THE EGGBOROUGH CCGT PROJECT - STAGE 2 CONSULTATION: SOME OF YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Who are Eggborough Power Ltd?

Eggborough Power Ltd ('EPL') owns and operates the existing 2,000 megawatt ('MW') Eggborough coal-fired power station and also manages the nearby Gale Common ash disposal site.

EPL was acquired by EP UK Investments Ltd ('EP UK') in late 2014; a subsidiary of Energetický A Průmyslový Holding ('EP Holding').

What is the Eggborough CCGT Project?

EPL is preparing an application for a Development Consent Order ('DCO') under The Planning Act 2008 for the construction and operation of a combined cycle gas turbine ('CCGT') power station at the existing Eggborough Power Station site, near Selby, North Yorkshire. The project is known as the Eggborough CCGT Project (the 'Project' or 'Proposed Development').

The new gas-fired power station would have a capacity of up to 2,500 MW and be built on land within the operational area of the existing coal-fired power station The fuel source (natural gas) would be supplied by a new gas pipeline.

What is a Development Consent Order ('DCO')?

The Project falls within the definition of a nationally significant infrastructure project ('NSIP') under Section 15(2)(c) of The Planning Act 2008 as a generating station exceeding 50 MW capacity. As the Project is a NSIP, we need to apply for a Development Consent Order (a 'DCO') from the Secretary of State for the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy before it can be built.

A DCO is a piece of legislation that is required before construction of a NSIP, such as the Project, can take place and it includes various consents and powers to enable a project to be built. These include planning permission, highways works powers and the ability to compulsorily acquire land or rights over land, if required. The consents and powers that EPL will seek to include in the DCO will be determined as the Project develops, up to the submission of the DCO application.

The main parts of the DCO application process are summarised below:

- Following consultation, the DCO application will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate ('PINS'), a government agency that is responsible for administering the DCO process on behalf of the Secretary of State.
- Following submission of the application, PINS will decide whether it can be 'accepted' for examination. If PINS confirm the application is accepted for examination we will then need to notify interested parties of this.
- The examination of the application will be run by an inspector (also known as the 'examining authority') appointed by PINS and must be completed within 6 months. During the examination there will be another opportunity for interested parties to make comments and attend the hearings into the Project that will be held by the inspector.

- At the end of the examination the inspector has 3 months to write a report and to recommend to the Secretary of State whether or not he or she should grant the DCO.
- The Secretary of State has 3 months to consider the inspector's recommendation and make his or her decision on whether or not to grant the DCO.
- The DCO would be in the form of a statutory instrument (it is a piece of legislation) and it can include or remove the need for various consents and powers. As stated above, these can include planning permission, highways works powers and the ability to compulsorily acquire land or rights over land.

The powers and consents that we will ask are included in the DCO will be determined as our proposals develop up to the submission of the DCO application.

Why and who is EPL consulting?

EPL must consult on the Project before the DCO application can be submitted.

EPL carried out an initial round of consultation (Stage 1) in autumn 2016. The consultation provided initial information on the Project, including the need and reasons for building a gas-fired power station, the options being considered in terms of the location within the site/layout of the power station and the gas pipeline route corridor, the consenting process and the next steps.

The current stage of consultation (Stage 2) provides an opportunity to update the local community and other stakeholders on the progress that has been made on the Project and provide detail on, amongst other things, the decisions that have been made in respect of the options consulted upon at Stage 1.

The Stage 2 consultation provides information on the following:

- The comments received at Stage 1 and any changes made to the Project since then.
- The decisions made with regard to the location within the site/layout of the power station and the gas pipeline route corridor.
- The size and appearance of the main power station buildings.
- The Preliminary Environmental Information ('PEI') that has been assembled to provide more detail on the likely significant environmental effects of the Project and how EPL intends to prevent, reduce and where necessary, offset any significant environmental effects that are likely to arise in connection with the Project. The information is set out in a PEI Report.
- The timescales and next steps for the Project.

EPL will prepare a consultation report (to accompany the DCO application) showing how it has taken the comments received during consultation into account in formulating the final proposals.

How can comments be made?

EPL wishes to receive your comments on the proposals and would be grateful if you could provide comments by the end of **17 February 2017**.

You can provide comments and feedback on the proposals by:

- filling in a feedback form at one of the public exhibitions that is being held during week of 16 January 2017 and giving it to a member of the project team;

- filling in a feedback form and posting it to: Eggborough CCGT Consultation, c/o Dalton Warner Davis LLP, 21 Garlick Hill, London, EC4V 2AU;
- filling in a feedback form on the project website at: www.eggboroughccgt.co.uk; or
- sending comments to us by email: consultation@eggboroughccgt.co.uk.

What are the main components of the Project and what powers would be included in the DCO?

The new gas-fired power station would have an output of up to 2,500 MW and be capable of supplying the electricity needs of around 2 million homes. It would be built on land entirely within the operational area of the existing coal-fired power station and owned by EPL, primarily comprising the Coal Stockyard located within the south-east part of the existing coal-fired power station site. The new gas pipeline would involve land that is not owned by EPL.

The main components of the Project are:

- a combined cycle gas turbine ('CCGT') plant comprising up to 3 CCGT units;
- a fast response peaking plant that would provide electricity to the National Grid at short notice during periods of unexpected high demand or in the event of the loss of generating capacity elsewhere;
- a black start plant that would generate the electricity needed to allow the CCGT plant to restart the National Grid in the event of a partial or total loss of power on the Grid;
- an underground gas pipeline of up to 1 metre in diameter and approximately 4.7 kilometres in length running from the existing coal-fired power station site, northward under the River Aire to a connection point with the National Transmission System ('NTS') for gas to the west of Burn village;
- an Above Ground Installation ('AGI') at the connection point to the NTS, including the necessary plant and equipment;
- an electrical connection to the existing substation on the existing coal-fired power station site to allow for the export of electricity to the National Grid; and
- works to the existing cooling water pipelines and intake and outfall structures within the River Aire.

In accordance with the EU Carbon Capture and Storage ('CCS') Direction, which came into force in June 2009, the Overarching National Policy Statement ('NPS') for Energy (NPS 'EN-1') and the NPS for Fossil Fuel Generating Infrastructure (NPS 'EN-2'), the power station would need to be designed to be carbon capture ready ('CCR'). Therefore, land would also need to be set aside adjacent to the power station to accommodate any future carbon capture plant, should the deployment of such technology become viable in the future. The power station would also be design to be combined heat and power ('CHP') ready and a feasibility study on CHP opportunities is being prepared.

The DCO application would seek permission for the above works in addition to powers, including, if required, those for the compulsory acquisition of permanent land and/or rights over land required for the Project, and/or the temporary occupation of land required for the Project. Other powers that the DCO would seek, if found to be required, include the extinguishment and/or overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land required for the Project; the application and/or disapplication of

legislation relevant to the Project; tree and hedgerow removal; and a deemed marine licence for those parts of the Project within or affecting the tidal section of the River Aire, amongst other matters.

These powers would be set out in the draft DCO and explained in an explanatory memorandum, both of which would form part of the DCO application.

Why is the new power station needed?

The Project would provide a long-term replacement for the existing coal-fired power station at the site. It would continue power generation at the site, providing a high efficiency gas-fired power station that can achieve a similar electrical output to the existing coal-fired station.

The UK needs to develop new electricity generation capacity to replace its aging coal-fired and nuclear power stations, which are due to close over the next few years. This needs to happen to help safeguard the security of electricity supply to the country's homes and businesses. The urgent need for new generation capacity, including gas-fired power stations, is set out in government policy.

The UK is increasingly reliant on renewable energy, primarily wind energy, which is intermittent in nature and dependent on weather conditions. Gas-fired power stations provide flexibility within the UK's generation mix, being able to respond rapidly to fluctuations in supply (e.g. when the wind isn't blowing) and ensure that enough electricity is generated. Gas-fired power stations are also cleaner than those using coal or oil and emit significantly lower CO_2 emissions per MW than other fossil fuels.

The Project would make a significant contribution to UK electricity supply in terms of both security and flexibility, while contributing to the Government's carbon reduction targets.

What is going to happen to the existing coal-fired power station?

In the next few years the existing coal-fired power station will cease to operate. The exact timing of the closure of the coal-fired station and its subsequent decommissioning and demolition is still under review. However, the coal-fired station will have ceased generation by 2022, which is the earliest date by which the new power station could be operational.

It would not be possible for the two power stations to operate at the same time, because they require the same electrical grid connection, river water intake and discharge infrastructure, and groundwater boreholes. However, there is expected to be some overlap in the timing of the demolition of the coal-fired station and the construction and operation of the new power station. This is being considered within the Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') for the Project in order to provide a robust assessment of the potential combined environmental impacts.

The decommissioning and demolition of the existing coal-fired station is being progressed independently of the Project and will not form part of the DCO application.

How much electricity would be generated by the new power station?

The new power station would be capable of generating enough electricity to supply around 2 million homes per year, which is equivalent to providing around 4% of the UK's electricity. As stated above, this is similar to the existing coal-fired power station, although gas-fired power stations are more efficient and have lower carbon emissions.

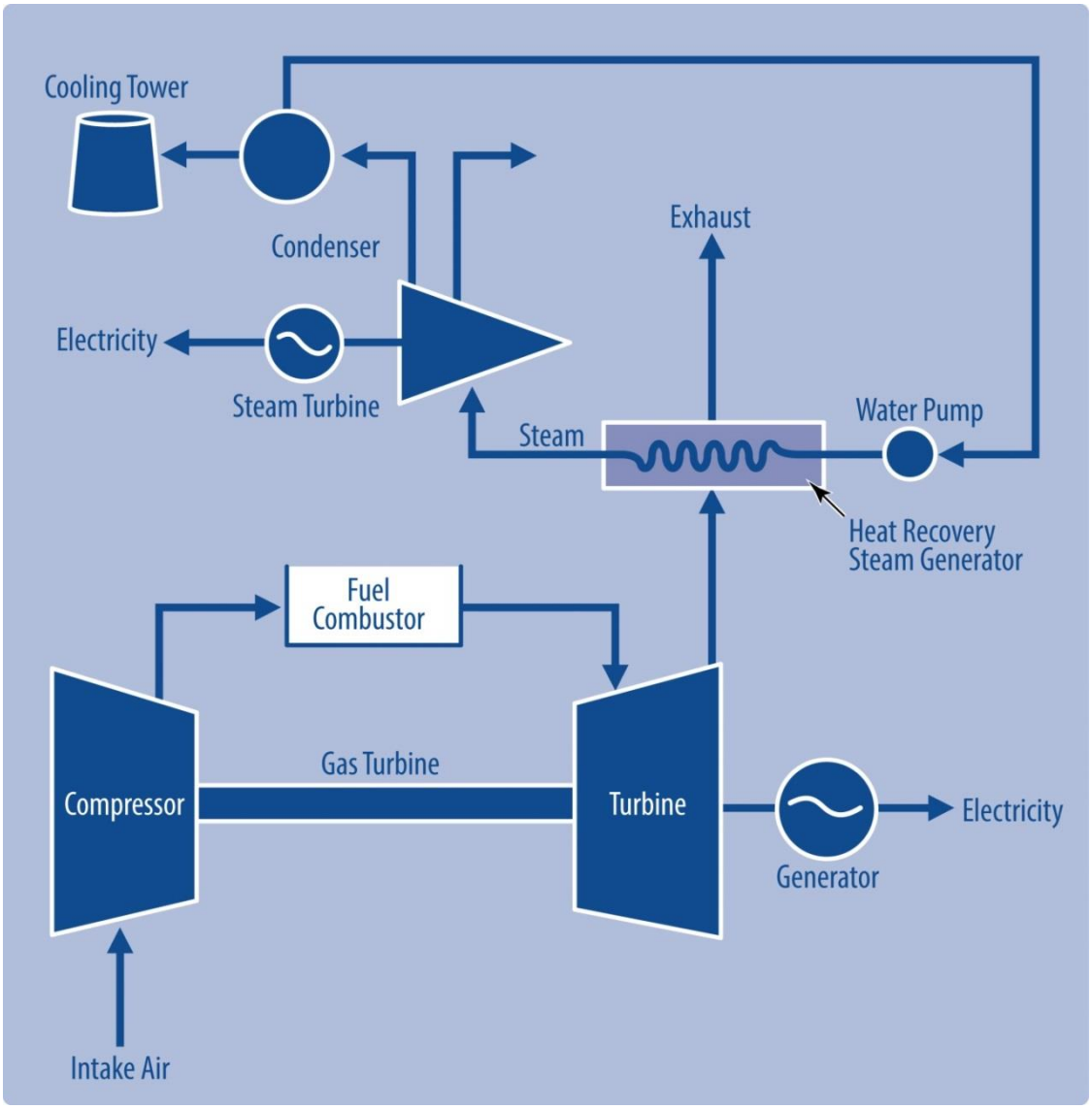
What is a combined cycle gas turbine ('CCGT')?

The new power station would employ combined cycle gas turbine ('CCGT') technology. In a CCGT power station, natural gas fuel is fired in the combustion system to drive a gas turbine, which is connected to a generator to produce electricity. The hot exhaust gases generated by the gas turbine are passed through a heat recovery boiler to recover more of the useful heat. The boiler generates steam to produce further electricity via a steam turbine. The steam leaving the steam turbine is then condensed and this water is returned to the process for re-use. A cooling system is required to condense the steam used in the generation process. This requires a supply of cooling water.

The electrical efficiency of a modern CCGT power station, dependent on technology selection, can be greater than 60%. This is considerably higher than conventional coal or oil-fired power stations, which have an efficiency of around 35-45%.

The CCGT process is shown below.

The CCGT Process



What are 'peaking' and 'black start' plants?

The peaking plant would consist of either an open cycle gas turbine ('OCGT') or reciprocating gas engines and is used for quickly delivering electricity to the National Grid at times of peak demand. An OCGT is where the gas turbine exhaust goes straight up the emission stack and not via a heat recovery boiler. There may be either one or two OCGTs in the peaking plant.

The black start plant would consist of either OCGT or reciprocating gas engines and be used to start the CCGT plant in the event of a power cut on the National Grid. EPL's CCGT would then be able to play an important role in helping restart the National Grid.

The peaking plant and black start plant would both run on natural gas and be housed in a dedicated building. The peaking plant would not run all year round as it would be used to meet peak demand. As explained above, the black start plant would be used to start the CCGT plant in the event of a power cut on the National Grid. It would therefore only run for a few hours at a time in order to get the CCGT plant running. The black start plant would itself be started using a small amount of diesel fuel.

Why has the Coal Stockyard been selected as the location for the new power station?

Several potential siting options have been considered for the new power station within the boundary of the existing coal-fired power station site. At Stage 1 consultation, we consulted on two preferred options; the Coal Stockyard and the Lagoon Site.

Following further work, the Coal Stockyard has been selected for the following reasons:

- the new power station would be located further away from the nearest residential properties (at Gallows Hill) and neighbouring facilities;
- the Coal Stockyard benefits from a greater level of screening as a result of the landscaped embankment and existing trees around its eastern and southern boundary, which would be retained;
- a shorter electrical connection would be required to the existing substation and the cables can be routed underground reducing visual impacts and cost; and
- the ground conditions at the Coal Stockyard are more suitable for the piled foundations that are likely to be required for the power station.

Which gas pipeline corridor has been selected?

At Stage 1 we consulted on three potential gas pipeline corridors and a number of potential connection points to the National Transmission System ('NTS'). These included:

- Option A - running to the north-west and connecting to the NTS south of Gateforth (adjacent to the selected NTS connection point for the proposed Knottingley CCGT power station);
- Option B - running north and connecting to the NTS at one of three possible points, including:
  - west of the East Coast Mainline railway, off West Lane, west of Burn village;
  - east of the East Coast Mainline and south of Burn Lane Farm; or
  - east of the East Coast Mainline and south of Stocking Green Farm; and

- Option C - running east connecting to the NTS north-west of Carlton (adjacent to the selected NTS connection point for the proposed Thorpe Marsh CCGT power station).

All the pipeline corridor options comprise mainly agricultural land and would involve crossing features such as the River Aire, drainage ditches and roads and in some cases also the East Coast Mainline railway.

Following further analysis of technical, environmental and planning considerations, Option B (with a connection point off West Lane, west of Burn village) was selected. This option offers a number of advantages over the others, including being the shortest route, avoiding the need to cross the East Coast Mainline railway and being more remote from residential properties and other sensitive receptors such as nature conservation sites.

What land would be required for the Project?

The Project or Proposed Development Site (the 'Site') is approximately 157 hectares in area and comprises land within the boundary of the existing Eggborough coal-fired Power Station site to the north-east of Eggborough village, near Selby, North Yorkshire in addition to corridors of land running north from the existing coal-fired power station site.

Areas of the Site within the existing coal-fired power station site

The Coal Stockyard in the south-east of the existing coal-fired power station site would accommodate the gas-fired power station. This land is owned by EPL. The land for the electrical and cooling water connections and other infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of the proposed power station is also owned by EPL.

Not all of the land within the existing coal-fired power station that has been included in the Site would be built on. Some of the land would only be required on a temporary basis for the construction stage (e.g. for the laydown and storage of materials and plant plus contractor facilities). The power station also needs to be designed to be carbon capture ready ('CCR') and therefore some of the land required temporarily for construction would be reserved to accommodate any future carbon capture facilities, if and when the technology is both viable and technically feasible.

The Gas Pipeline Corridor and AGI site

The selected Gas Pipeline Corridor runs northward from the existing coal-fired power station site, crossing beneath the River Aire and the A19 to the connection point with the NTS off West Lane, west of Burn village. The pipeline would have an approximate length of 4.7 kilometres.

The permanent easement width to accommodate the gas pipeline would be approximately 15 metres (the gas pipeline itself being up to 1 m in diameter). At this stage a gas pipeline corridor survey width of generally 100 metres has been adopted but, following the completion of further work to refine the pipeline route this will be reduced to identify a construction corridor for installing the gas pipeline of approximately 36 metres in width. The working width at crossing points (e.g. where the gas pipeline goes under a main road or river) would be wider. The pipeline itself would not involve any significant permanent structures above the ground (only some marker posts at key points) as it would be buried and the land would be restored following its installation.

The Above Ground Installation ('AGI') Site would comprise two compounds - a National Grid compound of up to 60 x 60 metres and an equivalent EPL compound – both located at the connection point of the gas pipeline with the NTS, to the west of Burn village.

EPL is currently in discussions with the relevant land owners to secure the necessary agreements for these works.

How high would the emissions stacks be?

EPL has used a computer model to assess emissions from the power station and how they would disperse in the environment. This has determined that the stack height should be between 80 and 90 metres above the ground to ensure that the ground level pollutant concentrations from the operational power station are not significant.

The height of the new stacks would be substantially less than the 198 metre high stack associated with the existing coal-fired power station.

What is the difference between wet and hybrid cooling?

A cooling system is required to condense/ cool the steam used in the power generation process once it has been exhausted through the steam turbine, and before it is returned to the boiler for re-use.

Four methods for cooling are theoretically available for the power station; dry-cooling, direct wet-cooling, wet-cooling and hybrid-cooling.

Dry-cooling technology consists of a system of air-cooled condenser fans situated in fan banks. The heat transfer characteristics of the air-cooled heat exchangers, and the fact that the air temperature is normally higher than water-cooled options, means that this arrangement is the least favourable arrangement from a generation efficiency point of view; this is particularly marked at higher ambient air temperatures. The fans also give rise to higher levels of noise than other cooling technologies. For these reasons, air cooling is not proposed for this plant. The loss of efficiency plus the availability of water from the River Aire - as used by the coal-fired power station for 50 years; means that air cooling is not considered to represent Best Available Techniques ('BAT').

Direct wet-cooling technology consists of high efficiency water-cooled condensers. It requires the abstraction of large quantities of water from an accessible water source and the discharge of warmer water back into the water source after it has been used for cooling. This method of cooling requires the use of (or construction of) an intake and outfall structure within an appropriate controlled water body. The main advantage of this cooling method is that it uses a colder cooling medium (river water as opposed to air) and avoids the electrical consumption of the fans used in air cooled condensers thereby improving the thermal efficiency of the fuel used. However, the abstraction and discharge of water can only be undertaken in locations and in a way that would not give rise to significant impacts on the water body and the environment.

Wet-cooling towers can also be used for the plant. These take the water from a source such as the River Aire in the same way as above, except that the heated water is cooled within a set of cooling towers before being returned to the water body. However, some evaporation of the water also occurs, giving rise to visible plumes of water vapour while the CCGT plant is operational. The volume of water required to cool the CCGT in this way would be considerably lower than the current water abstractions for the existing coal-fired power station (less than half).

Hybrid-cooling technology is essentially a combination of dry-cooling and wet-cooling. Water must still be abstracted from a controlled water source but by using a bank of low height cooling cells a smaller volume of water needs to be abstracted than for direct water cooling or wet cooling towers. While the use of hybrid-cooling cells can also give rise to visible water plume emissions to air under certain meteorological conditions, the system is designed to minimise visible plume formation. Hybrid-cooling has a marginally lower plant thermal efficiency than direct wet-cooling but is comparable to the use of wet-cooling.

At this stage in the project design, the final cooling technology selection has not been made, but initial studies indicate that wet-cooling or hybrid-cooling towers represent the use of BAT for the installation, as these balance the environmental effects of the water abstraction and discharge against the efficiency improvements over the use of air cooling. This position has been discussed and agreed with the Environment Agency.

The cooling towers associated with either wet or hybrid-cooling are relatively low level structures and would be up 30 metres in height. This is significantly lower than the existing cooling towers for the coal-fired power station that are 113 metres in height.

How long would it take to construct the power station and gas pipeline?

Subject to consent and a final investment decision, construction could begin in 2019 with the power station potentially being operational by 2022. The entire site preparation and construction programme is anticipated to take approximately 3 years from commencement to start of commissioning of the power station. The gas pipeline would take around 12 months to install (within the overall construction programme). The following diagram provides an indicative construction programme.

Indicative construction programme

	2019				2020				2021				2022			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Demolition of ancillary structures																
Earthworks																
Main civil works																
Process works																
Gas connection/ AGI construction																
Commissioning																

How many jobs would be created?

There would be up to 1,200 workers on site during the peak of the construction period, with an average of around 500 workers throughout this period.

It is anticipated that during the operational phase, the Project would generate approximately 70 full-time permanent jobs for the operation of the power station. This would be comprised of approximately

40 people on a shift basis to be spread over a 24 hour period, as well as around 30 corporate staff based at the Site.

Temporary and contractor employees associated with maintenance activities would also be employed as required.

Would the Project be safe?

Yes. The new power station would have to comply with strict health, safety and environmental regulations. It would be regulated through an environmental permit issued by the Environment Agency and may also be subject to regulation by the Health and Safety Executive.

As with all the gas pipelines running across the country, the new gas pipeline to be installed would be designed to meet stringent safety requirements and would be fully tested before it is used.

Would the DCO application include an environmental statement?

Yes. We are undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') to consider the effects of the Project on the environment and to develop measures to avoid or reduce any impacts (known as mitigation).

The EIA will look at all potential impacts on the environment associated with site preparation works, construction, operation and eventual decommissioning of the new power station and gas pipeline. We will also take account of any potential impacts arising in combination with other consented and planned developments in the wider area (cumulative impacts).

The findings of the EIA will be set out in an Environmental Statement ('ES') that will form part of the DCO application. This will include:

- a description of the gas-fired power station and pipeline;
- an outline of the main alternatives considered and the reasons for the decision made with regard to matters such as siting and layout;
- the data to identify and assess the main effects which the Project is likely to have on the environment; and
- a description of the measures required to avoid or reduce environmental impacts - the proposed mitigation.

What environmental information is currently available?

The work completed to date is set out in a Preliminary Environmental Information ('PEI') Report. The following issues have been assessed in the PEI Report:

- Air Quality;
- Noise & Vibration;
- Ecology & Nature Conservation;
- Water Resources, Flood Risk & Drainage;
- Geology, Hydrogeology & Land Contamination;

- Cultural Heritage;
- Traffic & Transportation;
- Land Use, Agriculture & Socio-Economics;
- Landscape & Visual Amenity;
- Waste Management;
- Sustainability & Climate Change; and
- Human Health.

The PEI Report, along with other consultation documents, is available to view at the following inspection locations:

Locations	Opening Times
Snaith Library, 27 Market Place, Snaith, Goole, DN14 9HE	Tues - 2pm - 7pm; Thurs - 10am - 5pm; Sat - 10am - 12noon
Knottingley Library, Knottingley Sports Centre, Hill Top, Pontefract Road, Knottingley, WF11 8EE	Mon & Fri - 1pm - 5pm; Tue - 9.30am - 6pm; Wed - 9.30am - 5pm; Thurs & Sat - 9.30am - 1pm
Selby Library and Information Centre, 52 Micklegate, Selby, YO8 4EQ	Mon - 9.30am - 7.30pm; Tues, Wed & Fri - 9.30am - 5.30pm; Thurs & Sat - 9.30am - 12.30pm
Askern Library, Station Road, Askern, Doncaster, DN6 0JA	Mon, Wed, Fri & Sat - 10am - 1pm; Tue & Thurs - 10am - 6pm
Sherburn-in-Elmet library, Finkle Hill, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Leeds, LS25 6EA	Mon & Tues - 9.30am - 5pm; Thurs - 9.30am - 6pm; Fri - 9.30am - 1pm; Sat - 9.30am - 12.30pm
Eggborough Power Station Sports and Social Club, Eggborough, Goole, North Humberside, DN14 0OZ	Weds - 5pm - 9pm; Thurs 11am - 2pm & 5pm - 11pm; Fri - 11am - 9pm; Sat - 11am - 9pm; Sun - 11am - 5pm
North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AD	Mon to Thurs - 8am - 5pm; Fri - 8am - 4.30pm
Selby Council (Contact Centre), Market Cross Shopping Centre, Selby, YO8 4JS	Mon, Tues, Thurs & Fri - 9.30am - 4pm; Wed - 10am - 4pm

It is also available on the Project website: www.eggboroughccgt.co.uk and copies will be available for inspection at the following pubic exhibitions as part of Stage 2 consultation:

Date	Venue	Time
16 January 2017	Eggborough Village Hall, 8 Cannon Hall Lane, Eggborough, Goole, DN14 0US	2:00 to 9:00pm
17 January 2017	Eggborough Sports & Leisure Complex, Eggborough Power Station, Goole, DN14 0UZ	2:00 to 9:00pm
18 January 2017	Knottingley Town Hall, Hilltop, Headlands Ln, Knottingley, WF11 9DG	2:00 to 9:00pm
18 January 2017	Selby Town Hall, York Street, Selby, YO8 4AJ	2:00 to 9:00pm
19 January 2017	Burn Methodist Church, Main Road, Burn, Selby, YO8 8LJ	2:00 to 9:00pm
20 January 2017	Snaith Sports Hall, Pontefract Road, East Yorkshire, Snaith, DN14 9LB	2:00 to 9.00pm

What are the main conclusions of the PEI Report?

Air Quality

Emissions from the new gas fired power station would be substantially less than those of the existing coal-fired power station.

EPL has gathered data on the existing and likely future levels of the following pollutants at locations around the Site: nitrogen dioxide ('NO_2'), carbon monoxide ('CO') and particulate matter. These pollutants are the only ones relevant to construction and operation of a project of this type.

EPL has used a computer model to assess emissions from the power station and how they would disperse in the environment. This has determined that the stack height should be between 80 and 90 metres above the ground to ensure that the ground level pollutant concentrations from the operational power station are not significant - and in most cases are insignificant. This is a substantially lower stack height than the 198 metre high stack used for the existing coal-fired power station.

Emissions from the power station would be continuously monitored and must meet tightly controlled emission levels set across the UK and Europe and regulated by the Environment Agency.

Construction air quality effects would be controlled through a Construction Environmental Impact Assessment ('CEMP') and are expected to be insignificant at nearby receptors.

Carbon dioxide ('CO_2') emissions do not form part of an air quality assessment but are considered in the sustainability and climate change chapter of the PEI Report. Gas-fired power stations are more efficient than those using other fossil fuels (such as coal) and result in significantly lower CO_2 emissions per megawatt of electricity generated. As some of the UK's older coal plants come to the end of their lives, this capacity can be replaced by gas-fired stations effectively reducing the CO_2 associated with power generation.

Noise

EPL has assessed potential noise from construction and operation of the power station. Our assessments conclude that with appropriate mitigation all potential significant effects can be avoided.

A CEMP would be used to control construction noise and potentially noisy activities would be restricted to daytime works only. The noise from the operational power station would be controlled through an Environmental Permit to ensure no unacceptable off-site impacts, and regulated by the Environment Agency.

Cultural Heritage

A number of designated heritage assets have been identified in the vicinity of the Proposed Development, including several within the gas connection corridor. However, the proposed routing of the pipeline means that these assets would be avoided and impacts would only be temporary during the construction phase.

A geophysical survey is being undertaken within the pipeline corridor to confirm the presence or absence of any as yet unidentified archaeological remains. This will be reported in the final ES to

support the DCO application. If necessary, a suitable mitigation strategy will be developed should any such assets be identified.

Traffic & Transportation

Operational traffic associated would be limited and is not considered to give rise to significant impacts.

Construction traffic would use the motorway network and the A19 to access the Site avoiding residential areas wherever possible. All construction workers would arrive and depart the construction site for the power station via three entrances (the existing access from Wand Lane - Hensall Gate; the existing main coal-fired power station entrance from the A19; and the existing access from the A19 via Tranmore Lane). The traffic would result in small, temporary, increases of traffic flows, including HGVs, on the roads leading to the Site, including the Gas Pipeline Corridor. However, the assessment concludes that predicted numbers of construction traffic movements would not have significant adverse effects on the road network. Nevertheless, a Travel Plan would be developed to minimise disruption on the road network and consideration would be given to the use of the existing rail spur into the Site for the delivery of construction materials where feasible.

Landscape & Visual Impacts

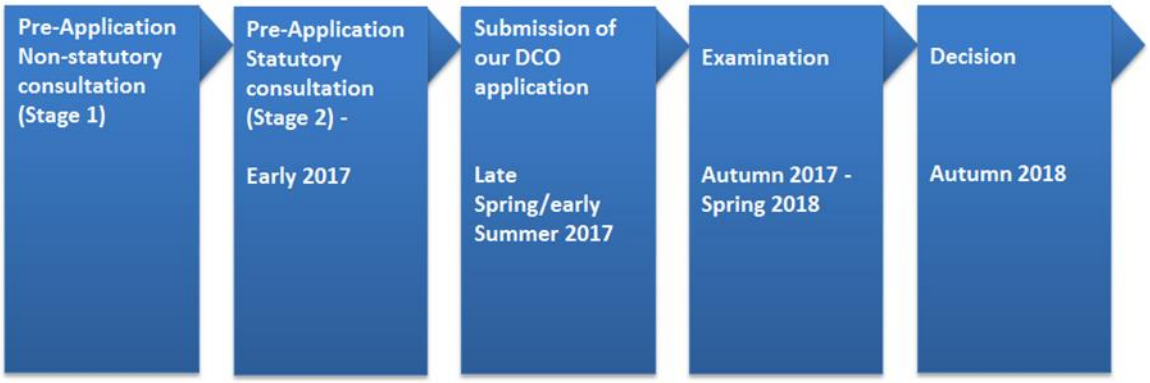
Due to the size of the structures, the Project would have potential visual effects, particularly following demolition of the existing coal-fired power station; although the scale of the new power station would be similar or smaller than other existing power stations within the surrounding area, including the existing coal-fired power station.

It should also be considered that the visibility of some elements of the new power station would be limited by existing landscaped embankment that would be retained around the Coal Stockyard; although some significant effects would remain from certain viewpoints.

What is the timeline for the Project?

The timeline for the Project is currently as follows:

Project Timeline



Construction on the Project may begin early 2019 and the power station could be operational by 2022

For more information about the DCO application process, please refer to

http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk