

Mole Valley District Council

Principal Areas of Disagreement Summary Statement (PADSS)

25 March 2024

Mole Valley District Council (MVDC, 'the Council') has regularly engaged with Gatwick Airport Limited (GAL, 'the Applicant') throughout the preapplication stage for the Northern Runway Project (NRP) Development Consent Order (DCO). This includes participation in engagement activities such as topic working groups (TWGs) and the submission of responses to formal public consultations. MVDC will also be working with GAL on the preparation of a Statement of Common Ground (SoCG). This Principal Area of Disagreement Summary Statement (PADSS) provides an updated summary position, at Deadline 2 of the examination process, of those areas it considers to be unresolved and/or in dispute at this time. The Council, where relevant, has detailed these issues through the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report (REP1-097 -100). This updated PADSS remains a live document in the examination and will be reviewed as necessary throughout the process.

Please also note that the Council is aware that the Applicant has submitted proposed project changes to its application and this iteration of the PADSS does not take into account the proposed changes to the DCO made by the applicant. These will be taken into account for the next iteration of the PADSS to be submitted at D5, Thursday 6 June.

Reference Table 1: Interpretation of column 'Likelihood of concern being addressed during Examination'

Grading	Why?
Likely	Where agreement should be possible, or a relatively simple change is required
Uncertain	Where an issue is being, or will be, discussed and could be resolved subject to necessary scrutiny and agreement.
Unlikely	Where agreement on an issue is unlikely, or it is difficult to see what a solution could be.

, , ,		Version Number: Version 2 Submitted at: 26 March 2024		
Issue	Principal Issue in Question	Concern held	What needs to change/be amended/be included in order to satisfactorily address the concern	Likelihood of concern being addressed during Examination
General				
MV01	Quality of documentation and impact on PADSS	N/A	Deadline 2 Update: No longer being pursued	N/A
	Document Ref(s): General			
Air Quality				
MV02	Lack of costing breakdown for AQ impacts and mitigation Document Ref(s): APP-038, APP-156, APP-042	N/A	Deadline 2 Update: Matter now resolved	N/A
MV03	Significance of construction and transport management plans Document Ref(s): General	It is not currently clear how the impacts of both construction and transport will be offset/mitigated. To date, the information provided around how and when mitigation will be implemented is both high level and noncommittal. It will be through the construction and management plans that authorities and communities can obtain assurance that the AQ impacts will be properly dealt with. To date,	Construction and transport management plans must be prepared collaboratively with local and highways authorities and commenced swiftly so that the information is available for consideration during the examination. Should the DCO be approved in the absence of outline management plans, necessary	Likely

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		there has been no draft management plans	scrutiny will not take place and	
		which provide the necessary level of detail.	implementation could fall short of what is necessary and appropriate.	
			Deadline 2 Update: Please note: For all air quality matters further information has been provided by the Applicant at Deadline 1 including a 567-page technical note on air quality and a new version of Environmental Statement air quality figures. This information is currently being reviewed by our air quality specialists. This means that we are unable to update the resolution status or otherwise on-air quality matters within the PADSS. This will be done at the next opportunity within the Examination Timetable and separately in further communication with the Applicant. This applies to all points herein for air quality.	
MV04	Clarification around	Paragraph 4.12.7 of the Environmental	The Applicant should provide the	Uncertain
	air quality	Statement (Appendix 5.3.2: Code of	necessary information and the text	
	complaints	Construction Practice) identifies that a	should be amended to state that	
	procedure is needed	complaints procedure will be established but	complaints information is provided	
	пееаеа	does not reference the sharing of complaints and resolution with local authorities. This	to local authorities when complaints are received. The approach to	
		and resolution with local authorities. This	are received. The approach to	

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	Document Ref(s): APP-082	measure is also identified within the site management air quality section as something that will be made available to local authorities.	complaints reporting and monitoring can be agreed in the Dust Management Plan.	
			Deadline 2 Update: Please note: For all air quality matters further information has been provided by the Applicant at Deadline 1 including a 567-page technical note on air quality and a new version of Environmental Statement air quality figures. This information is currently being reviewed by our air quality specialists. This means that we are unable to update the resolution status or otherwise on air quality matters within the PADSS. This will be done at the next opportunity within the Examination Timetable and separately in further communication with the Applicant. This applies to all points herein for air quality.	
MV05	Need for the Dust Management Plan (DMP) to be considered through the examination	The monitoring portion of Section 5.8 (Environmental Statement: Appendix 5.3.2: Code of Construction Practice) suggests that further detailed plans are needed to design a DMP. This is not considered to be correct and	The DMP has not been prepared and should be developed during the examination and the Code of Construction Practice updated accordingly and linked with the	Uncertain
	Document Ref(s):	a draft DMP can be developed with the	DMP.	

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	APP-082	information available at this time, with updates implemented as needed.	Deadline 2 Update: Please note: For all air quality matters further information has been provided by the Applicant at Deadline 1 including a 567-page technical note on air quality and a new version of Environmental Statement air quality figures. This information is currently being reviewed by our air quality specialists. This means that we are unable to update the resolution status or otherwise on air quality matters within the PADSS. This will be done at the next opportunity within the Examination Timetable and separately in further communication with the Applicant. This applies to all points herein for air quality.	
MV06	Operational monitoring mechanisms need to be clear Document Ref(s): APP-082, APP-090	Operational monitoring will be very important to understand if changes in air quality are occurring or unacceptably worsening. There is no information in either the Air Quality chapter (Environmental Statement 5.1: Chapter 13) or the Surface Access Commitments document (Environmental Statement 5.3: Appendix 5.4.1) of how air quality data will be reviewed to check that changes are not more adverse than predicted, nor what measures would be taken	Further liaison to agree the details of the S106 operational monitoring is suggested and on how this will be used to test the effectiveness of the Surface Access Commitments. Operation monitoring should form part of the examination discussions.	Likely

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		if a significant adverse deterioration was	Deadline 2 Update: Please note: For	
		monitored.	all air quality matters further information has been provided by	
		Concerns remain that, as presented, key monitoring mechanisms and related management plans (i.e. Dust Management Plan) are deferred for agreement outside of the application stage (e.g. S106) and would not be scrutinised or properly considered as part of the application. For example, operational phase monitoring is discussed in paragraphs 13.9.7 to 13.9.19 of the Environmental Statement. (Appendix 5.3.2: Code of Construction Practice). It is proposed by the Applicant that a S106 agreement is utilised to address the matter, rather than it forming part of the application which is being assessed. The Council suggests that this is done during the examination to ensure that monitoring is scrutinised and agreed in a timely fashion. Further details of the monitoring, locations, numbers of sites, techniques, funding and how air quality monitoring data will be evaluated against the predictions of the ES and the Surface Access Commitments is not provided by the Applicant.	the Applicant at Deadline 1 including a 567-page technical note on air quality and a new version of Environmental Statement air quality figures. This information is currently being reviewed by our air quality specialists. This means that we are unable to update the resolution status or otherwise on air quality matters within the PADSS. This will be done at the next opportunity within the Examination Timetable and separately in further communication with the Applicant. This applies to all points herein for air quality.	
MV07	Ultra-fine particles need to be	The Applicant has had insufficient regard to the possible health impacts or levels of ultra-fine	MVDC requests that a proper assessment of ultra-fine particles is	Uncertain

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	assessed and mitigated Document Ref(s): APP-038	particles that could exist, specifically from aviation sources, but from other sources as well (i.e. transport). Ultra fine particles are a known issue with airports (DEFRA/Air Quality Expert Group) and when so many people live in proximity to the airport it seems an obvious thing to have assessed and considered fully. As written (13.2.5, Environmental Statement: Chapter 13 - Air Quality) the significance is underplayed and considered in a token manner in other sections.	carried out to understand the possible health impacts and mitigated as necessary. Deadline 2 Update: Please note: For all air quality matters further information has been provided by the Applicant at Deadline 1 including a 567-page technical note on air quality and a new version of Environmental Statement air quality figures. This information is currently being reviewed by our air quality specialists. This means that we are unable to update the resolution status or otherwise on air quality matters within the PADSS. This will be done at the next opportunity within the Examination Timetable and separately in further communication with the Applicant. This applies to all points herein for air quality.	
Climate Cha	nge and Greenhouse Ga	as Emissions		
MV08	Over reliance on possible future technologies and lack of regard for cumulative impacts	The Council does not consider the scenario testing for emissions robust or realistic as there is: 1) A clear reliance on new technologies and supposed improvements in	Scenarios which consider new technologies, the status quo and a hybrid of old and new, along with other potential issues and risks need to be tested. Such an approach will	Uncertain

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	from other airspace/port changes Document Ref(s): APP-041, APP-045, APP-194	aviation when modelling emissions. Yet, there are no guarantees that these technologies will materialise or that the airlines with the ability to use them will operate out of Gatwick. 2) Insufficient regard to the possible impacts of wider London airport expansion plans and airspace change programmes. Both elements will cumulatively impact emissions and the approach taken by GAL is too singular and presents the best case scenario and not what will actually happen in reality.	give a 'full-spread' of possible emissions and impacts rather than a 'hope for the best' approach. Updated cumulative assessments are needed to factor in the necessary scenarios.	
MV09	A more innovative and committed strategy to reducing emissions is needed Document Ref(s): APP-091	Appendix 5.4.2: Carbon Action Plan does not show sufficient commitment or provide an innovative solution to carbon emissions. Carbon offsetting should be a 'last resort' approach to managing emissions. The Council does not consider that the Applicant has gone far enough in seeking to reduce emissions. Coupled with a reliance on new, but uncertain technologies, it is likely that a greater reliance on less beneficial offsetting would be required.	Deadline 2 Update: To monitor and control GHG emissions during the project construction and operation it is suggested a control mechanism to similar to the Green Controlled Growth Framework submitted as part of the London Luton Airport Expansion Application, is provided. Implementing such a framework would make sure that the Applicant demonstrates sustainable growth while effectively managing its environmental impact. Within this	Uncertain

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			document, the Applicant should	
			define monitoring and reporting	
			requirements for GHG emissions for	
			the Applicant's construction	
			activities, airport operations and	
			surface access transportation.	
			Similar to the London Luton Airport	
			Green Controlled Growth	
			Framework, emission limits and	
			thresholds for pertinent project	
			stages should be established. Should	
			any exceedances of these defined	
			limits occur, the Applicant must	
			cease project activities. Where	
			appropriate the Applicant should	
			undertake emission offsetting in	
			accordance with the Airport Carbon	
			Accreditation Offset Guidance	
			Document to comply with this	
			mechanism.	
			In addition, and where reasonably	
			practical, the airport will seek to	
			utilise local offsetting schemes that	
			can deliver environmental benefits	
			to the area and local community	
			around the airport. Offsets should	

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	Question		align with the following key offsetting principles i.e. that they should be: o additional in that would not have occurred in the absence of the project. o monitored, reported and verified. o permanent and irreversible o without leakage in that they don't increase emissions outside of the proposed development o Have a robust accounting system to avoid double counting and	
NEW: MV42	If the Applicant does not provide infrastructure or	The Applicant must actively promote the transition to a decarbonised economy, incentivising airport users to adopt low-carbon	Be without negative environmental or social externalities. The Applicant should provide. infrastructure within the Airport to support the anticipated uptake of	Uncertain
	services to help decarbonise surface transport emissions it may have the potential to result in the underreporting of the Proposed	technologies like electric cars and public transportation systems.	electric vehicles and provide electric vehicle charging infrastructure. Additionally, to support this movement, the Applicant should	

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	Development's impact on the climate. The full impact of the Proposed Development on the government meeting its net zero targets cannot be identified.		support a Green Bus Programme such as the expansion of the network of hydrogen buses used in the Gatwick/Crawley area into Mid Sussex with accompanying infrastructure.	
NEW: MV43	GAL does not identify the risks associated with using carbon offset schemes.	Document 5.4.2, Section 1.14 This states that, "In 2016/17, we achieved 'Level 3+ - Neutrality' status under the Airport Carbon Accreditation scheme, which is a global carbon management certification programme for airports (Ref 1.1). GAL has been working hard to reduce carbon emissions under GAL's control (from a 1990 baseline) and offset the remaining emissions using internationally recognised offset schemes." The scientific community has identified various risks around using offsetting schemes to claim net zero or carbon neutrality. GAL should specifically state which offset scheme they intend to use so research can be conducted into the trustworthiness of the scheme.	GAL should state if they comply with the Airport Carbon Accreditation Offset Guidance Document which specifies the type of offsetting Schemes that need to be used. In addition, and where reasonably practical, GAL should seek to utilise local offsetting schemes that can deliver environmental benefits to the area and local community around the airport. Offsets should align with the following key offsetting principles i.e. that they should be:	Likely

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			 permanent and irreversible without leakage in that they don't increase emissions outside of the proposed development Have a robust accounting system to avoid double counting and Be without negative environmental or social externalities. 	
Future Airsp	pace Change			
MV10	Lack of consideration of FASI-S project and cumulative impacts Document Ref(s): APP-031, APP-245	Gatwick and Heathrow are undergoing an assessment of their airspace (FASI-S). Heathrow is slightly more advanced and has submitted its Stage 2 Initial Options Appraisal, with implementation between 2027-2029. GAL is also due to consult on options in early 2024 with implementation due to commence in 2027.	Sensitivity modelling should be carried out. It is understood that the modelling would not be exact to what is eventually implemented but would have regard to potential changes rather than simply ignoring it.	Uncertain
			If FASI is not to be sufficiently accommodated within the DCO	

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		GAL has suggested that it will be several years	proposals, any noise insulation	
		before the details of options are for the FASI-S	scheme must be flexible enough to	
		airspace change are known. This is used as	mitigate different impacts post FASI-	
		reasoning for not building in the options for	S implementation.	
		sensitivity and scenario testing. This is not		
		accurate. GAL has also sought to suggest that		
		the DCO can progress without understanding		
		the FASI options further and that it will be		
		through the FASI process that environmental		
		impacts can be addressed.		
		This is a dismissive approach and should be		
		considered, where possible, through the DCO.		
		considered, where possible, through the Beer		
		The Council is concerned that the Applicant is		
		deferring any consideration of potential		
		environmental impacts to the Civil Aviation		
		Authority (CAA) and the FASI process and has		
		not included airspace change within the DCO		
		assessment process. Consequently, in-		
		combination effects are of concern to the		
		Council.		
Noise				
MV11	2032 assessment	The assessment of air noise utilises 2032 which	The Applicant must identify	Unlikely
	year is assessed as	is identified as the worst-case in noise terms	significant effects during all	
	a worst-case	when compared to the base case of 2019	assessment years to understand how	
	scenario, but there	(Environmental Statement Appendix 14.9.2).	communities would be affected by	
	should be a yearly	However, identification of significant effects	noise throughout the project	
	breakdown	for all assessment years should be provided.	lifespan. This is particularly relevant	
I		The absence of this does not present a	to changes in the number of events	

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	Document Ref(s): APP-172, APP-180	transparent account and is misleading. Identification of all years also enables a proper consideration of the level of mitigation that should be carried out and enable consistent monitoring.	generating a maximum noise level greater than 60db (N'Above) at night, or additional awakenings (being woken in the night by noise) across the population.	
			Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	
MV12	Overheating	There is no adequate assessment of	A suitable overheating assessment	Uncertain
	Document Ref(s): APP-180	overheating and the necessary performance of ventilation to ensure a comfortable internal environment. Local authorities have requested an 'Overheating Assessment' to demonstrate adequacy of the ventilation scheme. This has not been provided and the effectiveness of blinds etc. and the level of air changes provided are still not suitably considered against climate implications.	and sensitivity check against the necessary ventilation requirement's required to keep windows close. The charted institute of Building Services engineers (CIBSE) offers guidance on overheating assessments and the minimum standard that should be used is DSY2 which uses summer data to 2050 and is more future proof than DSY1 (2011 to 20240) (https://www.cibse.org/policyinsight/position-statements-and-briefings/overheating-position-statement)	
			Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's	

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			Local Impact Report for more	
			detailed information.	
MV13	Eligibility for air	The scheme assesses noise impacts based on	Single mode contours, for summer	Uncertain
	Noise Insulation	average summer LAeq contour levels and the	operation, should be used to	
	Scheme (NIS)	Council considers that this does not meet	determine eligibility for noise	
		policy requirements and does not sufficiently	insulation. The Council understands	
	Document Ref(s):	protect against health impacts.	that there is precedent for this and	
	APP-180		has recently been required as part of	
			the Luton Airport Expansion Project	
			DCO application (TR020001).	
			Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is	
			referred to the Joint Surrey Council's	
			Local Impact Report for more	
			detailed information.	
MV14	Measurement of	Paragraph 1.1.3 (Environmental Statement:	Eligibility should be established in all	Uncertain
	ground noise to	Appendix 14.9.10 – Noise Insulation Scheme)	cases on the basis of prediction not	
	identify eligibility	suggests that eligibility for the NIS will be on	noise monitoring after the fact.	
	needs to be clear	the basis of "air noise levels predicted with		
	and robust	the operation of the Northern Runway".	APP-180 and relevant	
		However, paragraph 4.1.11 suggests that	implementation document should	
	Document Ref(s):	"Eligibility for the Inner Zone scheme noise	be amended accordingly to secure	
	APP-180	insulation package due to ground noise will be	the best mitigation against negative	
		established on the basis of measurements of	health impacts.	
		levels of ground noise carried out after the	Deadline 2 Hedete The Aveller of	
		Project is operating."	Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is	
		This course are such at an attendiction of the U	referred to the Joint Surrey Council's	
		This seems somewhat contradictory and all	Local Impact Report for more	
		eligibility should be on the grounds of	detailed information.	
		prediction to increase certainty.		

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Commencement of Eligibility Document Ref(s): Condition 18 of APP-006, APP-180	It is unclear when noise insulation will be provided to residents impacted by ground and construction noise. There is insufficient and imprecise details preventing the Council from being able to understand the extent that mitigation of this type will be achieved.	In accordance with other large construction schemes, MVDC considers that details of how the Noise Insulation Scheme will be promoted and administered to those properties predicted to be eligible, should be provided within 12 months of permission if granted. Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more	Uncertain
The Code of Construction Practice (COCP) provides insufficient noise monitoring control and management of both long term work areas where (i) receptors will be exposed to intrusive noise for significant periods of time and (ii) areas of short term	Paragraph 5.9.15 of the Environmental Statement (Appendix 5.3.2: Code of Construction Practice), states that noise monitoring will be carried out to confirm the best practicable means. There is, however, insufficient information within the CoCP to identify areas of high noise impacts in advance of the construction work beginning. It is not acceptable to leave site specific monitoring to be determined in the Section 61. Policy requires adverse impacts to be mitigated and reduced. MVDC does not consider there to be sufficient support for	The Council expects the CoCP to clearly identify the areas of greatest adverse impacts and where work is considered to be significantly above the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) for an extended period of time (to be agreed) the Applicant is expected to offer an enhanced commitment to monitoring including, but not limited to, continuous monitoring. For these sites the CoCP should be clear what types of noise and other environmental monitoring are	Likely
	Commencement of Eligibility Document Ref(s): Condition 18 of APP-006, APP-180 The Code of Construction Practice (COCP) provides insufficient noise monitoring control and management of both long term work areas where (i) receptors will be exposed to intrusive noise for significant periods of time and (ii)	Commencement of Eligibility Document Ref(s): Condition 18 of APP-006, APP-180 The Code of Construction Practice (COCP) provides insufficient noise monitoring control and management of both long term work areas where (i) receptors will be exposed to intrusive noise for significant periods of time and (ii) areas of short term It is unclear when noise insulation will be provided to residents impacted by ground and construction noise. There is insufficient and imprecise details preventing the Council from being able to understand the extent that mitigation of this type will be achieved. Paragraph 5.9.15 of the Environmental Statement (Appendix 5.3.2: Code of Construction Practice), states that noise monitoring will be carried out to confirm the best practicable means. There is, however, insufficient information within the CoCP to identify areas of high noise impacts in advance of the construction work beginning. It is not acceptable to leave site specific monitoring to be determined in the Section 61.	Commencement of Eligibility Document Ref(s): Condition 18 of APP-006, APP-180 The Code of Construction Practice (COCP) provides insufficient noise monitoring control and management of both long term work areas where (i) receptors will be exposed to intrusive noise for significant periods of time and (ii) areas of short term It is unclear when noise insulation will be provided in order to satisfactorily address the concern It is unclear when noise insulation will be provided in order to satisfactorily address the concern It is unclear when noise insulation will be provided to residents impacted by ground and construction sinsufficient and imprecise details preventing the Council from being able to understand the extent that mitigation of this type will be achieved. Paragraph 5.9.15 of the Environmental Statement (Appendix 5.3.2: Code of Construction Practice), states that noise monitoring will be carried out to confirm the best practicable means. There is, however, insufficient information within the CoCP to dentify areas of high noise impacts in advance of the construction work beginning. The Code of Construction Paragraph 5.9.15 of the Environmental Statement (Appendix 5.3.2: Code of Construction Practice), states that noise monitoring will be carried out to confirm the best practicable means. There is, however, insufficient information within the CoCP to dentify areas of high noise impacts in advance of time (to be agreed) the Applicant is expected to offer an enhanced commitment to monitoring including, but not limited to, continuous monitoring. Policy requires adverse impacts to be mitigated and reduced. MVDC does not clear what types of noise and other environmental monitoring are

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	predicted to approach the Significant Observed Adverse Effect level (SOAEL) Document Ref(s): APP-082	that they are managing and mitigating noise and other environmental impacts, such as vibration and dust (where appropriate).	contractor. Different risk scenarios should be defined by the promoter and the quality and quantity of monitoring considered in advance. The qualification and specialist knowledge of the monitoring team should scale proportionately with the risk and there should be an independent oversight and complaints system outside of the contractors and the airport. On highest risk and most intrusive sites (e.g. 24 hour works compounds), the Council will expect continuous noise monitoring to be provided with suitable noise targets to be brought forward to mitigate and minimise adverse impacts at nearby sensitive residential receptors.	
			Suitable systems for logging and managing complaints and reporting environmental performance should also be provided. Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's	

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			Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	
MV17	Core Working Hours are unacceptable and inadequately defined, result in unacceptable disturbance from intrusive noise Document Ref(s): APP-082	Paragraph CoCP states: "Outside the airport boundary, the core working hours will be 07:00 to 19:00 Monday to Friday (excluding bank holidays) and 07:00 to 13:00 on Saturdays." These hours are considered to be unacceptable and would result in unacceptable disturbance from intrusive noise.	The undertaker needs to define shoulder periods which typically it would be expected to be 07:00 to 08:00 and 18:00 to 19:00 from which noisy activities will be excluded. Given the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (CoPA) and Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) and the duration of the project, there would seem to be a strong argument to encourage the amended approach. Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	Uncertain
MV18	Identification of significant effects regarding traffic	It is acknowledged that minor increases in road traffic noise is expected on Charlwood Road and Ifield Avenue. These impacts are stated as not significant but they could be if absolute	Clarify the expected levels at the properties (based on the Basic Noise Level already calculated) to either: 1) demonstrate levels are	Unlikely
	Document Ref(s): APP-171, General	levels at the properties are above the SOAEL. The Council notes that later in the construction process there is significant related activity and concern is raised that this is not accompanied by robust traffic modelling. Such uncertainly	below SOAEL and therefore the conclusion of no significant effects can be justified, or 2) to acknowledge potential significant effects.	

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		also extends to concerns around the validity of transport modelling more generally. Should the modelling need to be re-run noise levels will again need to be reviewed.	The Applicant should be required to carry out a further assessment of construction transport management in 2029 to review and improve transport management practices. Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	
MV19	No attempt has been made to expand on the assessment of likely significant effects through the use of secondary noise metrics Document Ref(s): APP-172, General	Context is provided to the assessment of ground noise through consideration of the secondary LAmax (maximum sound level), overflight, Lden (average all day noise) and Lnight (average night time noise) noise metric. However, no conclusions on how this metric relates to likely significant effects have been made so the use of secondary metrics in terms of the overall assessment of likely significant effects is unclear. There is also concern over the time period for Lden as GMT appears to be used when local time should be consistently applied.	The Council would like to see monthly movement data for the various scenarios as well as hourly movement data for annual movements by departure and arrival. This includes that for the periods within and outside of the summer. If there becomes a significant disconnect between the summer period and other times of peak demand then MVDC contends that the summer impact is no longer representative. There is currently insufficient relevant information provided to enable understanding of the impacts.	Uncertain
			The Applicant needs to provide some commentary about how secondary metrics relate to likely	

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			significant effects and whether the assessment of secondary metrics warrant identifying a significant effect.	
			Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	
MV20	Noise impacts from 'end-around' runways need sufficient consideration Document Ref(s): APP-173, APP-176	The 'end-around' taxiways and the new Juliet holding spur need to be examined in detail as these both bring taxiing aircraft closer to existing residents. The use of bunds has been mentioned but full calculations and assumptions would need to be published to demonstrate effectiveness.	Further commentary and detailed assessments must be provided as part of the examination process to demonstrate the design and performance of the proposed barriers throughout all the years of the development.	Uncertain
	A11-173, A11-170	Details on ground noise model inputs, including source and bund locations, should be provided. While the Applicant suggests it has sought to address this issue following comments made in the pre-application and consultation stages, the Council does not agree and future impacts have been considered or will be mitigated.	Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	
MV21	For engine ground running activities, the LAmax assessment does	The assessment only accounts for the worst-case location (Rowley Cottages) and contextualises the 82 dB LAmax predictions by identifying car pass-by LAmax levels of 80dB.	LAmax engine ground running (EGR) noise levels should be contextualised at all receptor locations where the daytime LAmax exceeds 65 dB.	Uncertain

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	not adequately	However, there is no attempt to contextualise		
	cover all sensitive	LAmax engine ground running noise at any	As a minimum, the LAmax impacts	
	receptor locations	other receptor location.	on the closest adversely effected	
			receptors must be provided in	
	Document Ref(s): APP-173, APP-176		particular but not limited to:	
			Charlwood (receptor 2)	
			Brook Farm (receptor 3)	
			Bear and Bunny (receptor 4)	
			Hyders Farmhouse (receptor 9) &	
			Myrtle Cottage (receptor 10)	
			In addition, the assessment must	
			include the estimated frequency and	
			duration of these runs.	
			Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is	
			referred to the Joint Surrey Council's	
			Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	
MV22	Prevention of	Throughout the Noise Expert Group (NEG) led	Suitable action levels (noise limits)	Likely
	breaches in the	community consultations and up until	should be agreed.	
	Noise Envelope	November 2022, the Applicant stated there		
		would be an action level (noise limit) which	Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is	
	Document Ref(s):	would be provided to enable and guide the	referred to the Joint Surrey Council's	
	APP-177	enforcement mechanism. This has not	Local Impact Report for more	
		occurred.	detailed information.	
MV23	Night-time Noise	The Noise Envelope does not make necessary	The final permission must, as a	Uncertain
	limit	attempts or provisions to restrict night time movements.	minimum, replicate the current	

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	Document Ref(s): Condition 14 of APP-006, APP-177		Department for Transport night time movements controls. Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is	
			referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	
MV24	Insufficient consideration of mechanisms for the prevention of breaches in the Noise Envelope Document Ref(s): Condition 14 of APP-006, APP-177	It has not been possible to identify any mechanisms in the Application documents that provide a proactive plan which manage and prevent exceedances. Nor is there any detail on what proposed actions or mitigation might take place to achieve compliance in the event of a forecast breach. Currently two consecutive retrospective breaches are required before capacity restrictions are proposed.	More detail should be provided on: 1) proactive measures to prevent breaches; and 2) when/what measures would be taken to avoid a likely breach. Action plans must be in place before a breach of the noise contour area limit occurs and the Applicant must give more thought and commitment to this. The controls in the DCO detailed under condition 15 need to be aligned with the final Noise Envelope document, once approved. Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	Uncertain

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MV25	Independent forecasting should involve relevant local authorities Document Ref(s): Condition 14 of APP-006, APP-177	Any independent forecasting that needs to take place must ensure the involvement of relevant local authorities. If left solely to the CAA, it is unlikely that they will be provided with a wide enough brief to challenge the internal Gatwick systems.	The Applicant and the local authorities should agree a pool of suitable aviation forecasting companies that are capable of carrying out this work. Once the contractor has been appointed by the local authorities, this work should be funded by the Applicant. Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	Likely
MV26	Independent verification Document Ref(s): Condition 14 of APP-006, APP-177	Any review of the air noise modelling and associated works must be independently verified. If left solely to the CAA, it is unlikely that they will be provided with a wide enough brief to challenge the internal Gatwick systems.	The Applicant should fund an independent review of the air noise modelling, associated works and noise monitoring. This should be carried out at five-yearly intervals as a minimum. Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	Uncertain
MV27	Capacity declaration restrictions as a means of managing aircraft noise.	Section 7.3 of the Environmental Statement (Appendix 14.9.7: Noise Envelope) sets out intended measures to restrict capacity declarations. However, these measures would not prevent new slots being allocated within the existing capacity. Neither are they an	Slot restriction measures should be adopted in the event of a breach being identified for the previous year of operation.	Uncertain

Issue	Principal Issue in Question	Concern held	What needs to change/be amended/be included in order to satisfactorily address the concern	Likelihood of concern being addressed during Examination
	Document Ref(s):	effective means of preventing future noise	Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is	
	APP-177	contour limit breaches, especially if a breach occurred in the previous year.	referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more	
		occurred in the previous year.	detailed information.	
MV28	Prevention of	Adoption of thresholds that prompt action	Adopt a set of thresholds that trigger	Uncertain
	breaches in the	before a limit breach occurs would provide	preventative action. This would	
	Noise Envelope	confidence in the Noise Envelope.	allow an action plan to pre-empt a breach.	
	Document Ref(s):			
	APP-177		Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is	
			referred to the Joint Surrey Council's	
			Local Impact Report for more	
			detailed information.	
MV29	Slow case fleet	This issue has been previously raised by the	The central case transition is	Unlikely
	transition	Council and the Applicant. In its Issues Tracker	considered to be more	
	(replacing older	(Application Document(s): Response to	representative and should be	
	aircraft with newer,	PD005), the Applicant considers this to have	supported by the Airport to limit	
	quieter ones) is not	been resolved. MVDC does not agree and slow	environmental impacts.	
	an acceptable basis	case transition continues to be considered	Favorante and management accomment	
	for setting the Noise Envelope	unacceptable.	Forecasts and necessary assessment work should be amended	
	Noise Envelope	There is no adequate comparison of future	accordingly in order to balance the	
	Document Ref(s):	technology gains within the 2019 baseline and	impacts of growth.	
	APP-177	noise levels have been assumed to be constant		
		within the fleet over the next ten years. Using	Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is	
		the slow transition case, as the basis of the	referred to the Joint Surrey Council's	
		Noise Envelope, provides no incentive for GAL	Local Impact Report for more	
		to seek faster fleet transition and secure noise	detailed information.	
		and other environmental benefits. The central		

Issue	Principal Issue in Question	Concern held	What needs to change/be amended/be included in order to satisfactorily address the concern	Likelihood of concern being addressed during Examination
		case should be utilised and a more proactive approach taken by the Airport.		
MV30	Flexibility of noise contours limits accountability for airspace redesign and future aircraft technology Document Ref(s): APP-177	The Applicant is seeking the flexibility to increase noise contour area limits, depending on airspace redesign and noise emissions from new aircraft technology. Should the NRP obtain consent, any uncertainties from airspace redesign or new aircraft technology should be covered within the constraints of the Noise Envelope to ensure that unacceptable alterations are contained as far as is reasonably possible.	There should be no allowance for the Noise Envelope limits to increase Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	Unlikely
MV31	CAA to regulate the Noise Envelope rather than relevant local authorities Document Ref(s): APP-177	There is no mechanism for local authorities to review Noise Envelope reporting or take action against limit breaches or review any aspects of the Noise Envelope. To date, the CAA has not accepted a role regulating the Noise Envelope	A mechanism should be included to allow the host authorities to scrutinise Noise Envelope reporting and take action in the case of any breaches. Community representation should also be considered and positive examples of this are those in the Luton Environmental Scrutiny Group. Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	Uncertain
MV32	Modelling 2019 Air Transport	Sensitivity testing of different growth rate scenarios (Appendix 14.9.7 The Noise	Sensitivity testing for the longer term should be carried out.	Unlikely

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	Movements (ATM) with 2032 fleet technology Document Ref(s): APP-177	Envelope) would help provide a better understanding of how noise may affect local communities in the future. The Council has consistent requested such testing to be carried out up to and including 2032, yet it has been argued that this is too far in advance to be material. The Council disagrees and this would be only eight years in the future. Furthermore, various other data has been modelled to 2032 and beyond, without issue, and it is unclear why this sensitivity testing has not been provided within the relevant Environmental Statement.	Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	
MV33	Annual noise contour limits are necessary to understand the overall impacts from air traffic movements Document Ref(s): APP-177	The noise contour area limits provided relate only to the 92-day summer period. There should be additional noise contour area limits in place to control growth during periods of the year outside the 92-day summer period. Use of the summer average LAeq is not representative of the intrusive noise experienced by residents impacted by aircraft noise and should be more broadly considered to be representative.	Representative annual noise contour limits should be more widely considered and included in the Noise Envelope. Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information.	Uncertain
MV34	Failure to properly implement the Government's policy on Noise	Various national aviation guidance and policy refer to an approach where there should be a policy of sharing benefits of noise reduction between industry and communities in support of sustainable development.	It should be demonstrated, as part of the Noise Envelope, how the noise benefits of future aircraft technology is to be shared between the airport and local communities.	Unlikely

Issue	Principal Issue in Question	Concern held	What needs to change/be amended/be included in order to	Likelihood of concern being addressed during
	Envelope	Charing honefits is a fundamental part of the	satisfactorily address the concern	Examination
	Envelopes	Sharing benefits is a fundamental part of the	Local authorities do not accept	
	(CAP1129)	Noise Envelope and it should be demonstrated	suitable measures have been	
	December 1 Deffel	how the benefits of new aircraft technology	considered in deriving a Noise	
	Document Ref(s):	are to be shared between the airport and local	Envelope that suitably shares	
	App-039	communities. The Applicant has failed to	technology benefits in the future.	
		accept that there is any policy obligation to	This is of detriment to the	
		share technology gains with the community and this cannot be supported.	environment and the community.	
			In accordance with policy	
		In the earlier iteration of the Environmental	requirements set out in the Aviation	
		Statement (Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration),	Policy Framework, the Applicant	
		Paragraph 14.2.44 included detail on 'Sharing	should review its approach and	
		the Benefits'. The submitted and revised ES	provide a necessary response to	
		has removed this contrary to relevant policy.	ensure policy compliance.	
			Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is	
			referred to the Joint Surrey Council's	
			Local Impact Report for more	
			detailed information.	
Transport				
MV35	Inadequate public	The submitted application provides insufficient	More steps need to be taken by the	Unlikely
	transport provision	public transport provision for Mole Valley	Applicant to demonstrate	
	to effect modal	district as a whole and especially for the most	deliverable public transport	
	shift	populated areas in the north of the district in	interventions and additional public	
		Dorking, Leatherhead and Ashtead.	transport provisions that serve Mole	
	Document Ref(s):		Valley need to be included.	
	APP-258	The approach to coaches, buses and support		
		for local commuters is not necessarily	Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is	
		deliverable and will not be effective and	referred to the Joint Surrey Council's	
		instead will be detrimental to the wider	Local Impact Report for more	

Issue	Principal Issue in Question	Concern held	What needs to change/be amended/be included in order to satisfactorily address the concern	Likelihood of concern being addressed during Examination
		community and businesses. Additional public transport provisions to serve Mole Valley need to be provided and information on funding and agreements with relevant operators shared. It is the Council's view that a notable modal shift to sustainable transport mechanisms is unachievable and not based on realistic or reasonable assumptions and forecasting. For such a large scheme, true opportunities and innovation, which would be in the public benefit, have been ignored.	detailed information. The Applicant is also referred to the comments of Surrey County Council as the local Highways Authority for Mole Valley.	
MV36	Inadequate rail strategy Document Ref(s): APP-258	The Council considers that the Applicant's assertions that "no significant increase in crowding on rail services is expected as a result of the Project," (Transport Assessment, paragraph 9.8.7) to be erroneous and has disregarded its own evidence which shows an increase in numbers and crowding. The proposals are consistently contradictory and does little for meeting expressed targets for modal shift away from the private car, despite making it clear that that the Gatwick Stations Upgrade project is intended to make rail travel to and from the airport more attractive. With such a unique and large scheme, there are real opportunities for economic and environmental benefits linked to increasing rail	If an increased rail offer is not to be made and delivered, it is necessary for the Applicant to carry out additional modelling which places less reliance on existing, planned non NRP-related rail improvements and reflects usage and which more closely reflect what is more likely to happen. Deadline 2 Update: The Applicant is referred to the Joint Surrey Council's Local Impact Report for more detailed information. The Applicant is also referred to the comments of Surrey County Council as the local Highways Authority for Mole Valley.	Unlikely

Issue	Principal Issue in Question	Concern held	What needs to change/be amended/be included in order to	Likelihood of concern being addressed during
			satisfactorily address the concern	Examination
		up and the Applicant has not looked		
		sufficiently beyond the NRP boundary to achieve this.		
		It is not considered that the Applicant's proposals will be in the public benefit and does not make the most of the linkages and available networks. Instead it relies on existing plans to accommodate passenger numbers and does not seek to fund schemes on the network at stations such as East Croydon and Dorking Deepdene which could affect a notable change for the benefit of the airport and wider economy. With such a limited rail offer, accompanying road transport modelling must be updated to be more realistic about the levels of car use that will be more likely.		
Caria assura				
Socio-econor		The methodology used to present the entall tile	The impact methodeless as add to	Lincortain
MV37	Overstatement of the wider, catalytic,	The methodology used to assess the catalytic employment and GVA benefits of the	The impact methodology needs to properly account for the specific	Uncertain
	and national level	development is not robust, leading to an	catchment area and demand	
	economic benefits	overstatement of the likely benefits in the local	characteristics of each of London's	
	of the NRP	area. The national economic impact	airports to ensure that the catalytic	
		assessment is derived from demand forecasts	impacts of airport growth are	
	Document Ref(s):	which are considered likely to be optimistic	robustly identified. The national	
	APP-042, APP-245,	and fails to properly account for potential	economic impact assessment should	

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			satisfactorily address the concern	Examination
	APP-250, APP-251,	displacement effects, as well as other	robustly test the net impact of	
	APP-252	methodological concerns.	expansion at Gatwick having regard	
			to the potential for growth	
			elsewhere and properly account for	
			Heathrow specific factors, such as	
			hub traffic and air fares.	
			Deadline 2 Update: Work is ongoing	
			between York Aviation and GAL	
			regarding a joint local authority SoCG	
			on operations/capacity and	
			needs/forecasting. As this is a work	
			in progress, the PADSS for these	
			elements have not been updated but	
			will be at D5, Thursday 6 June.	
MV38	The forecasts for	The demand forecasts have been developed	Additional market and demand	Uncertain
	the use of the NRP	'bottom up' based on an assessment of the	analysis should be properly	
	are not based on a	capacity that could be delivered by the NRP	conducted with necessary and	
	proper assessment	(See MV37). It is not considered good practice	relevant adjustments made to	
	of the market for	to base long-term, 20-year forecasts solely on	London airport passenger	
	Gatwick, having	a bottom up analysis without consideration of	projections which more accurately	
	regard to the latest	the likely scale of the market and the share	reflect the known and up to date	
	Department for	that might be attained by any particular	situation. In this case it is known that	
	Transport forecasts	airport. In this case, top-down benchmarking	Heathrow R3 is not going to be	
	and having regard	against national forecasts has failed to	delivered and there are other known	
	to the potential for	properly allow for the developments that may	activities occurring within the wider	
	additional capacity	take place at other airports and the extent to	London Airport network which could	
	to be delivered at	which the overall level of demand across the	impact on the levels of competition	
	other airports. The	London system is reliant on the assumption	and market share which can be	
	demand forecasts			

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	are considered too optimistic	that a third runway would be delivered at Heathrow.	considered by GAL in its demand analysis.	
	Document Ref(s): APP-245, APP-250, APP-251, APP-252		Deadline 2 Update: Work is ongoing between York Aviation and GAL regarding a joint local authority SoCG on operations/capacity and needs/forecasting. As this is a work in progress, the PADSS for these elements have not been updated but will be at D5, Thursday 6 June.	
MV39	The capacity deliverable with the NRP proposed development Document Ref(s): APP-245, APP-250, APP-251, APP-252	Modelling by GAL of the capacity deliverable with the NRP has assumed that 1 minute separations can be achieved between all departing aircraft using the two runways. This is not possible with the existing structure of Standard Instrument Departure Navigation (SIDs), particularly given the commitment not to use WIZAD SID (tactical routing to avoid congestion) in the night period, and so additional delays to aircraft will arise so increasing delays above those stated in the Application documents. As a consequence the achievable capacity, at a level of delay acceptable to the airlines, will be lower than stated.	will be at D5, Thursday 6 June. Full modelling of the interaction between the use of the two runways and the respective departure routes needs to be undertaken and the delay information provided at a sufficiently granular level (hourly) to enable the delays to be properly understood and the capacity attainable validated. Deadline 2 Update: Work is ongoing between York Aviation and GAL regarding a joint local authority SoCG on operations/capacity and needs/forecasting. As this is a work in progress, the PADSS for these elements have not been updated but will be at D5, Thursday 6 June	Uncertain

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MV40	Issues with the deliverability of the Employment, Skills and Business Strategy (ESBS) and whether the proposals are robust or effective Document Ref(s):	While the Council considers that the ESBS Objectives and themes are acceptable, the Council does not consider them to be 'SMART' and it is unclear whether the S106 or some other mechanism will be able to set out the specifics and provide a base which can be monitored. There appears to be no costing or clear resourcing implications which again lessens confidence that the outputs are any more than hypotheticals at this time.	The ESBS needs to map out clear projects, partnerships, costings and resource implications to demonstrate deliverability. Deadline 2 Update: Still awaiting an update from the Applicant, via the SoCG.	Uncertain
	APP-198	The ESBS is predominantly based upon on what could be done/achieved and not what will.		