 1 hectare or greater in</i>	The majority of the Site lies in Flood Zone 1, the	ES Volume I Chapter 12: Flood

Table 8-13 Flood Risk			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
Paragraph 5.7.4	<i>Flood Zone 1 in England or Zone A in Wales and all proposals for energy projects located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 in England or Zones B and C in Wales should be accompanied by a flood risk assessment (FRA). An FRA will also be required where an energy project less than 1 hectare may be subject to sources of flooding other than rivers and the sea (for example surface water), or where the EA, Internal Drainage Board or other body have indicated that there may be drainage problems. This should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the project and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed, taking climate change into account.</i>	<p>zone of lowest flood risk from fluvial and tidal sources. A small area within the proposed construction laydown area is located in Flood Zone 2. The drainage connection corridors extend into Flood Zone 3.</p> <p>A flood risk assessment (FRA) is provided as an appendix to the Environmental Statement (Appendix 12A) in accordance with EN-1 requirements.</p>	Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.7.9	<p><i>In determining an application for development consent, the decision maker should be satisfied that where relevant:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the application is supported by an appropriate FRA;</i> • <i>the Sequential Test has been applied as part of site selection;</i> • <i>a sequential approach has been applied at the site level to minimise risk by directing the most vulnerable uses to areas of lowest flood risk;</i> • <i>the proposal is in line with any relevant national and local flood risk management strategy;</i> • <i>priority has been given to the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDs) (as required in the National Standards); and</i> • <i>in flood risk areas the project is appropriately flood resilient and resistant, including safe access and escape routes where required, and that any residual risk can be safely managed over the lifetime of the development.</i> 	<p>A flood risk assessment (FRA) is provided as an appendix to the Environmental Statement (Appendix 12A).</p> <p>Sequential allocation of development within the Site means that the Proposed Development would be located in Flood Zone 1 during operation and therefore would not impact upon fluvial and/or tidal floodplain storage. Should storage of materials be necessary within the part of the proposed construction laydown area that is partially located in Flood Zone 2, mitigation measures in line with the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) would be followed.</p> <p>Construction works within the drainage connection corridors, specifically in areas located within Flood Zone 3, will not be undertaken when an EA Flood Warning is in place for the River</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-13 Flood Risk			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
		<p>Trent adjacent to the Site. Topsoil and other construction materials would be stored, as far as reasonably practicable, outside of the 1 in 100-year floodplain extent. If areas located within Flood Zone 2 are to be utilised for the storage of construction materials, then a permit will be obtained from the EA. Provision will also be made for the safe access and egress from all working areas of the Site in case of flooding.</p> <p>SuDs systems/units, proposed as part of the mitigation measures, shall contribute to improving the water quality and sediment control. Attenuation would be achieved by limiting discharge through an appropriate flow attenuation device. Other SuDS techniques may be considered at the detailed design stage.</p> <p>Following implementation of mitigation measures, the development of the Site would not increase the risk of flooding from fluvial, groundwater or overland flow sources.</p>	
NPPF (2019) Paragraph 157	<i>All plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change – so as to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property. They should do this, and manage any residual risk, by: applying the sequential test and then, if necessary, the exception test as set out below.</i>	The sequential allocation of development within the Site means that the Proposed Development would be located in Flood Zone 1 during operation.	ES Volume I Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-13 Flood Risk			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
BDC Core Strategy DM12: Flood Risk, Sewerage and Drainage	<p><i>Part A – Flood Risk</i></p> <p><i>Proposals for development of new units in Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b that are not defined by national planning guidance as being suitable for these zones will not be supported while development sites remain available in sequentially superior locations across the District. Reference should be made to the Council’s Strategic Flood Risk Assessment when making assessments about likely suitability. Site specific Flood Risk Assessments will be required for all development in flood risk areas, even where flood defences exist, as defined on the Proposals Map.</i></p> <p><i>Part B – Sewerage and Drainage:</i></p> <p><i>Proposals for new development in... vi. North Wheatley, ix. South Wheatley and x. Sturton-le-Steeple will only be supported where it is demonstrated to the Council’s satisfaction that the proposed development will not exacerbate existing land drainage and sewerage problems in these areas.</i></p> <p><i>All new development will be required to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and provide details of adoption, ongoing maintenance and management. Proposals will be required to provide reasoned justification for not using SuDS techniques, where ground conditions and other key factors show them to be technically feasible.</i></p>	<p>The majority of the Site lies in Flood Zone 1, the zone of lowest flood risk from fluvial and tidal sources. A small area within the proposed construction laydown area is located in Flood Zone 2.</p> <p>The application is supported by a Flood Risk Assessment in accordance with Policy DM12.</p> <p>Additional mitigation measures have been suggested for implementation during the construction and operation phase of the Proposed Development to minimise risk as far as practicable. These include provision of safe access and egress routes, development of a site specific emergency evacuation plan and use of flood resilient and resistant construction.</p> <p>SuDS systems/units shall contribute to improving the water quality and sediment control. Attenuation would be achieved by limiting discharge through an appropriate flow attenuation device. Other SuDS techniques may be considered at the detailed design stage.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources and ES Volume II Appendix 12A Flood Risk Assessment (Application Document Ref. 5.2).
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019) Policy 15: Flood Risk	<p><i>Development proposals are required to consider and, where necessary, address the effect of the proposed development on flood risk, both on-site and off-site, commensurate with the scale and impact of the development. Where necessary, a Flood Risk</i></p>	See response above.	ES Volume I Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-13 Flood Risk			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<i>Assessment (FRA) will be required. Proposals will be supported where the FRA demonstrates that development, including access, will be safe, without increasing flood risk both on site and elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.</i>		
The Sturton Ward Neighbourhood Plan Policy 12: Reducing the Risk of Flooding	<p><i>Development proposals will be required to demonstrate that: the development proposed will not have a detrimental impact on the foul and surface water drainage infrastructure; and the development proposed does not increase the rate of surface water run-off and increase flood risk in the area”.</i></p> <p><i>The drainage infrastructure for all development proposals other than residential extensions and other minor development within the Plan area will be required to be designed and constructed such that the development concerned does not increase the level of flood risk in the area, and where appropriate can contribute to the reduction of flood risk.</i></p> <p><i>New development proposals will be required to incorporate sustainable drainage techniques into their layout and design. In circumstances where this approach is impractical the developer will be required to propose a reasonable alternative in accordance with the most up to date local policy.</i></p>	<p>The assessment has identified the 'worst-case scenario', such as significant pollution events, which have a low probability of occurrence due to the procedures and measures that would be put in place.</p> <p>Development of the Site would not increase the risk of flooding from fluvial, groundwater or overland flow sources.</p> <p>The Proposed Development therefore complies with Policy 12 of the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 12: Flood Risk, Hydrology and Water Resources (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

8.16 Cultural Heritage

8.16.1 **Table 8-14** details how the Applicant has considered and assessed the Proposed Development against the relevant policies on cultural heritage.

Table 8-14 Cultural Heritage			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraphs 5.8.11 and 5.8.13	<p><i>In considering applications, the IPC should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development, including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset.</i></p> <p><i>The IPC should take into account the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of their settings and the positive contribution they can make to sustainable communities and economic vitality. The IPC should take into account the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. The consideration of design should include scale, height, massing, alignment, materials and use.</i></p>	The desk-based assessment carried out to determine the cultural heritage baseline conditions identified two Scheduled Monuments, 25 Listed Buildings, one Conservation Area, one locally Listed Building and 24 non-designated assets within the defined study areas.	ES Volume I Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.8.14	<p><i>There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; registered battlefields; grade I and II* listed buildings; grade I and II* registered parks and gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.</i></p>	<p>The Proposed Development is considered to have the potential to impact upon two designated built heritage assets, namely Bole Manor House and the Church of St Martin; both located in the village of Bole, approximately 1km north-west from the construction laydown area.</p> <p>Given the existing impacts upon the setting of Bole from West Burton A and B, the magnitude of impact of the Proposed Development is considered to represent no change to the setting of or anticipated to introduce new impacts to the views from heritage assets.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPPF (2019)	<i>The effect of an application on the significance of a non-</i>	The existing WBA power station is a non-	ES Volume I Chapter 14: Cultural

Table 8-14 Cultural Heritage			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
Paragraph 197	<i>designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.</i>	designated heritage asset. As an asset of local importance, the heritage value is low. It is considered that, given the existing impacts on the asset due to the WBB Power Station, the screening effect that WBB Power Station would have for the Proposed Development and the limited impact of the Proposed Development on views towards the visually dominant WBA Power Station, the Proposed Development would result in a minimal magnitude of impact and therefore the effect would be negligible.	Heritage (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
BDC Core Strategy DM8: The Historic Environment	<i>Part B. Development Affecting Heritage Assets</i> <i>The setting of an asset is an important aspect of its special architectural or historic interest and proposals that fail to preserve or enhance the setting of a heritage asset will not be supported. Where appropriate, regard shall be given to any approved characterisation study or appraisal of the heritage asset.</i> <i>Development proposals within the setting of heritage assets will be expected to consider: scale, design, materials, siting; and views away from and towards the heritage asset.</i>	While there are several heritage assets within 2km of the Site, due to the size, scale and nature of the Proposed Development, within the context of the present West Burton Power Station site, it is considered to represent no change to the setting of or anticipated to introduce new impacts to the views from heritage assets.	ES Volume I Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019) Policy 21: Conservation and enhancement of the Historic Environment	<i>Proposals that affect a heritage asset or its setting (whether designated or non-designated) should be informed by a proportionate heritage statement that: a. Identifies all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal and; b. Explains the significance of heritage assets affected or element of heritage asset affected and; c. Explains the degree of effect of the proposal on the elements that contribute to the significance of the heritage</i>	The desk-based heritage assessment is contained in the ES Volume I (Application Document Ref. 5.2).	ES Volume I Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-14 Cultural Heritage			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<i>asset demonstrating how harm to the significance has been avoided, minimised to mitigated and, d. Provides an explanation and justification for the proposal in order for any harm to be weighed against public benefits.</i>		
Sturton Ward Neighbourhood Plan Policy 4: Protecting the Historic Environment	<p><i>Planning applications will be supported where they preserve or enhance conservation areas, listed buildings and other heritage assets ... where they comply with the following criteria:</i></p> <p><i>a) The development or alteration proposed does not have a detrimental effect on the heritage asset concerned; and</i></p> <p><i>b) The heritage asset is sensitively and fully incorporated into the development proposal concerned.</i></p>	The mitigation of landscape effects is intrinsic within the development proposals which seek to substantially retain and manage existing well established vegetation within the Site. This will offer the most suitable mitigation of effects upon the built heritage assets considered to be affected by the scheme. These measures will be secured in the Landscaping and Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan (Application Document Ref. 7.5).	ES Volume I Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

8.17 Aviation

8.17.1 **Table 8-15** details how the Applicant has considered and assessed the Proposed Development against the relevant policies on aviation.

Table 8-15 Aviation			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.4.10, 5.4.10 and 5.4.14	<i>Where the proposed development may have an effect on civil or military aviation and/or other defence assets an assessment of potential effects should be set out in the ES (see Section 4.2).</i>	The nearest airfield (Sturgate Airfield) is located approximately 7km to the east of the Application Site. Additionally, none of the proposed buildings or structures would be 91.4m or more above ground level. The potential for impacts on aviation have	ES Volume I Chapter 2: Assessment Methodology (Application Document Ref. 5.2)

Table 8-15 Aviation			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
	<p><i>The applicant should consult the MoD, CAA, NATS and any aerodrome – licensed or otherwise – likely to be affected by the proposed development in preparing an assessment of the proposal on aviation or other defence interests.</i></p> <p><i>The IPC should be satisfied that the effects on civil and military aerodromes, aviation technical sites and other defence assets have been addressed by the applicant and that any necessary assessment of the proposal on aviation or defence interests has been carried out.</i></p>	<p>therefore been scoped out of this assessment. The height of the tallest structure proposed (up to 45m above ground level) precludes risk of obstruction/obstacle, given the distance from airfields.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, the Applicant consulted with the organisations listed in the Scoping Opinion as part of its consultation. Such organisations include: the CAA (the aviation regulator); NATS (responsible for managing civilian air traffic being routed through the en-route Controlled Airspace (CAS) above the UK); MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) (responsible for safeguarding the interests of the MoD); and Sturgate and Retford Gamston Aerodromes. No responses were received stating concerns with the Proposed Development.</p>	
NPPF (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Core Strategy (2011)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

8.18 Waste Management

8.18.1 **Table 8-16** sets out the policy requirements in relation to waste management, and summarises how the Applicant has met these requirements.

Table 8-16 Waste Management

Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
EN-1 NPS Paragraph 5.14.7	<p><i>The IPC should consider the extent to which the applicant has proposed an effective system for managing hazardous and non-hazardous waste arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed development. It should be satisfied that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>any such waste will be properly managed, both on-site and off-site;</i> <i>the waste from the proposed facility can be dealt with appropriately by the waste infrastructure which is, or is likely to be, available. Such waste arisings should not have an adverse effect on the capacity of existing waste management facilities to deal with other waste arisings in the area; and</i> <i>adequate steps have been taken to minimise the volume of waste arisings, and of the volume of waste arisings sent to disposal, except where that is the best overall environmental outcome.</i> 	<p>Waste arisings from the existing WBA and WBB Power Stations are managed in accordance with the Environmental Management System Procedure for the Management of Controlled Waste (Hazardous & Non-Hazardous).</p> <p>Due to the size of the Proposed Development, waste arisings are anticipated to be very minor in nature from the operational power plant and would be managed by adopting the procedures already in place for the WBA and WBB Power Stations.</p> <p>Construction wastes are not expected to be significant and will be managed through a Site Waste Management Plan. Any spoil arising from site clearance and preparation works is envisaged to be retained on site for beneficial use. Therefore, significant effects from waste are not anticipated. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development complies with EN-1 requirements.</p>	ES Volume I Chapter 2: Assessment Methodology; Chapter 4: The Proposed Development; and Chapter 15: Sustainability, Waste and Climate Change (Application Document Ref. 5.2).
NPPF (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Core Strategy (2011) Policy DM4: Design and Character	<i>New development should ensure that it does not have a detrimental effect on the residential amenity of nearby residents; provides a decent standard of private amenity space; allows adequate space for waste and recycling storage and collection; and is not to the detriment of highway safety.</i>	Waste requirements arising from the Proposed Development are anticipated to be very minor in nature from the operational power plant and would be managed by adopting the procedures already in place for the WBA and WBB Power Stations. Adequate provisions are allowed for in the Proposed Development and considered to be appropriate in line with Policy DM4.	ES Volume I Chapter 4: The Proposed Development (Application Document Ref. 5.2).
Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

8.19 Health, Safety and Security

8.19.1 **Table 8-17** sets out the policy requirements in relation to health, safety and security, and summarises how the Applicant has met these requirements.

Table 8-17 Health, Safety and Security			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 4.11.1	<i>HSE is responsible for enforcing a range of occupational health and safety legislation some of which is relevant to the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure. Applicants should consult with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) on matters relating to safety.</i>	The Applicant has consulted with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) during statutory consultation. Their response confirmed that there are no major accident hazard installations with Hazardous Substances (HSC) that would impact on the Proposed Development.	ES Volume II Appendix 13A: Human Health (Application Document Ref. 5.2)
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 4.15.2	<i>Government policy is to ensure that, where possible, proportionate protective security measures are designed into new infrastructure projects at an early stage in the project development. Where applications for development consent for infrastructure covered by this NPS relate to potentially 'critical' infrastructure, there may be national security considerations.</i>	The Proposed Development would share West Burton A/B's security management system.	N/A
NPPF (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Core Strategy (2011)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Bassetlaw Draft Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

8.20 Other Consents/Licences.

8.20.1 **Table 8-18** sets out the policy requirements in relation to other consents and licences, and summarises how the Applicant has met these requirements.

Table 8-18 Other Consents and Licences			
Policy/Paragraph Ref.	Extract	Assessment	Relevant ES Chapter
NPS EN-1 Paragraph 4.10.6	<i>Applicants are advised to make early contact with relevant regulators, including EA and the MMO, to discuss their requirements for environmental permits and other consents. This will help ensure that applications take account of all relevant environmental considerations and that the relevant regulators are able to provide timely advice and assurance to the IPC. Wherever possible, applicants are encouraged to submit applications for Environmental Permits and other necessary consents at the same time as applying to the IPC for development consent.</i>	All relevant stakeholders were consulted with during the statutory consultation. The Schedule of Other Consents and Licences document (Application Document Ref. 4.2) lists those consents and licences that are required for the Proposed Development that are being/will be advanced separately of the DCO Application.	N/A
NPPF (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Core Strategy (2011)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A
Bassetlaw Draft Plan (2019)	No policies of relevance.	N/A	N/A

8.21 Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

- 8.21.1 NPS EN-2 requires applicants to either include CHP as part of the scheme or to present evidence that the opportunities for Combined Heat and Power (CHP) have been fully explored (paragraph 2.3.2). A CHP assessment is submitted as part of the Application (**Application Document Ref. 7.2**), which concludes that there is no justification for or need to undertake further investigation of CHP for the proposed thermal generating station at this stage of the Project. This is because of the absence of viable heat loads in the locality, the intermittent operation of the Proposed Development (for circa 1,500 hours per year as a rolling average) and the absence of a steam cycle associated with the OCGT from which waste steam or heat could be obtained.

8.22 Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Carbon Capture Readiness

- 8.22.1 EN-2 (and NPS EN-1 Section 4.7) sets out the criteria for Carbon Capture and Storage (CSS)/Carbon Capture Readiness (CCR). New combustion generating stations with a generating capacity at or over 300MW are required to show that the proposed generating station will be '*Carbon Capture Ready*' before consent may be given. Notably, CCS and CCR are not applicable for the Proposed Development, as the generating capacity is under 300MW capacity.

8.23 Summary

- 8.23.1 **Tables 8-1 to 8-18** sets out the compliance of the Proposed Development against the relevant NPSs, and national and local planning policies. This demonstrates that the Proposed Development satisfies the assessment principles and policies of these documents.
- 8.23.2 It is, however, important to recognise that although national and local planning policy may be '*important and relevant*', the NPSs are the primary consideration for the determination of NSIPs and take precedence where there is any conflict with such policies.

9. The Likely Benefits and Adverse Effects of the Proposed Development

- 9.1.1 This section identifies the key benefits of the Proposed Development, as well as its likely significant operational (permanent) adverse effects, having regard to the policy assessment within **Section 8** and the EIA that has been undertaken.

9.2 Likely benefits of the Proposed Development

- 9.2.1 The Proposed Development would have a number of clear benefits, which can be summarised as follows:

- EN-1 confirms the urgent need for new electricity generating capacity. The decision maker is directed to assess the Application on the basis of the scale and urgency of this need, which has been proven by Government, and give substantial weight to the contribution of the Proposed Development towards satisfying this need.

The proposed energy generating facility, with a gross output capacity of up to 299MW, would respond to this urgent need.

- The Proposed Development comprises a gas-fired peaking generation station that would provide a flexible form of electricity generating capacity, as ‘*back-up*’ for intermittent renewable energy sources and as part of the UK’s transition to a low carbon energy market.

Therefore, the proposed gas-fired power station would provide diversity in energy, as required by policy, and assist price stability in the electrical market;

- The Proposed Development would assist in meeting the need to replace the coal-fired and nuclear power stations that are due to close.
- Gas is recognised to be the cleanest and most reliable fossil fuel. The Proposed Development would result in lower carbon dioxide emissions than existing coal-fired power stations.
- The Site comprises land within the existing West Burton Power Station site. Electricity generation in this location is, therefore, well-established and considered to be appropriate.
- The Site benefits from existing electrical grid, gas, water and transport links, thereby minimising the potential impact of the Proposed Development on the environment. Notably, the Proposed Development would utilise the existing access to and from the West Burton Power Station site.

- The Proposed Development includes 16.5ha of land for landscaping and biodiversity management and enhancement.
- The Proposed Development would create jobs and training opportunities through the construction and operational phases. On average, it is anticipated approximately 95 temporary construction jobs and up to 15 operational roles.

9.3 Likely significant adverse effects of the Proposed Development

- 9.3.1 Chapter 16: Cumulative and Combined Effects of the ES Volume I (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**) summarises the significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development.
- 9.3.2 Taking account of proposed mitigation, the cumulative and combined effects identified in Chapter 16 and the various ES Chapters (**Application Document Ref. 5.2**) are either negligible or minor adverse in relation to the operational phase of the Proposed Development, with the exception of landscape and visual impacts from one location.
- 9.3.3 The Proposed Development would result in low or medium magnitude of landscape and visual impacts during the construction and operation, resulting in a minor adverse effect that is not significant from all but one viewpoint. Receptors of one viewpoint would experience a medium magnitude of impact through the introduction of built development as a result of the Proposed Development. The opportunity for mitigation of the visual effects is considered to be negligible. The proposed Power Station would be sited close to the existing West Burton B Power Station and, therefore, would be viewed within its context, of a similar form, albeit smaller than the existing power stations.
- 9.3.4 NPS EN-1 (Ref 5-8) acknowledges that all significant energy infrastructure projects result in landscape and visual effects. Furthermore, EN-2 states that the main structures for fossil fuel generating stations have an impact on the surrounding landscape and visual amenity. It is recognised that it is not possible to eliminate the visual impacts associated with a fossil fuel generating station (EN-2, paragraph 2.6.5). The landscape and visual impacts of the Proposed Development should be considered in this context.

9.4 The Planning Balance

- 9.4.1 The Proposed Development has to be assessed in terms of its compliance with relevant policy and weighing the benefits against any likely adverse effects, referred to as the planning balance.
- 9.4.2 **Section 8** of this Statement has considered the Proposed Development against the relevant NPSs, and other national and local planning policy. It is considered that the Proposed Development has taken into account the policy contained within

the relevant NPSs (EN-1 and EN-2) and that there would be no resulting conflict with the NPSs, NPPF (2019) or the local development plan.

- 9.4.3 **Section 9.2** of this Statement sets out the very clear and substantial benefits that would be delivered by the Proposed Development. These benefits include, amongst others, the considerable public benefit to meet the UK-wide need for additional and reliable reserve power generation.
- 9.4.4 **Section 9.3** of this Statement summarise the adverse impacts that would result from the development proposals. There would be only one significant adverse impact from one viewpoint. The ability to mitigate this has been explored, but this is not possible. All other impacts assessed in the comprehensive EIA would not be significant, following measures embedded into the Proposed Development to avoid, minimise or mitigate impacts from arising.
- 9.4.5 It is considered that, on balance, the likely benefits of the Proposed Development significantly outweigh any potential adverse impacts of the Proposed Development.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1.1 This Statement has been prepared by the Applicant in support of an application for development consent for a new gas-fired electricity generating station of up to 299MW capacity, to be known as West Burton C, within the boundary of the existing West Burton Power Station site.
- 10.1.2 The Proposed Development has appropriately addressed all relevant matters in Section 104 of the 2008 Act to assist the decision maker.
- 10.1.3 This Application responds to need for a new electricity generating capacity in the UK, as confirmed by NPS EN-1.
- 10.1.4 The Proposed Development would provide a reliable power generation facility to support the national electrical transmission system. The delivery of the facility would contribute to meeting the UK's energy needs in direct response to national planning policy and would be a very clear benefit of the Proposed Development.
- 10.1.5 The Proposed Development incorporates a number of measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate environment effects on receptors where possible. The significant adverse effects are limited to those set out in **Section 9.3**.
- 10.1.6 It is considered that the benefits of the Proposed Development substantially outweigh the limited harm that would result.
- 10.1.7 The Applicant considers that the Proposed Development is technically and subject to securing a suitable Capacity Market Agreement or revenues under a successor mechanism if applicable, economically viable and that there is no reason why any of the other consents and licenses would not be forthcoming.
- 10.1.8 It is considered that the Proposed Development is acceptable in planning terms and that a DCO should, therefore, be made.

11. References

- Ref 2-1 Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011), Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf
- Ref 2-2 HM Government (2008), The Planning Act 2008. Available from: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/pdfs/ukpga_20080029_en.pdf
- Ref 2-3 Department for Communities and Local Government (2019), National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-2>
- Ref 4-1 The Planning Inspectorate (2018), Advice Note Nine: Rochdale Envelope. Available from: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Advice-note-9.-Rochdale-envelope-web.pdf>
- Ref 5-1 HM Government (2017), The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents/made>
- Ref 5-2 HM Government (2009), The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009. Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/2263/contents/made>
- Ref 5-3 HM Government (2016), Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. Available from: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1154/contents/made>
- Ref 5-4 Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011), National Policy Statement for Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure (EN-2). Available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47855/1939-nps-for-fossil-fuel-en2.pdf
- Ref 5-6 Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) (as amended) Planning Practice Guidance. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>
- Ref 5-7 Bassetlaw District Council (2011), Bassetlaw District Core Strategy & Development Policies DPD. Available from: <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/105902/CS1AdoptedCoreStrategy.pdf>
- Ref 5-8 Sturton Ward Planning Group (2015), The Sturton Ward Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2030. Available from: <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/3308/final-sturton-ward-neighbourhood-plan.pdf>
- Ref 5-9 Bassetlaw District Council (2019), Draft Bassetlaw Plan Part 1: Strategic Plan. Available from: <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/3820/draft-bp-pt1-web-version.pdf>
- Ref 5-10 Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (2017), Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2012-2036. Available from: <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/central-lincolnshire/local-plan/>
- Ref 5-11 Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire (D2N2) Local Enterprise Partnership (2013), Strategic Economic Plan. Available from: http://www.d2n2lep.org/write/Documents/D2N2_SEP_March_31st.pdf
- Ref 5-12 Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire (D2N2) Local Enterprise Partnership (2018), Consultation Draft Strategic Economic Plan. Available from: http://www.d2n2lep.org/write/FINAL_-_CONSULTATION_draft_D2N2_SEP.pdf
- Ref 5-13 Bassetlaw District Council (2011), Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework Proposals Map. Available from: <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/1544/cs2adoptedproposalsmap.pdf>

- Ref 6-1 Department for Trade and Industry (2007), Meeting The Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy. Available from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/243268/7124.pdf
- Ref 6-2 Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011), Planning our electric future: a white paper for secure, affordable, and low-carbon energy. Available from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48129/2176-emr-white-paper.pdf
- Ref 6-3 Department for Energy and Climate Change (2014), Annual Energy Statement 2014. Available from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/371387/43586_Cm_8945_accessible.pdf
- Ref 7-1 HM Government (2009), The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009. Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/2264/contents/made>



Appendix 1 Commitments Register

West Burton C (Gas Fired Generating Station)

Commitments Register

EDF Energy (Thermal Generation) Ltd

Project Number: 60572265

April 2019



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Commitments Register

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
1	ES Vol I para 2.1.18	Prevention of any accidents associated with hazardous materials storage and use will be addressed under the Environmental Permit.	To prevent pollution and ensure legislative compliance.	Environmental Permit
2	ES Vol I para 4.2.22	The emergency diesel generator is expected to run for less than 50 hours per year. The emergency diesel generator would be fired on liquid fuel. Distillate fuel or diesel would be stored in above ground storage tanks (AST) of less than 50m ³ capacity, with an associated unloading area.	To ensure a safe environment and prevent pollution.	Environmental Permit
3	ES Vol I para 4.2.33	The fire protection strategy for the Proposed Development would be developed to comply with the requirements of Building Regulations and Fire Safety Guidelines. Appropriate standards would also be referenced to provide the necessary fire safety design. Additional fire protection would be provided with reference to relevant British and other relevant Standards.	To ensure a safe environment and prevent pollution.	Fire Notice – The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
4	ES Vol I para 4.2.34	Fire water would be available from an existing water supply from WBB Power Station and if required would be stored in a dedicated storage tank on-site (up to 1,100m ³ capacity) with dimensions up to 15m diameter and up to 7m height. Further consideration will be given to fire water requirements at the detailed design stage to ensure the capacity is sufficient for the Proposed Development.	To ensure a safe environment and prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
5	ES Vol I	The Proposed Development could incorporate an area of	To facilitate maintenance.	DCO Schedule

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
	para 4.2.36	hardstanding for maintenance laydown. This area may have electrical, water and drainage connections for temporary buildings when they are brought onto Site.		1
6	ES Vol I para 4.2.38	The use of chemicals for the Proposed Development would be minimised as far as reasonably practical where it is not practical to eliminate them. All chemicals and materials which have the potential to present an environmental risk would be stored in appropriate containers with suitable spill protection including: bunds, banded pallets, drip trays, specifically designed cabinets and cupboards, or other appropriate storage units and areas, as required.	To manage and reduce environmental risk.	Environmental Permit
7	ES Vol I para 4.2.40	Bulk storage of fuels (in AST) would be limited to fuel (diesel) for the emergency generators on-site in tanks with a capacity less than 50m ³ .	To manage and reduce environmental risk.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
8	ES Vol I para 4.2.52	Foul drainage from any permanent welfare facilities would be directed to an on-site septic tank for treatment prior to discharge. The tank would be emptied by road tanker as and when required. It is not proposed to have a permanent discharge to sewer.	To prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 9)
9	ES Vol I para 4.2.56, 4.2.58 and 4.2.59	Lighting would be required for the safe construction and operation of the Proposed Development, during the hours of darkness. However, this lighting would be restricted to focussed point use where reasonably practicable; the exception to this would be any lighting required for security or safety purposes. Permanent lighting provided would be for general pedestrian	To prevent obtrusive light glare on sensitive receptors, including ecology.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 17)/Lighting Strategy

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>movement, safety and security purposes only. Any lighting that may be required for maintenance purposes will be produced by temporary lighting sets specific to the required task.</p> <p>Lighting shall be further reduced to only critical lighting from 23.00 to 05.00 to reduce the impact of obtrusive lighting on the local environment. 23.00 is as per the recommendation from the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Lights and 05.00 is as per the usual recommendation from local authorities.</p>		
10	ES Vol I para 4.2.63	Existing internal roadways would be used for access to the Site. Additional roadways would be constructed within the Site as appropriate. These would be hard surfaced, with appropriate drainage systems to manage surface water runoff and pollution risk.	To reduce surface water runoff and prevention pollution	DCO Schedule 1
11	ES Vol I para 4.2.68	A Landscaping and Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan (Application Document Ref. No. 7.5) has been prepared to accompany the Application. This document sets out the principles of habitat creation, management and enhancement and of landscape design that will be adopted in the detailed design process and the areas of the Site allocated for this purpose, as well as the existing areas of trees to be retained, protected and managed.	To mitigate adverse effects on landscape and ecological receptors and seek to demonstrate a small net gain for biodiversity.	DCO Schedule 1
12	ES Vol I Table 4-1	The maximum dimensions for a single large OCGT layout are specified and presented in Table 4-1 of the ES.	Definition of the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
13	ES Vol I Table 4-2	The maximum dimensions for up to five smaller turbines are specified and presented in Table 4-2 of the ES.	Definition of the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
14	ES Vol I para 4.4.6	The Proposed Development would be designed such that process emissions to air comply with the ELV requirements specified in the IED and the European Large Combustion Plant BAT Reference document which was finalised in 2017 and contained lower annual average emission limits than were included in the IED. This would be regulated by the Environment Agency through the Environmental Permit required for the operation of the Proposed Development	To minimise adverse environmental impacts on air, soil, surface and groundwater, the environment and human health and to meet the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive.	Environmental Permit
15	ES Vol I para 4.4.7	The Proposed Development would be operated under the West Burton Integrated Business Management System (IBMS), which incorporates the existing Environmental Management System (EMS) for WBB Power Station, certified to ISO 14001, as well as the Energy Management System certified to ISO 50001 and an Occupational Health and Safety Management System certified to OHSAS 18001 or comparable independent arrangements would be put in place. The IBMS would be amended as appropriate to reflect the Proposed Development.	To minimise the risk of pollution and subsequent harm to the environment and harm to human health which may arise from the operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents and non-conformances specific to the Plant.	Environmental Permit
16	ES Vol I para 4.5.1	The Applicant would appoint one or more contractors for the construction of the Proposed Development. The Applicant is committed to ensuring a safe working environment for all employees and contractors.	To ensure construction in accordance with health and safety standards.	Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
17	ES Vol I para 4.5.4	If any excess spoil material is generated during construction, it would be stored temporarily within the Site and then, as far as reasonably practical, reused as part of the construction works, in accordance with the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Application Document Ref. No. 7.3) and in accordance with best practice. It is not anticipated that significant volumes of spoil would be required to be removed off-site and a material cut and fill balance would be used to minimise waste arisings where reasonably practicable.	To minimise waste and ensure that waste management follows the waste hierarchy.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
18	ES Vol I para 4.5.5	Soils would be managed in accordance with the Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soil on Development Sites to minimise impacts on soil structure and quality. If necessary, suitable measures would be put in place to prevent sediment being washed off-site, and the stockpiles would be monitored/measured for wash away, as described in the Framework CEMP.	To minimise impacts on soil structure and quality.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
19	ES Vol I para 4.5.10	If piling is required, this would be subject to a piling and penetrative foundation design method statement, informed by a risk assessment. This would be submitted to, and after consultation with the Environment Agency, subject to the approval by BDC, secured by a Requirement of the draft DCO, (Application Document Ref. 2.1). All piling and penetrative foundation works would require to be carried out in accordance with the approved method statement to prevent contamination of the underlying soils and groundwater.	To reduce potential adverse effects associated with construction.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 22)
20	ES Vol I	The high pressure pipeline would be constructed of steel and likely	Definition of Proposed	DCO Schedule

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
	para 4.5.12	be installed to a depth of circa 1.2m to the top of the pipe, which would be up to 500mm (nominal bore) in diameter and up to 150m in length.	Development.	1
21	ES Vol I para 4.5.16 - 4.5.17	<p>Core construction working hours would be Monday to Friday 07:00 to 19:00 (except bank holidays) and Saturday 08:00 to 18:00. However, it is likely that some construction activities may need to be undertaken outside of these core working hours. This is partly because certain construction activities cannot be stopped, such as concrete pouring, if this is required, but also to manage the construction programme. Where on-site works are to be conducted outside the core hours, they would comply with any restrictions agreed with the local planning authorities, in particular regarding control of noise and traffic.</p> <p>A start-up period from 06:30 to 07:00 and shut-down period from 19:00 to 19:30 Monday to Friday and a start-up period from 07:30 to 08:00 and shut-down period from 18:00 to 18:30 on a Saturday would also be maintained.</p>	To control adverse environmental effects.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 19)
22	ES Vol I para 4.5.18	Certain activities that could generate a noise nuisance would not be carried out at night including, but not limited to, delivery of materials, use of certain piling methods, use of impact wrenches, concrete scabbling, use of reversing alarms, and concrete jack hammering, subject to the outcome of a construction noise assessment in accordance with British Standard BS5228, or as amended.	To control noise during construction.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 19)
23	ES Vol I	Noise monitors would be installed at agreed locations. The approval	To monitor noise levels	DCO Schedule

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
	para 4.5.19	of a noise monitoring scheme during construction would be agreed with BDC.	during construction.	2 (Requirement 20)
24	ES Vol I para 4.5.21	At the end of each shift, mobile plant would either be returned to a secure overnight plant storage area or have appropriate drip trays positioned, if needed.	To manage and reduce environmental risk and prevent pollution.	
25	ES Vol I para 4.5.22	Storage areas for hazardous or potentially polluting materials would be located in a separate, where appropriate bunded, and secure area. Material data sheets would be available for all these materials and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessments kept within the relevant risk assessment for the task.	To manage health and safety and reduce environmental risk.	DCO Schedule 1 and relevant legislation
26	ES Vol I para 4.5.23	A Health and Safety Plan covering the works, commissioning and operation of the Proposed Development would be written. Competent and adequately resourced duty holders as defined in the Construction (Design and Management) (CDM) Regulations would be appointed, such as Principal Designer and Principal Contractor. The Applicant would ensure that its own staff, its designers and contractors follow the Approved Codes of Practice (ACoP) laid down by the CDM Regulations.	To manage health and safety and reduce risk.	Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
27	ES Vol I para 4.5.24	Written procedures clearly describing responsibilities, actions and communication channels would be available for operational personnel dealing with emergencies.	To ensure a safe environment and effective planning for emergencies.	Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
28	ES Vol I	Management of the gas supply would be carefully controlled in	Prevention or	Gas Safety

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
	para 4.5.25	accordance with UK requirements.	minimisation of accidents through management procedures and compliance with legislation.	(Management) Regulations 1996
29	ES Vol I para 4.5.27 – 4.5.28	<p>Artificial lighting would be provided to maintain sufficient security and health and safety for the Site, whilst adopting the mitigation principles outlined in the Lighting Strategy (Application Document Ref 7.4) to avoid excessive glare and minimise spill of light to nearby receptors (including ecology and residents) outside of the Site as far as reasonably practicable.</p> <p>The Framework CEMP (Application Document Ref. 7.3) sets out standard best practice measures to minimise light spill including glare during construction. The contractor CEMP would be required to take these into account.</p>	To ensure a safe work environment whilst considering the need to protect receptors from obtrusive light.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 17)
30	ES Vol I para 4.5.30	<p>The Applicant would require the contractor to produce and maintain a CEMP to control Site activities to minimise, as far as reasonably practicable, impacts on the environment. This would include industry best practice measures, and specific measures set out in this ES. A Framework CEMP has been produced in support of the Application (Application Document Ref. No. 7.3). The Framework CEMP sets out the key measures to be employed during construction of the Proposed Development to control and minimise impacts on the environment. It describes how monitoring and auditing activities would be undertaken, in order to ensure that mitigation, management and monitoring measures are carried out</p>	To mitigate potential adverse effects associated with construction to ensure a safe environment.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 17)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>and are effective. The contractor's CEMP must be in accordance with the principles set out in the Framework CEMP and would specify, as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a code of construction practice, specifying measures designed to minimise the impacts of construction works; • a scheme for the control of any emissions to air; • a soil management plan; • a sediment control plan; • a scheme for environmental monitoring and reporting during the construction of the Proposed Development, including measures for undertaking any corrective actions; and • a notification scheme for any significant construction impacts on local residents and for handling any complaints received from local residents relating to construction impacts. 		
31	ES Vol I para 4.5.31 - 4.5.32	<p>In order to manage and monitor waste, including any spoil generated on-site, a Framework Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) has been developed as part of the Framework CEMP (Application Document Ref. No. 7.3, Appendix 1). This would allow waste streams to be estimated and monitored, and goals to be set with regards to the waste produced. The contractor's CEMP will incorporate the principles of the Framework SWMP as appropriate.</p> <p>The Applicant would require that the contractor segregates the waste streams on-site, prior to them being taken to a waste facility for recycling or disposal. All waste removal from Site would be</p>	To manage waste on site in accordance with the waste hierarchy.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 17)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		undertaken by licensed waste carriers and taken to licensed waste facilities.		
32	ES Vol I para 4.6.1	Commissioning of the Proposed Development would include testing and commissioning of the process equipment in order to ensure that that all systems and components installed are in accordance with the requirements of the Applicant.	To ensure a safe environment.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 3)
33	ES Vol I para 4.7.2, 4.7.4, 4.7.5, 4.7.6, 4.7.10, 4.7.11	<p>Decommissioning would require submission of a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) to the relevant planning authority for its approval.</p> <p>The gas and electricity connections would be disconnected and made safe. An OCGT, whether single turbine or up to five OCGT units, could either be removed as a unit for reuse elsewhere (depending on condition) or alternatively dismantled on-site and removed. Once the plant and equipment have been removed to ground level, it is expected that the hardstanding and sealed concrete areas would be left in place. Any areas of the Proposed Power Plant Site that are below ground level would be backfilled to ground level to leave a levelled area.</p> <p>The DEMP would also need to be produced and agreed with the Environment Agency as part of the process to surrender the Environmental Permit. As such, the DEMP would consider in detail all potential environmental risks on the Site and contain guidance on how risks can be removed or mitigated. This would include details of how surface water drainage should be managed on the Site during decommissioning and demolition works.</p>	To provide assurances and commitments that decommissioning will consider all potential environmental risks on the site plan for how risks could be reduced or mitigated.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 26)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>The DEMP would include an outline programme of works.</p> <p>Decommissioning activities would be conducted in accordance with the appropriate guidance and legislation at the time of site closure. All decommissioning activities would be carried out in accordance with the waste hierarchy and materials and waste produced during site closure would be stored in segregated areas to maximise reuse and recycling. All materials that cannot be reused or recycled would be removed from Site and transferred to suitably licensed waste recovery/disposal facilities. It is anticipated that a large proportion of the materials resulting from the decommissioning would be re-used or recycled and a record would be kept to demonstrate that the maximum level of recycling and reuse has been achieved.</p> <p>Upon completion of the decommissioning programme, including any remediation works that might be required, the Environment Agency will be invited to witness a post-decommissioning inspection by Site staff. Records from the decommissioning process will be made available for inspection by the Environment Agency and other relevant statutory bodies.</p>		
34	ES Vol I para 6.5.1	<p>Emissions of dust and particulates from the construction phase of the Proposed Development would be controlled in accordance with industry best practice, through incorporation of appropriate control measures, according to the risks posed by the activities undertaken. In addition, the selected contractor would be encouraged to be a member of the 'Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS)' which is an initiative open to all contractors undertaking building work.</p>	To assist in reducing potential pollution and nuisance from the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 17)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
35	ES Vol I para 6.5.2	Construction road traffic would be managed in accordance with the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP).	To minimise impacts due to construction traffic on local receptors.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 17)
36	ES Vol I para 6.5.3 Doc. 4.3 Para 2.4.7	The Proposed Development would be designed such that process emissions to air comply with the ELV requirements specified in the IED and the European Large Combustion Plant BAT Reference document which was finalised in 2017 and contained lower annual average emission limits than were included in the IED. This would be regulated by the Environment Agency through the Environmental Permit required for the operation of the Proposed Development. The technology selected for the Proposed Development will not result in any emissions of ammonia.	To minimise adverse environmental impacts and to meet the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
37	ES Vol I para 6.5.8	Appropriate best practice mitigation measures will be applied during any decommissioning works and documented in a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP).	To provide assurances and commitments that decommissioning will consider all potential environmental risks on the site plan for how risks could be reduced or mitigated.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 26)
38	ES Vol I para 6.3.63	If required to help restart the national electricity transmission system a small (anticipated to be circa 2MW output) diesel generator (hereafter referred to as the emergency diesel generator) is used to start a small (anticipated to be between 15 and 60MW output) gas turbine (hereafter referred to as the black-start auxiliary	Description of the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 1

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>power unit). The black-start auxiliary power unit would be used to start a main gas turbine unit at either WBB Power Station or WBC Power Station. The emergency diesel generator is expected to run for less than 50 hours per year. The emergency diesel generator would be fired on liquid fuel which is ultra-low sulphur. The diesel generator will have a minimum stack height of 3m above ground level and will be located more than 500m from a Natura 2000 site</p>		
39	ES Vol I para 7.5.2	<p>A routing plan would be provided, which HGV drivers would be required to adhere to.</p>	<p>To minimise impacts due to construction traffic on local receptors.</p>	<p>DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 17)</p>
40	ES Vol I para 7.5.3	<p>The Applicant would implement a range of good practice mitigation measures during the construction phase to minimise traffic impacts upon local highways, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation of the CWTP which includes measures and procedures to encourage construction workers to adopt modes of transport which reduce reliance on single occupancy private car use (a Framework CWTP is provided in Application Document Ref. 7.7); • liaison with the appointed contractor for the potential to implement construction worker minibuses and car sharing options (considered as part of the CWTP); and • implementation of the CTMP to include measures to control the routing and impact of HGVs on the local road network during construction (Application Document Ref. 7.6). 	<p>To minimise impacts due to construction traffic on local receptors.</p>	<p>DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 17)</p>

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
41	ES Vol I para 7.5.5	To minimise the impacts of decommissioning upon local highways, it is anticipated that a Decommissioning Traffic Management Plan (DTMP) would be prepared to control the routing and impact of HGVs.	To minimise impacts due to construction traffic on local receptors.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 26)
42	ES Vol I para 7.6.3	The core construction working hours for the Proposed Development would be 07:00 to 19:00 Monday to Friday (except bank holidays) and 08:00 to 18:00 on Saturday. Key exceptions to these core working hours could include activities that must continue beyond these hours and non-noisy activities with night working. HGV arrivals, including deliveries, will be managed as far as reasonably practicable, such that they are spread evenly over the day between the hours of 07:00 and 19:00. However, no HGV deliveries would be undertaken outside of core working hours, unless agreed with the local planning authority on a case by case basis.	To minimise impacts due to construction traffic on local receptors.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 19)
43	ES Vol I para 7.6.5	HGVs delivering construction materials would access the West Burton Power Station site from the existing site entrance located off the C2 Gainsborough Road, with all HGVs arriving and departing to/from the north via the A620 and onwards to the A631. The volume of HGVs associated with construction of the Proposed Development on the network would be at its maximum of 112 two-way daily vehicle movements (56 in and 56 out) at the peak of construction in months 25 – 27.	To minimise impacts due to construction traffic on local receptors.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 17)
44	ES Vol I para 8.5.1	Construction activities will be undertaken during weekday daytime and Saturday mornings (0700 and 1900 on Monday to Friday and 0800 and 1800 on a Saturday), although some works may take	To control noise during construction.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 19)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		place outside of core working hours, provided they do not exceed a noise limit to be agreed with BDC.		
45	ES Vol I para 8.5.2 and 8.5.3 Doc 6.3 Para 3.1.4	<p>Measures to mitigate noise will be implemented during the construction phase of the Proposed Development in order to minimise impacts at local residential NSRs, particularly with respect to activities required outside of core working hours. The appointed contractor(s) will produce a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) that would provide details of proposed environmental control measures, including measures related to noise.</p> <p>Mitigation measures for inclusion within the CEMP include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abiding by construction noise limits at nearby NSRs at locations to be agreed with BDC; • ensuring that all processes are in place to minimise noise before works begin and ensuring that Best Practicable Means (BPM) are being achieved throughout the construction programme, including the use of localised screening around significant noise producing plant and activities; • restricting potentially noisy activities to daytime working hours (07:00 to 19:00 Monday to Friday (except Bank Holidays) and 08:00-18:00 Saturdays as far as reasonably practicable; • ensuring that modern plant is used, complying with the applicable UK noise emission requirements; • selection of inherently quiet plant where possible; 	To control noise during construction.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 17)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hydraulic techniques for breaking to be used in preference to percussive techniques where reasonably practical; • if piling is required, use of lower noise piling (such as rotary bored or hydraulic jacking) rather than driven piling techniques where reasonably practical • off-site pre-fabrication where reasonably practical; • all plant and equipment being used for the works to be properly maintained, silenced where appropriate, operated to prevent excessive noise, and switched off when not in use; • cutting and grinding operations, if required, will be conducted using equipment and techniques that reduce emissions and incorporate appropriate dust suppression measures; • static construction plant will be located away from Site boundaries that are close to sensitive receptors, where reasonable and practicable; • all contractors to be made familiar with current legislation and the guidance in BS 5228 (Parts 1 and 2), which should form a pre-requisite of their appointment; • loading and unloading of vehicles, dismantling of site equipment such as scaffolding or moving equipment or materials around the Site, to be conducted in such a manner as to minimise noise generation as far as reasonably practical; • all vehicles used on-Site shall incorporate broadband reversing warning devices as opposed to the typical tonal reversing alarms to minimise noise disturbance where reasonably practicable; • appropriate routing of construction traffic on public roads and 		

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		along access tracks; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of information to BDC and local residents to advise of potential noisy works that are due to take place; and • monitoring of noise complaints, and reporting to the Applicant for immediate investigation and action. 		
46	ES Vol I para 8.5.4	Method Statements regarding construction management, traffic management and overall site management will be prepared in accordance with best practice and relevant British Standards, to help to minimise impacts of construction works.	To control noise during construction.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 17)
47	ES Vol I para 8.5.5	Consultation and communication with the local community throughout the construction period would serve to publicise the works schedule, giving notification to residents regarding periods when higher levels of noise may occur during specific operations, and providing lines of communication where complaints can be addressed.	To control noise during construction.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 24)
48	ES Vol I para 8.5.7	A detailed noise assessment would be carried out once the contractor is appointed and further details of construction methods are known, in order to identify specific mitigation measures for the Proposed Development (including construction traffic).	To control noise during construction.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 21)
49	ES Vol I para 8.5.8	During the detailed design stage, further options to mitigate potential significant operational noise effects by design will be explored.	To control noise during operation.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 21)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
50	ES Vol I para 8.5.10	The Proposed Development would be operated in accordance with an Environmental Permit issued and regulated by the Environment Agency. This will require operational noise from the generating station to be controlled through the use of BAT, which will be determined through the Environmental Permit application.	To control noise during operation.	Environmental Permit
51	ES Vol I para 8.6.19	If piling, heavy earthworks, vibratory rollers or other significant vibration producing operations are proposed in close proximity to any existing sensitive buildings, further consideration will be given to potential impacts, once the contractor is appointed and the construction methods and requirements are developed.	To control noise during construction.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 22)
52	ES Vol I para 8.7.1	In the event that construction activities are required at night-time, levels in excess of the SOAEL for night-time (55 dB) could occur at ML4 and ML3 (depending on the nature of activities undertaken and intensity of working). This could result in a moderate adverse (significant) noise effect at these NSRs in the absence of additional mitigation. Measures would therefore be put in place to control activities at night-time so as not to exceed the SOAEL or relevant noise limit to be agreed with BDC.	To control noise during construction.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 19)
53	ES Vol I para 9.5.5	The Proposed Development would avoid, as far as reasonably practical, areas of high quality habitat, such as mature trees and woodland/wetland habitats associated with Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) to the east and south of the Site.	To minimise adverse ecological impacts.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)
54	ES Vol I para 9.5.6	Retained trees adjacent to construction working areas would be protected by clearly defined root protection zones to prevent	To minimise adverse ecological and landscape	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		damage/compaction of roots by plant and other machinery.	impacts.	6)
55	ES Vol I para 9.5.7 Doc. 7.5 Para 5.2.27	Measures would be taken prior to and during construction to avoid the killing/injury of great crested newts in terrestrial habitats near to breeding ponds. These would include the erection of appropriate exclusion fencing around suitable habitats and recovering newts under licence from within these areas using pitfall trapping. Existing artificial hibernacula within the Proposed Power Plant Site would be carefully dismantled by hand, under the supervision of a licensed Ecological Clerk of Works. Additional habitat piles and hibernacula would be constructed throughout the enhancement areas using natural materials generated during clearance of the Site. Destructive searches of other natural refugia within the Site would be completed in the same way. Newts recovered during the process of trapping and destructive searches would be placed in suitable terrestrial habitat, adjacent to the Site within the West Burton Power Station site, but away from construction areas. Fencing would be left in place for the duration of the construction phase to prevent newts dispersing into construction areas. These measures would be implemented under a great crested newt European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licence, which would be obtained in advance of the start of construction works.	To minimise construction and operational effects on great crested newts – a European Protected Species.	Great Crested Newt licence
56	ES Vol I para 9.5.8	The measures outlined above to prevent the killing/injury of great crested newt would also serve to prevent direct impacts on grass snakes present within the same areas. Refugia would be placed within fenced areas in order to attract grass snakes and permit their recovery and translocation into suitable adjacent habitat, prior to the	To minimise adverse ecological effects.	Great Crested Newt licence

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>start of construction works. Reasonable avoidance measures would be used during clearance of habitat suitable for grass snake, in any areas outside newt risk zones, to minimise the risk of direct impacts. These would include as required and where reasonably practical clearance of vegetation to reduce its suitability for grass snake, thereby encouraging animals to move away from affected areas into adjacent suitable habitat.</p>		
57	ES Vol I para 9.5.10	<p>To ensure legislative compliance in relation to nesting birds, all clearance of suitable vegetation during site preparation would be undertaken outside the breeding season (typically March to August inclusive for most species), where reasonably practicable. In situations where this is not possible, an ecologist would check the working area for nests before works commence. If nests were discovered, appropriate mitigation would be implemented to ensure that they are not damaged or destroyed before any works can commence in that area. This would include imposing exclusion zones between the works and nest(s) and suspending vegetation clearance works within the area until any young had fledged.</p>	To minimise impacts during construction upon breeding birds.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6) and relevant legislation
58	ES Vol I para 9.5.11	<p>A pre-construction survey to check for breeding birds including Cetti's warbler would be undertaken in advance of construction works. If the proposed southern drainage connection corridor is chosen, or should it be necessary to undertake works associated with the third drainage option adjacent to West Burton Reedbed LWS, construction works that would cause disturbance to Cetti's warbler or other protected birds within the nearby West Burton Reedbed LWS and other adjacent habitats would be timed to be</p>	To minimise impacts during construction upon breeding birds.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6) and relevant legislation

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		outside the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive) .		
59	ES Vol I para 9.5.12	Precautionary measures would be implemented to prevent trapping wildlife in construction excavations, in order to ensure compliance with animal welfare legislation. Any excavations deeper than 1m would be covered or fenced overnight, or where this is not practicable, a means of escape would be fitted (e.g. battered soil slope or scaffold plank), to allow animals (e.g. badger or otter) to vacate excavations should they fall in.	To minimise adverse ecological impacts.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6) and relevant legislation
60	ES Vol I para 9.5.13	An Ecological Clerk of Works would be employed to supervise and manage the implementation of measures to mitigate impacts on ecological features prior to and during the construction phase.	To minimise adverse ecological impacts and help to secure the habitat creation committed to compensate for habitat losses.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6) and relevant legislation
61	ES Vol I para 9.5.14	Construction temporary lighting would be arranged so that excessive glare is minimised outside the construction site as far as reasonably practicable.	To limit impacts on sensitive receptors.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 7)
62	ES Vol I para 9.5.15	All habitats subject to temporary impacts during construction, such as those within the construction laydown area, electricity connection route and proposed northern/southern drainage connection corridors, if chosen, would be reinstated where reasonably practicable on a like-for-like basis at the same location following construction, where practical. Where appropriate, well-established	To minimise adverse ecological impacts and help to secure the habitat creation committed to compensate for habitat losses.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6) and relevant legislation

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		plant stock would be used to reduce the time taken to restore habitats to their pre-construction condition.		
63	ES Vol I para 9.5.16	An ecologist would complete a Site walkover and updated ecological surveys would be completed prior to the start of construction, where necessary, to gain up to date information on relevant protected or notable species whose status or distribution may have changed since baseline surveys were completed (e.g. badger). This would be required to inform protected species licence applications (where necessary), or otherwise to determine appropriate mitigation requirements.	To minimise adverse ecological impacts and ensure compliance with wildlife legislation.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)
64	ES Vol I para 9.5.17	During operation, lighting impacts on sensitive ecological features (e.g. West Burton Power Station LWS) would be minimised as far as reasonably practicable, for example by directing lighting away from adjacent habitats, in accordance with The Lighting Strategy (Application Document Ref. No. 7.4).	To minimise adverse ecological impacts.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)
65	ES Vol I para 9.5.18	Air impacts on designated sites will be minimised through the use of appropriate stack heights to aid dispersion of pollutants and emissions monitoring to demonstrate continued compliance with emission limit values (ELV) set by the Environment Agency.	To minimise adverse impacts on habitats sensitive to air quality effects and demonstrate compliance with ELVs.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
66	ES Vol I para 9.5.19	Further site surveys would be undertaken in advance of decommissioning works, to determine the status of protected species and to evaluate the habitats present that may be impacted. Relevant avoidance and mitigation measures would be specified	To minimise ecological impacts during decommissioning.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 26)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		and implemented with reference to the findings of the above surveys		
67	ES Vol I para 9.5.20	During decommissioning, the following measures, to be secured by a Requirement in the draft DCO, would be implemented as appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • survey findings and associated mitigation requirements would be discussed and agreed with stakeholders as required prior to the start of works; • relevant stand-off working distances would be identified by the project ecologist and implemented to avoid effects, where practicable; • all necessary protected species licences would be obtained to derogate unavoidable impacts on relevant protected species. Mitigation and monitoring would be implemented in accordance with the requirements of the relevant licences; • works would be planned to avoid key risk periods (seasons) where appropriate and reasonably practicable; and • relevant works would be undertaken under the supervision of an Ecological Clerk of Works to deliver compliance with relevant legislation and approved mitigation. 	To minimise ecological impacts during decommissioning.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 26)
68	ES Vol I para 9.7.7	Monitoring would also be necessary during operation to ensure the successful establishment and management of habitats restored or enhanced during/after construction to compensate for any loss. Further details are provided in the Landscaping and Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan (Application Document Ref.	To minimise adverse ecological impacts and help to secure the habitat creation committed to compensate for habitat	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		No. 7.5). Monitoring may also be a condition of protected species licensing, in order to assess whether the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures are likely to have maintained the favourable conservation status of the species concerned.	losses.	
69	ES Vol I para 10.5.3	Suitable materials would be used where reasonably practicable, in the construction of structures to reduce reflection and glare and to assist with breaking up the massing of the buildings and structures.	To achieve good design and to minimise impact on sensitive receptors and local landscape.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
70	ES Vol I para 10.5.3	The selection of finishes for the buildings and other infrastructure would be informed by the finishes of the adjacent developments and approved by BDC at the detailed design stage.	To achieve good design and to minimise impact on sensitive receptors and local landscape.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
71	ES Vol I para 10.5.3 Doc. 7.3 Para 1.4.7	Vegetation within the footprint of the Proposed Power Plant Site would be removed prior to construction. The existing vegetation along the Site boundary would be retained and managed to ensure its continued presence to aid the screening of low level views into the Site.	To minimise visual impact upon sensitive receptors.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)
72	ES Vol I para 10.6.13	Permanent Lighting provided would be for general pedestrian movement, safety and security purposes only. Any lighting that may be required for maintenance purposes will be produced by temporary lighting sets specific to the required task.	To minimise visual impact upon sensitive receptors.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 7)
73	ES Vol I para	During construction of the Proposed Development, the contractor(s) would be required to minimise adverse land contamination effects	To minimise the potential	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
	11.5.3 Doc. 4.3 Para 2.4.2	on sensitive receptors by implementing good operational practices (e.g. employing suitable surface water drainage control). The CEMP will set out how the risk of surface water impacts will be adequately controlled, and an emergency plan developed in the case of an accidental spillage to minimise impacts on the River Trent.	for land contamination.	15)
74	ES Vol I para 11.5.4	Construction workers would be protected from contact with hazardous materials by adopting appropriate health and safety measures including an assessment of appropriate measures under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002. Such measures would include suitable personal protective equipment, welfare facilities and the implementation of dust control where considered necessary.	To ensure construction is undertaken in accordance with relevant health and safety regulations.	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
75	ES Vol I para 11.5.5	With regards to earthworks, the contractor(s) would ensure that all material is suitable for its proposed use and would not result in an increase in contamination-related risks on identified receptors including any landscaped areas and underlying groundwater. The CEMP would include measures to ensure that all materials are suitable for the proposed end use. This may include a Materials Management Plan as an appendix, to deal with any removal of materials off-site	To minimise the potential for land contamination.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
76	ES Vol I para 11.5.7	The main potential source of oils and fuels on-site is from plant and machinery. Example pollution control measures to avoid or reduce impacts relating to land contamination would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • containment measures would be implemented, including drip 	To ensure a safe environment and to prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 11)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>trays, bunding or double-skinned tanks of fuels and oils; all chemicals would be stored in accordance with their COSHH guidelines, whilst spill kits would be provided in areas of fuel/oil storage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an Emergency Spillage Plan would be produced, which site staff would have read and understood; • the mixing and handling of materials would be undertaken in designated areas and away from surface water drains; and • plant and machinery would be kept away from surface water bodies wherever possible and would have drip trays installed beneath oil tanks/engines/gearboxes and hydraulics, which would be checked and emptied regularly. Refuelling and delivery areas would be located away from surface water drains. 		
77	ES Vol I para 11.5.8	<p>The contractor(s) would be required to implement pollution control measures to deal with any land contamination encountered during the construction works. These measures would include, as a minimum, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all workers would be required to wear PPE as applicable; • should any potentially contaminated ground, including isolated 'hotspots' of contamination and/or potential deposits of asbestos containing materials (ACM), be encountered during construction, the contractor(s) would be required to investigate the area and then assess whether there is a need for containment or disposal of the material. The contractor(s) would also be required to assess whether any additional health and safety measures are required. Any such investigations would be required to be 	To minimise potential land contamination.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 11)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>undertaken in consultation with the Environment Agency and other appropriate consultees prior to commencement of the development. To further minimise the risks of contaminants being transferred and contaminating other soils or water, construction workers would be briefed as to the possibility of the presence of such materials;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the event that contamination is identified during construction works, appropriate remediation measures would be taken to protect construction workers, future site users, water resources, structures and services; • the contractor(s) would be required to place arisings and temporary stockpiles away from watercourses and drainage systems, whilst surface water would be directed away from stockpiles to prevent erosion; • the risk to surface water and groundwater from run-off from any contaminated stockpiles during construction works would be further reduced by implementing suitable measures to minimise rainwater infiltration and/or capture runoff and leachates, through use of bunding and/or temporary drainage systems. These mitigation measures would be designed in line with current good practice, follow appropriate guidelines and all relevant licences including discharge consents; • any waters removed from excavations by dewatering would be discharged appropriately, subject to the relevant licences being obtained ; and • the contractor(s) would implement, as required, a dust suppression/management system in order to control the potential 		

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		risk from airborne contamination migrating off-site to adjacent sites, specifically the adjacent agricultural land, surrounding villages and the River Trent.		
78	ES Vol I para 11.5.9	Foundations and services would be designed and constructed to prevent the creation of pathways for the migration of contaminants and be constructed of materials that are suitable for the ground conditions and designed use, for example water supply pipes would be designed in accordance with current good practice and applicable guidance to ensure pipes are protected from potential impacts associated with any contamination.	To minimise potential land contamination.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 11)
79	ES Vol I para 11.5.10	Piling design and construction works would be completed following preparation of a piling risk assessment, completed in accordance with the Environment Agency's 'Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention'. A piling and penetrative foundation design method statement would be submitted to, and after consultation with the Environment Agency, approval sought from, BDC prior to relevant works commencing.	To ensure a safe environment and to minimise risk of land contamination.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 22)
80	ES Vol I para 11.5.11	Following completion of the site-specific (Phase 2) intrusive ground investigation and presentation of results within this chapter and Appendix 11B (ES Volume II), the need for any additional investigation or mitigation measures in addition to the impact avoidance measures in Section 11.5 will be developed and after consultation with the Environment Agency, agreed with the BDC, prior to relevant works commencing as required.	To minimise potential land contamination effects on sensitive receptors.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 11)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
81	ES Vol I para 11.5.12	<p>Liquid fuel storage areas, including the above ground emergency diesel generator and storage tank provided for emergency back-up and possibly black-start purposes and the transformer building areas, would be appropriately bunded to ensure that, in the event of any spillage, the materials are safely contained. The following measures are included in the Outline Drainage Strategy presented as Application Document Ref. 7.8 and would be considered in the detailed design of the Proposed Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an oily water drainage system will be necessary to serve the gas turbines, fuel delivery area and transformer compound to prevent oil contamination from reaching the surface water drainage system; • any leakages of lube oil from the turbines to drain will either be captured in a local 'blind' bund (i.e. unconnected to site drainage network) for periodic removal off-site or integrated into the station full retention oily water separator which may be connected to the site drainage system; • the containment of the road tanker fuel delivery area (Figure 4.1a and Figure 4.1b (ES Volume III)) would be sized as a minimum to capture spillages. Major spillages will be managed either by an appropriately sized oily water separator at the delivery point or integrating the delivery point drains in to the site oily water management system this would have the capacity to contain the discharge from a single failed cell of a road tanker (up to 7,600L maximum); • any transformers that are oil-cooled will require connection to the oily water system; 	To minimise the risk of environmental pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 11)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diesel tanks will be appropriately bunded (e.g. containerised emergency diesel generator with double skin leak protection); • rainwater collected within bunds shall be removed using recognised control procedures that prevent rainwater containing any oils entering the drainage system; and • periodic maintenance, including de-silting and emptying of collected oil, will be undertaken in order to maintain the intended function of the oily water drainage system. 		
82	ES Vol I para 12.5.7	The contractor(s) would ensure that Proposed Development construction personnel are fully aware of the potential impact to water resources associated with the proposed construction works and procedures to be followed in the event of an accidental pollution event occurring. This would be included in the site induction and training, with an emphasis on procedures and guidance to reduce the risk of water pollution.	To prevent pollution during emergency events/accidents.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 11)
83	ES Vol I para 12.5.8, 12.5.9	Plans to deal with accidental pollution would be included within the CEMP prior to commencement of construction. Any necessary equipment (e.g. spillage kits) would be held on Site and all site personnel would be trained in their use. The Environment Agency would be informed immediately in the unlikely event of a suspected pollution incident.	To prevent pollution during emergency events/accidents.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
84	ES Vol I para 12.5.10	The CEMP would incorporate measures set out in the Environment Agency GPP and relevant CIRIA guidance. Examples of such measures include:	To prevent pollution, taking into account flood risk.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15) and Land

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • placing arisings and temporary stockpiles outside of the Flood Zone 3 flood extent and away from drainage systems, and directing surface water away from stockpiles to prevent erosion. If areas located within Flood Zone 2 are to be utilised for the storage of construction materials, then a standard rules permit will be sought from the Environment Agency; • containment measures would be implemented, including drip trays, bunding or double-skinned tanks of fuels and oils; all chemicals would be stored in accordance with their Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) guidelines, whilst spill kits would be provided in areas of fuel/oil storage; • an Emergency Spillage Plan would be produced, which site staff would have read and understood; • the mixing and handling of materials would be undertaken in designated areas and away from surface water drains; • plant and machinery would be kept away from surface water bodies wherever possible and would have drip trays installed beneath oil tanks/engines/gearboxes and hydraulics, which would be checked and emptied regularly. Refuelling and delivery areas would be located away from surface water drains; and • exposed ground and stockpiles would be protected as appropriate and practicable to prevent windblown migration of potential contaminants. Water suppression would be used, where required, if there is a risk of fugitive dust emissions. 		Drainage Consent
85	ES Vol I para	Plans for the discharge and/or disposal of potentially contaminated water would be agreed in advance with the Environment Agency	To prevent pollution.	Environmental Permit

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
	12.5.11	and other relevant stakeholders where appropriate, and permits obtained as required.		
86	ES Vol I para 12.5.12	All foul water from any site compound (including temporary toilets) would be either tankered away to an appropriate disposal facility by a licensed waste disposal contractor or treated on site in a septic tank. Any potentially contaminated water would be tested, and if it is not of a suitable quality, agreed disposal procedures would be followed. Construction drainage details would be developed in consultation with the Environment Agency.	To prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
87	ES Vol I para 12.5.13	As would be detailed in the CEMP, if any suspected contaminated material is discovered during the works, the contractor would be required to investigate the areas and assess the need for containment or disposal of the material. If material is considered to be contaminated, it would be disposed of to an appropriately licensed facility.	To prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
88	ES Vol I para 12.5.14	Any waters removed from excavations by dewatering would be discharged appropriately, subject to the relevant licenses being obtained.	To prevent pollution.	Land Drainage Consent
89	ES Vol I para 12.5.15	Foundations and services would be designed and constructed to prevent the creation of pathways for the migration of contaminants and would be constructed of materials that are suitable for the ground conditions and designed use. For example, water supply pipes would be designed in accordance with current good practice and applicable guidance to ensure pipes are protected from	To prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		potential impacts associated with contamination.		
90	ES Vol I para 12.5.16	No discharges from any self-contained wheel wash and localised wheel wash would be permitted to discharge directly into any surface water system.	To prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
91	ES Vol I para 12.5.17	Temporary drainage facilities would be provided during the construction phase, where necessary, to ensure controlled discharge of surface water runoff.	To prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 9)
92	ES Vol I para 12.5.18	<p>It would be a requirement of the contractor to ensure that runoff from the Site does not cause pollution or flooding. Measures that would be considered for implementation for temporary drainage through the construction design and/or CEMP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • installation of measures such as swale(s), silt fences and appropriately sized settlement tank(s)/pond(s) to reduce sediment load; • cut-off ditches or geotextile silt-fences, installed around excavations, exposed ground and stockpiles to prevent uncontrolled release of sediments from the Proposed Development; • site access points would be regularly cleaned to prevent build-up of dust and mud; • all potentially contaminated waters (including washdown areas, stockpiles and other areas of risk for water contamination) to have separate drainage and where contamination is present, to be tankered away from the Site. 	To prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 11)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
93	ES Vol I para 12.5.19	If monitoring of surface water run-off demonstrates unsatisfactory levels of solids or other pollutants, measures would be implemented (e.g. changes to site drainage and settlement facilities and/or use of flocculants) to control suspended solids or other contaminated discharge to watercourses.	To prevent pollution	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 11)
94	ES Vol I para 12.5.20	A septic tank is likely to be used for treatment of sanitary or domestic wastewater from offices/administration/welfare facilities. This septic tank would be emptied as required and tankered off site to a waste water treatment plant.	To prevent pollution	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 9)
95	ES Vol I para 12.5.21	Construction works undertaken adjacent to watercourses would comply with relevant guidance during construction, including the Environment Agency GPP and the requirements of the Trent Valley IDB byelaws, particularly Byelaws 3, 6, 10 and 17.	To prevent pollution.	Environmental Permit
96	ES Vol I para 12.5.22	Construction works within the drainage connection corridors, specifically in areas located within Flood Zone 3, will not be undertaken when an Environment Agency Flood Warning is in place for the River Trent adjacent to the Site. At least one designated Flood Warden will be present on site who is familiar with the risks and remains vigilant to news reports, Environment Agency flood warnings and water levels in the River Trent.	To prevent pollution taking into account flood risk.	Environmental Permit
97	ES Vol I para 12.5.23	The CEMP would incorporate measures aimed at preventing an increase in flood risk during the construction works. The majority of the Proposed Development is located in Flood Zone 1 and in these areas, specific management pertaining to construction practices	To manage flood risk and prevent pollution during any flood incident.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>and flood risk would not be required. Examples of measures that would be implemented in the Proposed Development areas in Flood Zones 2 and 3 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • topsoil and other construction materials would be stored, as far as reasonably practicable, outside of the 1 in 100 year floodplain extent (Flood Zone 3). • the Applicant would seek to store materials outside of Flood Zone 2 as design of the Proposed Development progresses. However, if areas located within Flood Zone 2 are to be utilised for the storage of construction materials, then an application for a standard rules permit would be prepared and submitted to the Environment Agency; • connectivity would be maintained between the floodplain and the River Trent, with no changes in ground levels within the floodplain as far as reasonably practicable; • the construction laydown area site office and supervisor would be notified of any potential flood occurring by use of the Floodline Warnings Direct service; and • the Contractor would be required to produce a Flood Risk Management Action Plan/Method Statement which would provide details of the response to an impending flood and include – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a 24 hour availability and ability to mobilise staff in the event of a flood warning; – the removal of all plant, machinery and material capable of being mobilised in a flood for the duration of any holiday close down period; 		

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - details of the evacuation and site close down procedures; and - arrangements for removing any potentially hazardous material and anything capable of becoming entrained in floodwaters, from the temporary works areas. 		
98	ES Vol I para 12.5.25	<p>A number of the impact avoidance measures employed during the construction phase would remain for the operational phases of the Proposed Development (where relevant), and would be implemented through the Site operator's Environmental Management System (EMS), for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plans to deal with accidental pollution and any necessary equipment (e.g. spillage kits) would be held on Site and all site personnel would be trained in their use, for example the plan would incorporate details on how to appropriately deal with accidental spillages to ensure they are not drained to any surface water system; • containment measures would be implemented, including bunding or double-skinned tanks for fuels and oils; all chemicals would be stored in accordance with their COSHH guidelines; and • the oily water drainage system would be incorporated into the design to prevent material entering local waterbodies in accordance with the Outline Drainage Strategy. 	To prevent pollution during the operational life of the Proposed Development	Environmental Permit
99	ES Vol I para 12.5.26	In the event of a fire, the surface water drainage system would be closed to prevent contaminated water being released through surface water drains. Fire water would be contained on Site and either disposed off-site in accordance with waste management	To prevent pollution of surface and groundwater waterbodies.	Environmental Permit

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		legislation (if contaminated) or discharged to surface water in accordance with the Environmental Permit, if the water quality is acceptable for surface water discharge (and subject to agreement with the Environment Agency and/or the Trent Valley IDB).		
100	ES Vol I para 12.5.32	Surface water run-off from the Proposed Development would be restricted to a greenfield run-off rate of 5.0 l/s using a flow control device fixed within a manhole near to the system outfall.	To control run-off.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 9)
101	ES Vol I para 12.5.40	<p>The following flood resilience measures have been identified as possible options for inclusion at the Site, subject to final design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimum ground level would be above the River Trent 1 in 100 year flood level plus a 30% allowance for climate change (i.e. a minimum of 7.10m AOD); • adequate containment of storage areas to ensure material does not wash away and cause pollution; • flood proofing including the use of flood resistant building materials, use of water resistant coatings, use of galvanised and stainless steel fixings and raising electrical sockets and switches; • inclusion into the existing West Burton Power Station's emergency response procedures including the recommendation of at least one site operative designated as a Flood Warden for the Proposed Development; • implementation of a Surface Water Management Strategy; and • implementation of the oily water drainage system in accordance with the Outline Drainage Strategy. 	To manage flood risk and prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 10)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
102	ES Vol I para 12.6.28 ES Vol II App 12A Para 2.4.8.	Any uncontaminated surface water would be discharged directly to the River Trent via the drainage connection 'tie in' to WBA purge lines in relation to the proposed northern or southern drainage connection corridors, or connect into the existing WBB Power Station site drainage system to the south of the Proposed Power Plant Site and to the north of WBB. Surface water would drain from the Site at a restricted greenfield rate of 5 l/s with excess runoff above this rate stored in an attenuation pond or tank. It is proposed that flows from the attenuation pond will drain via gravity and will be discharged to the River Trent at a restricted greenfield rate of 5 litres per second (l/s), in line with Environment Agency requirements, via the existing WBA purge line and outfall. Excess run off above this rate will be stored in the attenuation pond.	To manage flood risk and prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 11)
103	ES Vol I Para 12.6.34 – 12.6.42	The Environmental Permit for the Proposed Development will include provisions for the monitoring of any discharge to demonstrate that it is not contaminated. It will also contain a condition to prevent any contamination of land or groundwater during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.	To prevent pollution.	Environmental Permit
104	ES Vol I Para 12.6.35 - 12.6.40	Drainage systems will be designed so as not to increase flood risk. Any flooding would be diverted away from critical infrastructure or access routes and retained on the Site wherever possible.	To manage flood risk and prevent pollution.	Environmental Permit
105	ES Vol I Para	The Proposed Development would be constructed on a platform of PFA material approximately 8-13m deep that is already present at	Design.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
	14.5.1	the Site.		5)
106	ES Vol I Para 14.6.7	Additional site investigation will be undertaken prior to construction in order to inform the foundation design and also to enable the development of an archaeological deposit model for the Site. This information will be undertaken in accordance with the Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (Application Document Ref. 7.9).	To manage impact upon heritage assets of archaeological interest .	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 11)
107	ES Vol I para 14.6.9	The depth of impact from the West Burton Power Station site drainage system would be approximately 4m below present ground level where the connection into the existing WBA purge line is proposed and in areas could impact on deposits with the potential for the presence of archaeological remains. The width of the impact would be a corridor of around 4m, where the tie-in to the WBA Power Station purge line is proposed and excavations down to the connection point are required.	Description of the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 9)
108	ES Vol I para 15.5.18	<p>The framework SWMP includes the following best practice approaches as applicable and where reasonably practical to minimise the quantities of waste requiring disposal from both construction and operation of the Proposed Development, as far as reasonably practical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agreements with material suppliers to reduce the amount of packaging or to participate in a packaging take-back scheme; • implementation of a 'just-in-time' material delivery system to avoid materials being stockpiled, which increases the risk of their damage and disposal as waste; 	To manage waste on site in accordance with the waste hierarchy.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attention to material quantity requirements to avoid over-ordering and generation of waste materials; • re-use of materials wherever feasible, e.g. re-use of excavated soil for landscaping and concrete crushing and re-use; • segregation of waste at source where practical; and • re-use and recycling of materials off-site where re-use on-site is not practical (e.g. through use of an off-site waste segregation facility and re-sale for direct re-use or re-processing). 		
109	ES Vol I para 15.5.19	<p>The following waste management measures are included in the Framework CEMP (Application Document Ref. 7.3) in order to minimise the likelihood of any localised impacts of waste on the surrounding environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damping down of surfaces during spells of dry weather and brushing/water spraying of heavily used hard surfaces/access points across the Site as required; • off-site prefabrication where reasonably practical, including the use of prefabricated structural elements, cladding units, mechanical and electrical risers and packaged plant rooms; • burning of waste or unwanted materials would not be permitted on Site; • all hazardous materials including chemicals, cleaning agents and solvent containing products to be properly sealed in sealed containers at the end of each day prior to storage in appropriately protected and banded storage areas; • all construction workers would be required to use appropriate 	To manage the environmental effects of construction waste on site.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) whilst performing activities on-site;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any waste effluent would be tested and where necessary, disposed of at the appropriately licenced facility by a licensed specialist contractor(s); and materials requiring removal from the Site would be transported using licenced carriers and records would be kept detailing the types and quantities of waste moved, and the destinations of this waste, in accordance with the relevant regulations. 		
110	ES Vol I para 15.5.20	<p>The contractor would use the Framework CEMP (Application Document Ref. 7.3) and CEMP to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all waste from the Site would be dealt with in accordance with the waste duty of care in Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (the Duty) and the Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2014; and and materials would be handled efficiently and waste managed appropriately. 	To manage construction waste on site to ensure legal compliance.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
111	ES Vol I para 15.6.20	<p>The selection of materials for the construction of the Proposed Development will be informed by sustainability principles, including the prudent and efficient use of natural resources and the use of re-used and recycled materials where reasonably practicable. Suitable infrastructure already associated with the existing wider West Burton Power Station Site would be re-used, where reasonably practical.</p>	To minimise the use of natural resources and unnecessary materials procured for the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
112	ES Vol I para 15.6.26	The Framework CEMP (Application Document Ref. 7.3) would be further developed by the contractor and then implemented during the construction phase. This includes identifying and adopting measures to minimise waste, as detailed in the SWMP, as well as measures to facilitate reuse or recycling of wastes, prevent exposure to potentially harmful material, and nuisance during the collection, temporary storage and transportation of waste.	To manage the construction wastes of the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
113	ES Vol I para 15.6.52	The licenced capacity is sufficient to provide for the minor water volume requirements of the Proposed Development, which would be drawn from the WBB Power Station water treatment facility and delivered either by pipeline or by road tanker. Measures to reduce water use during operation of the Proposed Development will be selected through the use of BAT, with overall water use managed in accordance with the Environmental Permit.	To reduce water use.	Environmental Permit
114	ES Vol I para 15.6.54 - 15.6.66	The design of the Proposed Development will be based on BAT for OCGT plants. Maintenance would be undertaken as dictated by the number of running hours or condition/age of the plant. Due to the predicted low annual running hours, it is likely that there would be several years between each significant plant overhaul period.	To optimise the efficiency of the Proposed Development plant.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
115	ES Vol I para 15.6.64 - 15.6.65	Decommissioning would involve the isolation and physical disconnection of feeds and services, including drainage, re-routing of services and control of access to decommissioned areas. If demolition or remediation is proposed, this would be undertaken. An OCGT, whether single turbine or up to five OCGT units would either be removed as a unit for reuse elsewhere (depending on its	To provide assurances and commitments that decommissioning will consider all potential environmental risks on the site plan for how risks	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 26)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		condition) or alternatively dismantled on-site and removed. Once the plant and equipment have been removed to ground level, it is expected that the hardstanding and sealed concrete areas would be left in place. Any areas of the Proposed Power Plant Site that are below ground level would be backfilled to ground level to leave a levelled area.	could be reduced or mitigated.	
116	ES Vol I para 15.6.81	Assuming it is still good policy, the waste hierarchy (refer to Figure 15.1 (ES Volume III)) would be followed during the decommissioning phase and therefore it is anticipated that a large proportion of the materials resulting from any decommissioning and/or demolition would be re-used or recycled.	To manage waste during decommissioning of the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 26)
117	ES Vol II (Confidential Appendix 9D)	<p>Construction of the Proposed Development would result in the permanent loss of 3.5ha of potential foraging habitat for badger (grassland and plantation woodland). A further approximately 2ha of habitat would be temporarily lost during construction, which could last up to 4 years, although would more likely be completed within three years. These habitats would be re-instated on completion of construction and would take several years to re-establish; therefore the temporary habitat loss (and reduction in quality for foraging badgers) could last approximately 10 years.</p> <p>Construction working areas and related boundary fences associated with the Proposed Power Plant Site and construction laydown area would either discourage or physically prevent badgers from moving through these areas between habitats to the east and west of the Site.</p> <p>Operation of the Proposed Development would be undertaken in a</p>	To minimise adverse ecological impacts and ensure compliance with wildlife legislation.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6) and relevant legislation

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>manner that delivers legislative compliance and therefore significant operational effects on badger are unlikely.</p> <p>The following impact avoidance and mitigation measures would be implemented prior to and during construction of the Proposed Development, in order to minimise impacts on badger and ensure legislative compliance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a pre-construction badger survey would be completed in advance of construction works to confirm the status and distribution of badger at the Site, in order to inform mitigation and licensing requirements. • a badger development licence would be obtained from Natural England, where necessary, to permit unavoidable direct and indirect impacts on active badger setts within and adjacent to the Site. • any necessary closure of active setts would be completed prior to the commencement of construction, during the appropriate time of year (usually between July and November inclusive). The Site would be monitored, as necessary, to ensure the continued absence of badgers within working areas • measures to minimise the impact of disturbance on badgers in setts adjacent to the Site would be implemented during construction, as set out in any necessary licences permitting such activities. The necessary measures would be determined and outlined in a method statement prepared as part of the badger licence application. • excavations within working areas greater than 1m in depth 		

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>would be covered overnight or fitted with a means of escape to prevent badgers from becoming trapped (e.g. scaffold plank).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lighting impacts would be minimised as far as reasonably practical, for example by directing lighting away from adjacent habitats where setts are present and in habitat used for foraging and commuting, in accordance with The Lighting Strategy (Application Document Ref. No. 7.4). 		
118	ES Vol II App 12A Para 6.2.7 - 6.2.8	<p>Regular maintenance of the drainage system will be undertaken by the operator.</p> <p>Should SuDS features be proposed at the detailed design stage, either the Applicant or the LLFA (NCC)) would be required to take responsibility for these features, and to make sure that they are regularly inspected and maintained to ensure their design standard is not compromised over the lifetime of the Proposed Development.</p>	To ensure that the system continues to perform as designed.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 9)
119	ES Vol II App 13A Para 5.1.2	The choice and design of plant and equipment will comply with standard industry guidelines set to protect human health, including construction workers and operational staff.	To protect human health.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
120	Doc 6.3 Para 3.1.9	As the Proposed Development design progresses, the existing noise model will be refined and additional acoustic assessment will be undertaken in consultation with the design engineers, to determine the most appropriate mitigation options in accordance with BAT. The findings will inform the design to ensure that rating	To manage noise levels.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 21)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		levels meet with a target of no greater than +5 dB above the representative background sound level each noise sensitive receptor..		
121	Doc 6.3 Para 4.1.7	Sampling and analysis of exhaust emissions would be carried out to appropriate standards (e.g. ISO, national, or international standards).	Proposed Development Design.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 15)
122	Doc 6.3 Para 4.1.8 – 4.1.9	No emissions of natural gas are expected to occur from the gas receiving station. Likewise, the generating station would combust the gas so that emissions of unburnt gas would not occur during normal plant operation. Therefore, no fume or gases which can cause significant impact would arise from the Proposed Development.	To manage emissions produced by the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 1
123	Doc 6.3 Para 4.1.11	The operation of the Proposed Development in accordance with the IED and Environmental Permit would minimise the potential for atmospheric emissions.	To manage emissions produced by the Proposed Development.	Environmental Permit
124	Doc 6.3 Para 4.1.15	No significant emissions of dust, steam, smell or other effluvia would arise from the Proposed Development.	Design of the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
125	Doc 6.3 Para 4.1.21	No animals would be kept at the Proposed Development.	To minimise potential sources of nuisance.	Environmental Permit

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
126	Doc 7.2 Para 4.1.7-4.1.9	West Burton C is being developed as a peaking plant with a very specific purpose of meeting peak or unexpected demand, rather than to support base load. The Proposed Development would be an OCGT peaking plant that would operate for up to 1,500 hours per year on a rolling five year average	Design of the Proposed Development.	
127	Doc 7.3 Para 3.4.2 and 3.4.3	A designated Environmental Site Officer(s) will be appointed by the contractor to be present on-site throughout the construction, including when new activities are commencing. The Environmental Site Officer would conduct regular walkover surveys and observe site activities and report any deviations from the final CEMP in a log book, along with action taken.	To minimise potential adverse impacts associated with construction.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)
128	Doc 7.3 Table 9	A programme of archaeological monitoring and associated palaeo-environmental sampling would accompany pre-construction site investigation works. This would allow a more detailed model of the deposits below the PFA to be developed and palaeo-environmental information gathered.	To manage impact upon heritage assets of archaeological interest.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 13)
129	Doc 7.3 Table 9	<p>The archaeological strategy would include provision for dating of deposits and geoarchaeological assessment to provide information on the timeframe of the deposit sequence and the environments in which it was laid down.</p> <p>The number and spacing of investigation locations would be agreed with Historic England Regional Science Advisor and the Senior Archaeologist for Nottinghamshire County Council. This would enable an assessment of the archaeological potential and value of</p>	To manage impact upon heritage assets of archaeological interest.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 13)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		deposits below the PFA to be made.		
130	Doc 7.3 Table 9	Archaeological investigations would take an iterative approach to the evaluation of archaeological potential and establishing the requirements for archaeological mitigation work. An Outline Written Scheme of Investigation describing the approach and methods to be used is provided in Application Document Ref. 7.9 .	To manage impact upon heritage assets of archaeological interest.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 13)
131	Doc 7.5 Para 4.2.2	An arboricultural survey in line with BS5837:2012 would be undertaken concurrently with the detailed design, to identify where trees are likely to be affected by the construction works and to inform the development of the detailed design.	To minimise landscape and arboricultural impacts.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
132	Doc 7.5 Para 4.2.4	The Landscaping and Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan would be updated in accordance with any new constraints identified and any additional impact avoidance or mitigation requirements would be identified.	To ensure that mitigation and enhancement for biodiversity is undertaken on the basis of up to date data prior to construction.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)
133	Doc 7.5 Para 4.4.2	Prior to the site clearance and start of construction, further site walkover surveys would be undertaken by a landscape architect or an arboriculturalist to confirm risks and proposed impact avoidance measures still apply.	To minimise landscape and arboricultural impacts.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)
134	Doc 7.5 Para 4.4.4	Relevant site staff would receive toolbox talks as necessary on the relevant ecological risks present, legal requirements, and the working requirements necessary to comply with legislation, and the	To minimise adverse ecological impacts and ensure compliance with	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		final approved landscaping and biodiversity management and enhancement measures. Toolbox talks would be repeated as necessary over the duration of the works.	wildlife legislation.	6)
135	Doc 7.5 Para 5.2.9	Management and maintenance of habitat enhancement areas would be undertaken for an initial period of five years, after which a review will be undertaken to ensure the management measures proposed, and frequency of maintenance are still appropriate. Following the review, the (revised) Plan will be implemented for a further five year period.	To mitigate adverse effects on landscape and ecological receptors and demonstrate a small net gain for biodiversity.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)
136	Doc 7.5 Para 5.2.9	Regular landscape management that considers biodiversity enhancement will be integrated into the wider programme of the West Burton power Station site where practicable	To mitigate adverse effects on landscape and ecological receptors and demonstrate a small net gain for biodiversity.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)
137	Doc 7.5 Para 5.2.10 – 5.2.15	<p>Selective removal and pruning of scrub would be undertaken to thin out dense areas and create small glades. . Where appropriate, glades would be seeded with a species-rich grassland seed mix. .</p> <p>New scrub planting would be implemented to diversity current stands.</p> <p>All scrub planting would be notch planted into cultivated ground at 1.5m and 2.5m spacings and supported by an appropriate timber stake and shrub shelter (all fitted as per manufacturer’s recommendations).</p>	To mitigate adverse effects on landscape and ecological receptors and seek to demonstrate a small net gain for biodiversity.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>Periodic management would be undertaken to prevent scrub spreading into open areas/glades and regeneration would be managed to promote diversity and a varied age structure within areas of scrub whilst maintaining open areas, glades and edge habitat.</p> <p>Undesirable species, such as injurious weeds and invasive non-native plant species, would be removed and treated, as necessary.</p> <p>All new scrub plantings would be subject to maintenance regimes and during the first five years after planting, all plants found to be dead or dying would be replaced within the first available planting season.</p> <p>Following the completion of the initial five year aftercare period all new planting plots will undergo an annual condition assessment and an appropriate programme of works developed to address changes in condition and site requirements. Such work may include; additional replacement planting, tube/stake removal, pruning, coppicing, or thinning out of plots to encourage establishment.</p> <p>The measures would be applied to the re-instatement/ongoing management of scrub habitat within Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 to enhance its biodiversity value.</p>		
138	Doc 7.5 Para 5.2.16 – 5.2.18	Small areas of reedbed present in low-lying depressions in Area 1 would be managed to improve habitat structure and diversity. Areas of reedbed lost or damaged during construction of the northern drainage corridor (if chosen) would naturally regenerate over time and would be managed in the same way.	To mitigate adverse effects on landscape and ecological receptors and seek to demonstrate a small net gain for	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>A proportion of each reedbed area would be cut every other year to maintain a mosaic of vegetation at different stages of growth. Arisings would be removed to prevent the build-up of plant material in order to prevent drying out. Sensitive de-silting would be undertaken every 3 to 5 years if required to help maintain water levels and continued value for wildlife.</p> <p>Cutting and removal of different areas of reeds and de-silting requirement would be reviewed after the initial five year period and amended accordingly for the duration of the Plan.</p> <p>Scrub encroachment into reedbed areas would be managed by coppicing or fully removing scrub to prevent succession to Carr Woodland. Undesirable species such as injurious weeds and invasive non-native plant species would also be removed or treated, as necessary.</p>	<p>biodiversity.</p>	
139	<p>Doc 7.5 Para 5.2.20 – 5.2.23</p>	<p>Existing areas of seeded semi-improved neutral grassland in Area 5 would be managed to increase the diversity of grass and herbaceous plant species of local provenance. The aim would be to create areas of LBAP-quality lowland neutral grassland habitat</p> <p>A bespoke grassland seed mix will be used, the composition of which would be matched as closely as possible to the composition of local species-rich grasslands.</p> <p>The ground in areas to be enhanced would be prepared in advance of seeding. The existing grass sward would be cut short and the surface of the soil would be sacrificed to cleared bare earth patches.</p> <p>The grassland areas would then be subject to low intensity hay</p>	<p>To mitigate adverse effects on landscape and ecological receptors and seek to demonstrate a small net gain for biodiversity.</p>	<p>DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)</p>

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		meadow management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the grassland would be cut to 15cm height in late autumn following seeding to reduce late summer growth of grasses; • if grass re-grows vigorously over the first winter following seeding, a second cut to 15cm height would be taken in February to reduce competition for germinating target species; • Spot treatment of weeds would be undertaken in first spring after seeding and may need to be repeated periodically within the first few years of establishment (the frequency of treatments would be reviewed as part of the five year Plan review); • Cut and collect would be taken annually in late summer, after plants have set seed. All arisings would be removed from the area; and • the grass cutting would be used within the wider West Burton Power Station site to create habitat piles; this would benefit the grass snake population as it would provide compost material for egg laying 		
140	Doc 7.5 5.2.24	The establishment of species-rich grassland would be monitored by undertaking a Condition Assessment walkover survey every two years in the first five years following seeding. The frequency of surveys would then be reviewed as part of the five year Plan review and amended if necessary.	To mitigate adverse effects on landscape and ecological receptors and seek to demonstrate a small net gain for biodiversity.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)
141	Doc 7.5	Groups of trees would be planted to compensate for the loss of	To mitigate adverse	.

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
	5.2.28 – 5.2.32	<p>areas of plantation woodland and individual trees during construction. The total number or area of trees planted would be at least equivalent to the number or area of trees lost as a consequence of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>New trees would be planted in areas where they would complement existing habitats and contribute to the enhancement of green infrastructure.</p> <p>All new trees would be notch planted at 2m centres with a random distribution into cultivated ground. All planting would also be supported by an appropriate timber stake and tree shelter, fitted as per manufacturer's recommendations.</p> <p>All new tree plantings would be subject to the maintenance regimes described in Appendix C, in which all plants found to be dead or dying would be replaced within the first available planting season.</p>	<p>effects on landscape and ecological receptors and seek to demonstrate a small net gain for biodiversity.</p>	
142	Doc 7.5 Para 5.3.1 – 5.3.2	<p>Where new native habitats are to be created, or new native planting undertaken, the following principles would apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all seed mixes and planting stock would be ordered as early as reasonably practicable to ensure that supply can be met without risk of substitution; • all seed mixes and tree and shrub stock would be sourced from a specialist producer of British native plants who can source-identify all stock; • native trees and shrubs would be sourced from a supplier which follows the Forestry Commission's Voluntary Identification Scheme for British Native Trees and Shrubs; 	<p>To mitigate adverse effects on landscape and ecological receptors and seek to demonstrate a small net gain for biodiversity.</p>	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 6)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> grassland wildflower mixtures would be approved by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) under the Seed (Registration, Licensing and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2002; and terms of supply would include a condition that no part of the order shall be substituted with stock of alternative species or origin and that any change must be mutually agreed. <p>The above requirements would be incorporated into contractor specifications and contracts.</p>		
143	Doc 7.7 Para 2.2.1	The assumed worst case is that the construction workforce would peak at circa 200 workers per day in months 25 – 27 (i.e. Q3 2029).	For construction of the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 1
144	Doc 7.7 Para 2.5.1 Para 5.2.2	<p>A parking area would be set aside within the construction laydown area. In addition, satellite parking may be provided within the West Burton Power Station site and a shuttle system used to transport workers to the construction site.</p> <p>It is proposed that sections of the car park would gradually be opened up as construction develops, with a defined number of construction worker car parking spaces provided during construction. Managing the number of parking spaces available on-site would help ensure that the number of vehicles is controlled, and that sustainable transport options are promoted.</p> <p>The Travel Plan Co-ordinator will monitor parking utilisation at the Site, reviewing the split of vehicles between cars, vans and minibuses, ensuring that the contractor encourages their workers to</p>	To manage vehicles on site and to minimise impacts due to construction traffic on local receptors.	DCO Schedule 1

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		travel to and from the Site by the sustainable options. Additional measures could include implementing a lift share policy or putting on additional minibuses to pick up from key worker locations.		
145	Doc 7.7 Para 3.1.1	A Travel Plan would be produced to act in helping the environment by reducing the number of trips made to and from the Site by private car during the construction phase. All construction staff would be made aware of the measures included in that Travel Plan, so that benefits can be delivered and the number of car borne trips reduced; promoting car sharing, minibus use and public transport.	To manage numbers of vehicles travelling to and from site.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 18)
146	Doc 7.7 Para 4.2.1	A Travel Plan Co-ordinator would be appointed by the contractor to manage and deliver the Travel Plan. The Travel Plan Co-ordinator's details would be supplied to Nottinghamshire County Council and Highways England.	To manage numbers of vehicles travelling to and from site.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 18)
148	Doc 7.7 Para 5.2.4	Contractors would be encouraged to provide minibuses for transporting their workers from the key points of construction worker origin to the Site. This would have the benefit of reducing the number of vehicular trips on the local road network.	To manage numbers of vehicles travelling to and from site.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 18)
149	Doc 7.7 Para 5.2.5 – 5.2.6	The contractor would encourage the use of common hotels and B&Bs by workers that are not from the local area, to encourage the use of shared transport models such as minibuses. The contractor would be requested to provide minibuses and to organise where the minibuses would pick up workers and at what times.	To manage numbers of vehicles travelling to and from site and journey length.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 18)
150	Doc 7.7	The contractor would be encouraged to set up and manage a car	To manage numbers of	DCO Schedule

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
	Para 5.2.7	share scheme for their workers. In emergencies, the Travel Plan Co-ordinator would provide a guaranteed lift home for construction staff that travelled to Site.	vehicles travelling to and from site.	2 (Requirement 18)
151	Doc 7.7 Para 5.2.9	Secure parking for bikes would be provided. Construction staff that cycle to work would also have access to shower and changing facilities and lockers to store clothes, cycle helmets etc.	To encourage construction staff to cycle to the Site.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 18)
152	Doc 7.7. Para 5.2.10	An on-site storage facility is usually provided by contractors. This facility would encourage construction workers to store their tools on-site, reducing the amount of tools they would need to carry each day.	To enable construction of the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 18)
153	Doc 7.7 Para 5.3.1	To ensure that construction vehicles unable to park on-site do not park on the public highway in the vicinity of the West Burton Power Station site, clear and appropriate signage would be provided on Gainsborough Road to indicate that no parking is permitted.	To minimise impacts due to construction traffic on local receptors.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 18)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
154	Doc 7.7 Para 5.3.3	<p>Details of the sustainable transport options available for accessing the Site would be provided in an information pack and sent to construction workers, prior to them starting work at the Site.</p> <p>All construction workers will receive an introductory meeting on the travel plan when they commence work, incorporated into the Site safety briefing. This would ensure that each construction worker is fully aware of the Travel Plan and measures contained within it.</p>	To encourage construction staff to consider sustainable modes of transport.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 18)
155	Doc 7.8 Para 2.1.2-2.1.3	<p>Turbine compressor wash-down is likely to be via an automated system which will be operated periodically, typically 6 monthly. Demineralised water and small quantities of detergent are used for wash-down. Depending on detergent type and concentration, wastewater from wash-down may require collection in closed drainage systems / sumps local to the turbines prior to removal by road tanker to an appropriate licensed waste handling facility.</p>	Design of the Proposed Development.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
156	Doc 7.8 Para 3.1.3	For outline drainage design it is assumed that oil leakage will either drain to a local 'blind' bund (i.e. unconnected to site drainage network) for periodic removal or be connected to a suitably sized full containment oily water separator.	Design of the Proposed Development to prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 9)
157	Doc 7.8 Para 3.1.4 and 3.1.5	<p>The fuel delivery area shall be provided with a 'forecourt' type oil separator to capture quantities of fuel oil in the event of accidental spillages. In the event of catastrophic failure of a single cell of a road tanker the drainage design should account that the spillage will be contained within the WBC footprint.</p> <p>..it has been assumed that all transformers indicated on the current WBC Site Layout [refer to Appendix A] are oil-cooled and therefore require connection to the oily water system. This could be a blind bund or a pit or a full containment oily water separator.</p>	Design of the Proposed Development to prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
158	Doc 7.8 Para 3.1.10 – 3.1.1	Rainwater collected within above and below-ground oil containment facilities shall be removed using recognised control procedures that prevent rainwater containing any oils entering the drainage system. Removed rainwater shall be collected and passed through a Class 1 Full Retention Oil Separator prior to outfall to surface water drainage system. This is designed to ensure that oil concentrations of less than 5mg/l are discharged to the water environment.	Design of the Proposed Development to prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
159	Doc 7.8 para 3.2.5 and 3.2.9	For outline design purposes we propose to achieve the oil storage requirement with a single, double skinned GRP tank. A class 1 oil separator with flow capacity of 4.0L/s (Conder CNS4s/11 [refer to Appendix B2 for further details]) has been proposed to ensure it can accommodate removed rainwater from above and below-ground oil containment facilities. The final specification of the required oil separator shall be determined during detailed drainage design.	Design of the Proposed Development to prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
160	Doc 7.8 para 4.1.1	Fire protection shall be necessary for high risk WBC plant items. Step-up Transformer – Fire water sprinkler system in line with NFPA requirements. Transformer to be located within a contained compound area with integral or external sumps with sufficient volume to capture spent fire-fighting water prior to removal to suitable waste water treatment facility off site via road tanker.	Design of the Proposed Development to prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 1

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>Gas Turbine Bearings and Under Turbine Pedestal – Fire water sprinkler system in line with NFPA requirements. Area below GT bearings to be a contained area with sufficient volume to capture spent fire-fighting water prior to removal to suitable waste water treatment facility off site via road tanker.</p> <p>Lube Oil and Hydraulic Station – Fire / foam fighting system in line with NFPA requirements. Oily storage areas to be within a contained area with sufficient volume to capture spent fire-fighting water prior to removal to suitable waste water treatment facility off site via road tanker.</p> <p>A site wide hydrant system will cover all other areas of the plant (non-oily areas), with a discharge rate in line with NFPA requirement (1,893 L/min for 2 hours).</p>		
161	Doc 7.8 Para 5.3.3 and 5.3.7 and 6.3.7	<p>The flow from the WBC site will be limited to 5.0l/s using a flow control device fixed within a manhole near to the system outfall.</p> <p>Due to the availability of sufficient land the outline drainage design option propose use of an attenuation pond.</p> <p>Note that alternative options for the attenuation / holding tank structure exist (e.g. buried in-situ reinforced concrete tank, buried GRP tank arrays, open attenuation pond, etc.), and these should be appraised at detailed design stage to ensure optimum solution.</p>	Design of the Proposed Development to control surface water drainage.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 9)
162	Doc 7.8	Local ground settlement has previously occurred within the WBB operational site. This is believed to be attributed to the behaviour of buried PFA deposits.	Design of the Proposed Development to prevent pollution.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 11)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		<p>Some potential mitigation strategies to limit the effects of PFA settlement on buried drainage are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid construction of major structures over / within significant PFA deposits, if feasible • Local excavation of PFA and replacement with acceptable fill material • Local excavation of PFA, ‘conditioning’ of arising’s by application of water, and re-filling of excavation using suitable compaction methodology • Impermeable membranes laid near-surface to limit infiltration of storm water • Impermeable membrane wrap to drainage pipes to limit leakage / infiltration potential • Suspended drainage system hung from underside of piled reinforced concrete road deck • Appropriate specification of pipe materials and fittings to mitigate localised settlement of surrounding ground <p>One or more of the above strategies could be used in the final scheme. We recommend a detailed study of options is carried out following publication of GI findings</p>		
163	Doc 7.9 Para 1.7.2 Para 8.1.1	Prior to construction, Geotechnical Investigation (GI) Works shall be undertaken by a Geotechnical Contractor who will supply suitable plant, equipment and personnel. The Applicant will appoint an Archaeological Contractor with suitable geo-archaeological knowledge and experience to undertake the monitoring of the GI,	To understand ground conditions/ presence of archaeological sites.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 13)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		alongside the GI Contractor and reporting on any findings and results. The archaeological work will be undertaken by suitably qualified professionals operating to the highest professional standards.		
164	Doc 7.9 Para 4.1.1	On completion of the geoarchaeological monitoring of the GI, a site deposit model will be produced, assessing the stratigraphic sequence of the Site and the archaeological potential of each strata, their date and potential for preservation of organic and paleo-environmental remains, where possible..	To manage impact upon heritage assets of archaeological interest.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 13)
165	Doc 7.9 Para 3.2.1	The Archaeological Contractor shall produce a WSI detailing the methodology to be used.	To outline proposed methods.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 13)
166	Doc 7.9 Para 3.2.2 – 3.2.4	The locations of the proposed GI interventions will be provided to the archaeological contractor prior to drafting of the WSI. The archaeological contractor, who shall be professionally qualified and experienced with this type of archaeological work, and in describing and assessing geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental sequences, will prepare a report following completion of the GI fieldwork. The archaeological contractor shall also review available historic borehole information, or the results of other archaeological investigations undertaken in the area.	To understand the archaeological status of site.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 13)
167	Doc 7.9	The GI contractor shall provide a suitable and safe position from	To ensure a safe working	DCO Schedule

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
	Para 3.2.5	which the archaeological contractor can effectively view the GI interventions. If archaeological remains are encountered, the machine excavation will pause to allow the remains to be assessed and described. The archaeological contractor will not enter the GI interventions. The archaeological contractor shall at all times obey the site rules of the GI contractor.	environment.	2 (Requirement 13)
168	Doc 7.9 Para 3.2.6 – 3.2.10 9.1.1 10.1.1	<p>The GI contractor shall allow sufficient time for the archaeological contractor to inspect and record the GI interventions, including arisings. Provision shall be made for the archaeological contractor to recover samples from any open boreholes, window samples or trial pit arisings.</p> <p>In the event of the discovery of human remains, the archaeological contractor will notify the archaeological consultant who will contact H.M. Coroner. In this instance, the remains would be left in-situ and covered and the GI intrusive location would be re-located. The removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with a licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice and under the appropriate Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857.</p> <p>Any artefacts which are recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 will be reported to the archaeological consultant immediately. The archaeological consultant will contact H.M. Coroner, and will ensure that relevant legislation is enforced and that all the relevant parties are kept informed. A list of finds that have been collected that fall under the Treasure Act and related legislation will be included in the fieldwork report.</p>	To understand archaeological status of the Site and to enable completion of archaeological works.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 13)

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
		The GI contractor shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allow the archaeologist a reasonable amount of time to undertake any inspection or recording as required; • provide information regarding the level (AOD) of the top of the ground surface at each location where archaeological monitoring is required; • record the date, time and duration of all archaeological monitoring site visits until the work is completed; and • ensure that Site records and finds are kept secure at all times, conserved and archived to the required standards. 		
169	Doc 7.9 Para 6.2.1	The decision as to where/whether preservation in situ should be undertaken would be made in agreement between the Applicant and statutory consultees, taking into account other environmental constraints and mitigation requirements.	To determine outcome of archaeological works.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 5)
170	Doc 7.9 Para 6.3.1	Each stage of the archaeological investigation will be specified in stage-specific WSIs, prepared in consultation with the Senior Archaeologist for Nottinghamshire County Council.	To understand the archaeological status of the site.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 13)
171	Doc 7.9 Para 7.1.1	A report on the GI fieldwork will be produced by the archaeological contractor and subsequently, reports will be produced for any subsequent investigation stage.	To outline findings of investigations.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement 13)
172	Doc 7.9 Para	Works shall be carried out under the Construction (Design & Management) (CDM) Regulations 2015, with the Archaeological Contractor being part of a wider team under the GI Contractor	To ensure a safe working environment.	DCO Schedule 2 (Requirement

Ref	Document Reference	Measure	Reason	Method of securing measure
	11.1.1 – 11.1.3 14.1.1	<p>(whilst on-site). Consequently, the GI contractor’s Health & Safety Plan, Health & Safety Policies and Risk Assessments will be adhered to at all times.</p> <p>The archaeological contractor will have their own Health and Safety Policy, as required under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. The archaeological contractor shall prepare a Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS), and a project-specific Health and Safety Plan and submit these to the archaeological consultant for approval prior to starting on site.</p> <p>Access to the Site will be restricted to authorised personnel only. Access for the archaeological monitoring will be arranged and organised through the Applicant.</p>		13)