



The Abergelli Power Gas Fired Generating Station Order

5.2 Consultation Report Appendices – Volume C Appendices 5.A – 8.B

Planning Act 2008
The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

PINS Reference Number: EN010069
Document Reference: 5.2
Regulation Number: 5(2)(q) & s37(3)(c) Planning Act 2008
Author: Peter Brett Associates LLP

Revision	Date	Description
0	May 2018	Submission Version



Consultation Report Appendices – Volume C

Appendix 5: Non-Statutory Consultation (Post Phase 1 Statutory Consultation)

5.A DCfW Design Review Panel

- I Email from DCfW confirming DCfW Design Review Panel registration (13th October 2014)
- II APL presentation to DCfW Design Review Panel
- III DCfW Design Review Report (12th January 2015)

5.B Minutes of outreach meeting with PINS (9th December 2014)

5.C Information Update – January 2015

- I List of S42 prescribed consultees and locally elected representatives to whom information update letter was issued
- II Information update letter issued to S42 prescribed consultees and locally elected representatives (26th January 2015)

5.D Information Update – March 2015

- I List of S42 prescribed consultees and locally elected representatives to whom information update letter was issued
- II Information update letter and application boundary plan issued to S42 prescribed consultees and locally elected representatives (10th March 2015)

5.E Other Correspondence

- I Draft Contact Plan issued to PINS (21st January 2015)
- II Emails to CCS, Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and Carmarthenshire County Council regarding adequacy of consultation (6th March 2015)
- III Informal response from CCS regarding adequacy of consultation (12th March 2015)

Appendix 6: Phase 1 Consultation Feedback and Response

6.A Phase 1 non-statutory consultation feedback and APL response

6.B Phase 1 S47 consultation feedback and APL response

6.C Phase 1 S42 responses verbatim

- I S42(a) responses
- II S42(b) responses
- III S42(d) responses

6.D Phase 1 S42 consultation feedback and APL response

6.E Information Update (January 2015) consultation feedback and APL response

Appendix 7: Phase 2 Non-Statutory Consultation (prior to Phase 2 Statutory Consultation)

- 7.A Phase 2 Non-Statutory Consultation: Meetings and Correspondence
 - I Minutes of meeting with PINS (30th March 2017)
 - II Minutes of meeting with PINS (28th September 2017)
 - III Minutes of meeting with CCS (3rd October 2017)
 - IV EIA Briefing Note issued to NRW (3rd October 2017)
 - V Minutes of meeting with CCS (11th December 2017)
 - VI Minutes of meeting with Mawr CC and Llangyfelach CC (11th December 2017)
 - VII Minutes of meeting with PINS (15th December 2017)

Appendix 8: Phase 2 EIA Scoping Consultation

- 8.A Minutes of meeting with PINS (28th September 2017)
- 8.B Updated Regulation 9 List (December 2017)

Appendix 5: Non-Statutory Consultation (Post Phase 1 Statutory Consultation)

Appendix 5.A: Phase 1 DCfW Design Review Panel

5.A I Email from DCfW confirming DCfW Design Review Panel registration
(13th October 2014)

Jonathan Sebbage

From: Sue.jones [<mailto:Sue.jones@dcfw.org>]
Sent: 13 November 2014 15:32
To: James Dick
Subject: Confirmation of Design Review meeting - Tuesday 9th December 2014

Dear James

This email contains important information about the Design Review for your scheme. Please note the details it provides, and ensure that all members of your team have this information, by forwarding this email.

Design review for **Abergelli Power Station**
Date and Time **Tuesday 9th December 2014 at 4.15pm**
Location of Review Meeting **DCfW Office, address below**

Thank you for registering this scheme with DCFW's Design Review service.

A place has been reserved for you to present the above named scheme to the Design Review Panel on the date and time above. Please confirm that you wish to accept this place, by replying to this email as soon as possible and within a maximum of **5 working days**.

Ahead of the review meeting we will require three hard copies and one electronic copy of all pre-review material, if possible two weeks in advance of the meeting, sent for my attention at the office address below. For this review I would like to receive all pre-review material no later than Tuesday 25th November 2014.

If the scheme is pre-application, we will treat the material in confidence and the Design Review report will be confidential. This is on the condition that DCFW is kept informed of the progress of the project and that we are informed when it becomes the subject of a planning application. Please let us know if you do not want us to observe confidentiality for your project, or if you have promoted it publicly through the media or internet.

One of our Panel members will visit the site before review. Please tell us if there are any special arrangements that need to be made for a site visit and if so, who we should contact to arrange this. If you or your representative do arrange to meet our panellist on site, please note that any discussion should be restricted to clarifying the pre-review material, and NOT to making a case for the scheme which is properly the business of the Design Review meeting.

We need a list of all those who will be attending, along with details of their respective organisations, one week in advance of review. Ideally, we would encourage all the key parties involved – designer, developer/client, local authority representatives, consultants – to attend, up to a maximum of six people. We will contact the Local Authority with an invitation to attend and a request for background information and the planning context.

Please be aware that Design Review is a rigorous process and in the short time available our comments and evaluation are likely to be direct, robust and incisive, but we also aim to be constructive and courteous. If you would like any more information to enable you to make best use of the time available for review, or to discuss the process further, please do not hesitate to contact us for a pre-review discussion

Following the review you will receive a written report within 2 weeks

Please confirm receipt of this email in writing, and your acceptance of this invitation, **within the next 5 working days**. Your confirmation signals a commitment to attend on this day. It is important that we know you have received all the information contained here and that you will meet the necessary deadlines. Please note that due to administration costs, if a cancellation is made within two weeks of the review date, we will levy a cancellation fee of £300.

We look forward to hearing from you and to meeting you on the day. In the meantime if you have any queries please don't hesitate to contact me.

Best wishes

Sue Jones

Rheolwr Adnoddau A Cyllid
Resources & Finance Manager

T +44 (0) 29 2045 1964

E sue.jones@dcfw.org

dcfw.org

Comisiwn Dylunio Cymru Design Commission for Wales
4th Floor, Cambrian Buildings
Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, CF10 5FL



Click [here](#) to block future e-mails from Sue.jones@dcfw.org or [here](#) to block all e-mails from the domain **dcfw.org**.

This message has been scanned for viruses by Websense

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Appendix 5.A: Phase 1 DCfW Design Review Panel

5.A II APL presentation to DCfW Design Review Panel



Proposal for Gas Fired Power Station
Design for Wales | December 2014

Watt Power Background

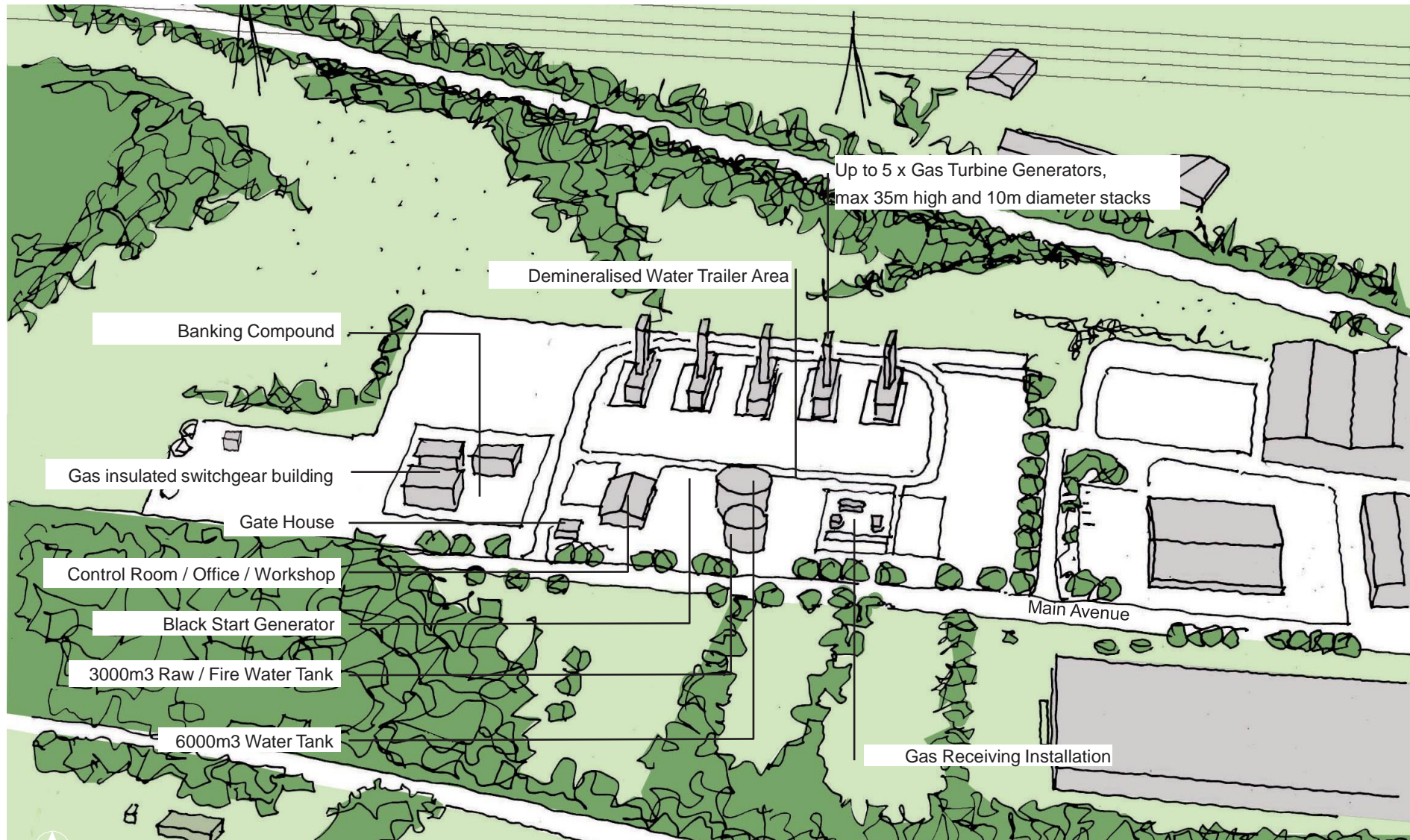


Watt Power is an asset development company established by Noble Clean Fuels and Stag Energy to create the foundations for a UK power generation portfolio.

- **Noble Group** manages global commodity supply chains utilizing a portfolio of strategic assets in 140 countries worldwide. Group turnover in 2012 exceeded \$96bn with “Energy Products” accounting for more than 60% of turnover. Noble established a UK based European trading presence in 2010 and is building an asset based portfolio to participate in the energy market.
- **Stag Energy** brings an experienced group of energy industry executives with a track record of project origination, development and execution in the gas value chain. Over the past 20 years the group has contributed to the development of over 10,000MW of power generation, gas storage and related infrastructure projects, raising in excess of £6bn in commercial debt.

Watt Power is a new entrant to the UK electricity sector and has targeted the development of at least 1,500MW of flexible new electricity generation capacity. Watt Power’s first two power station projects, one being Hirwaun Power Station which was presented to DCfW in January 2014, are undergoing examination under the Planning Act 2008

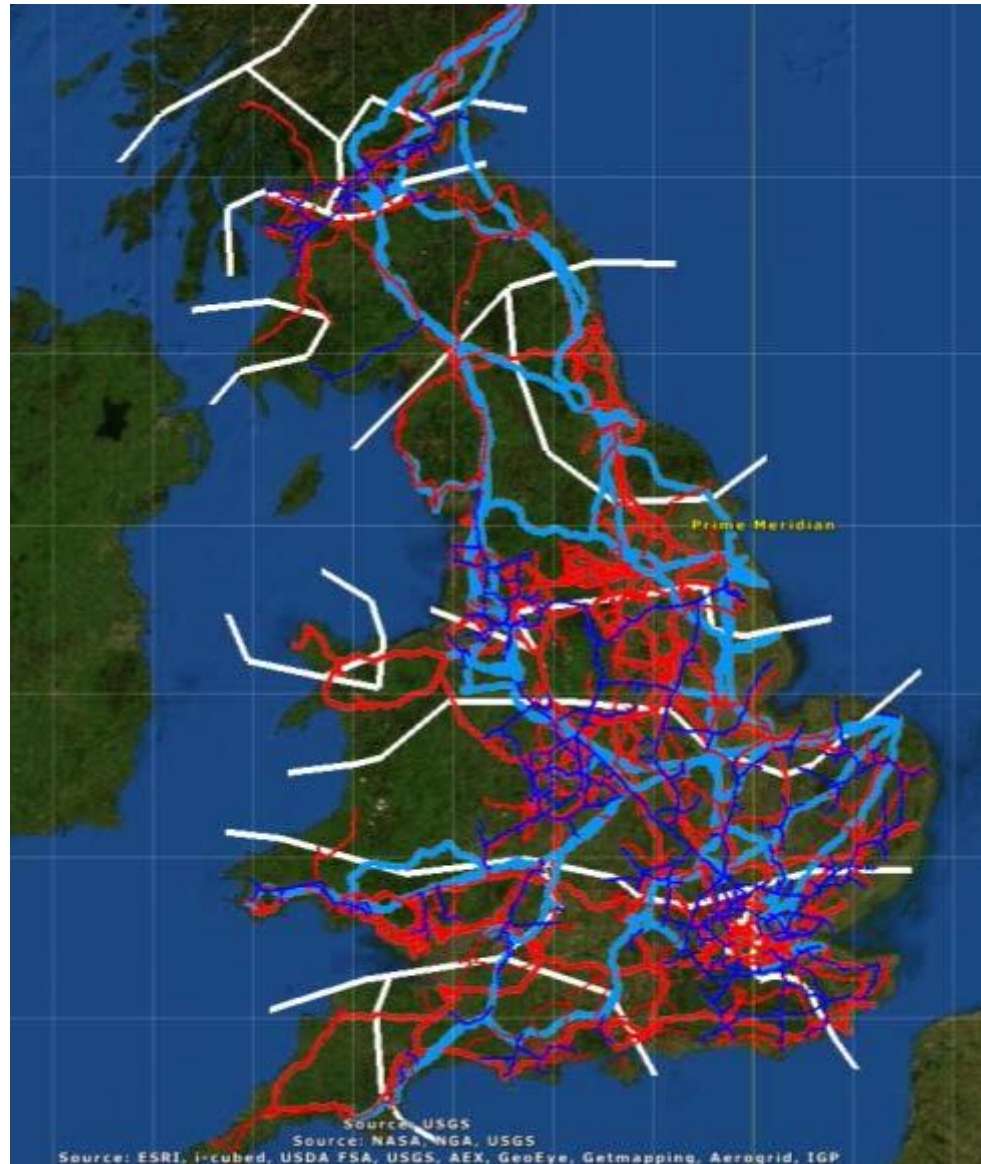
Conceptual Design – Hirwaun Power








UK Power Market – Key Drivers and Assumptions

- **EU Emissions**
 - **Large Combustion Plant Directive [LCPD]** will result in closure of 12GW of coal and oil plant by end of 2015
 - **Industrial Emissions Directive [IED]** will result in closure of further ~17GW of generation capacity by 2023
- **Carbon Floor Price** introduced in 1st April 2013 likely to accelerate closure of remaining coal plant
- **Fukushima Impact** revised safety case causing delays to new nuclear build. Extensions likely for much of existing UK capacity expected, but no new build completions assumed before 2023
- **Electricity Market Reform [EMR]** Government intervention has created investment hiatus
- **Increased intermittency** and resulting need for new gas-fired capacity recognised by policy'

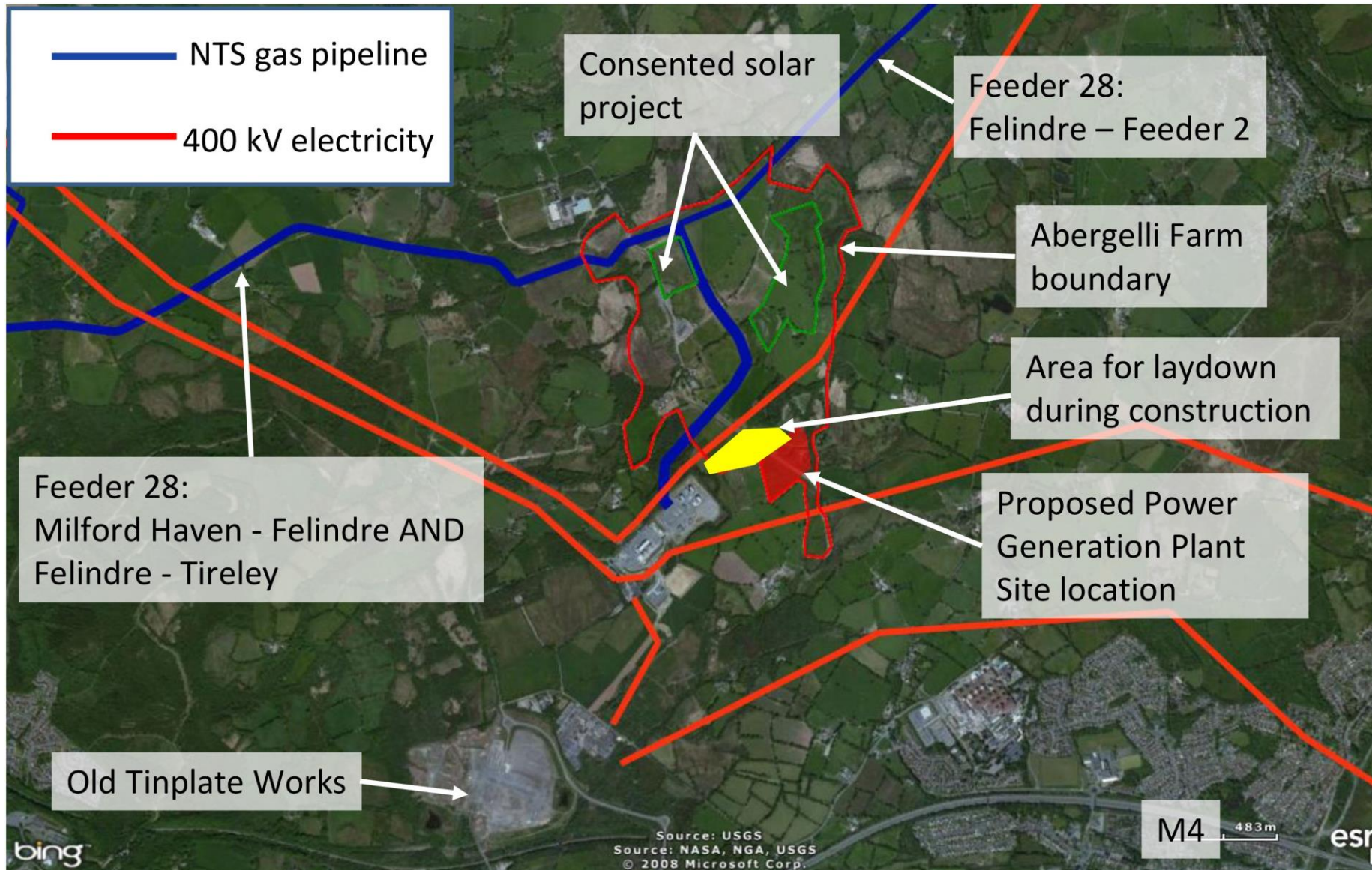
GIS Screening Database



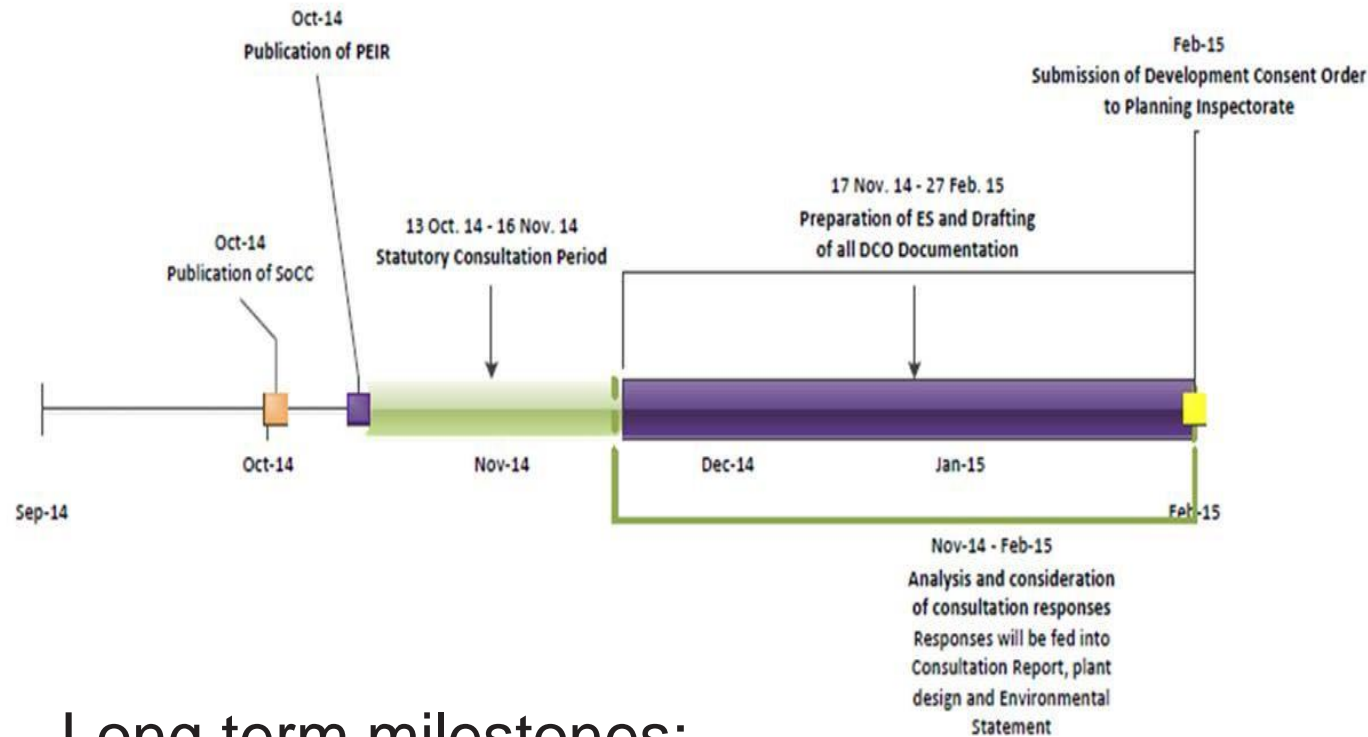
-  NTS Gas
-  400/275 kV Transmission
-  Local Distribution Gas (>7bar)
-  132 kV Distribution
-  TNUoS Boundary

Site Selection

- Utilisation of GIS database to identify areas proximal to gas and electricity infrastructure
- Sites to have capacity to accommodate at least 299MW of generation capacity
- Primary target areas within the lower TNUoS charging zones
- >600 prospective sites identified and visited
 - Site de-risking programme ranking prospects to address parameters such as:
 - Local authority planning constraints
 - Land ownership
 - Environmental screening
 - Electrical connection capacity
 - Gas connection capacity
- Preferred sites were further de-risked through:
 - Meetings with local authority
 - Grid connection study and meetings with National Grid
 - Engagement with landowners
 - Preliminary environmental impact assessments



Time Line



Long term milestones:

- Mid-2016: Decision from SoS
- Late 2017: Earliest possible construction
- 2019: Earliest possible commercial operation

Conceptual Design – Rochdale Envelope



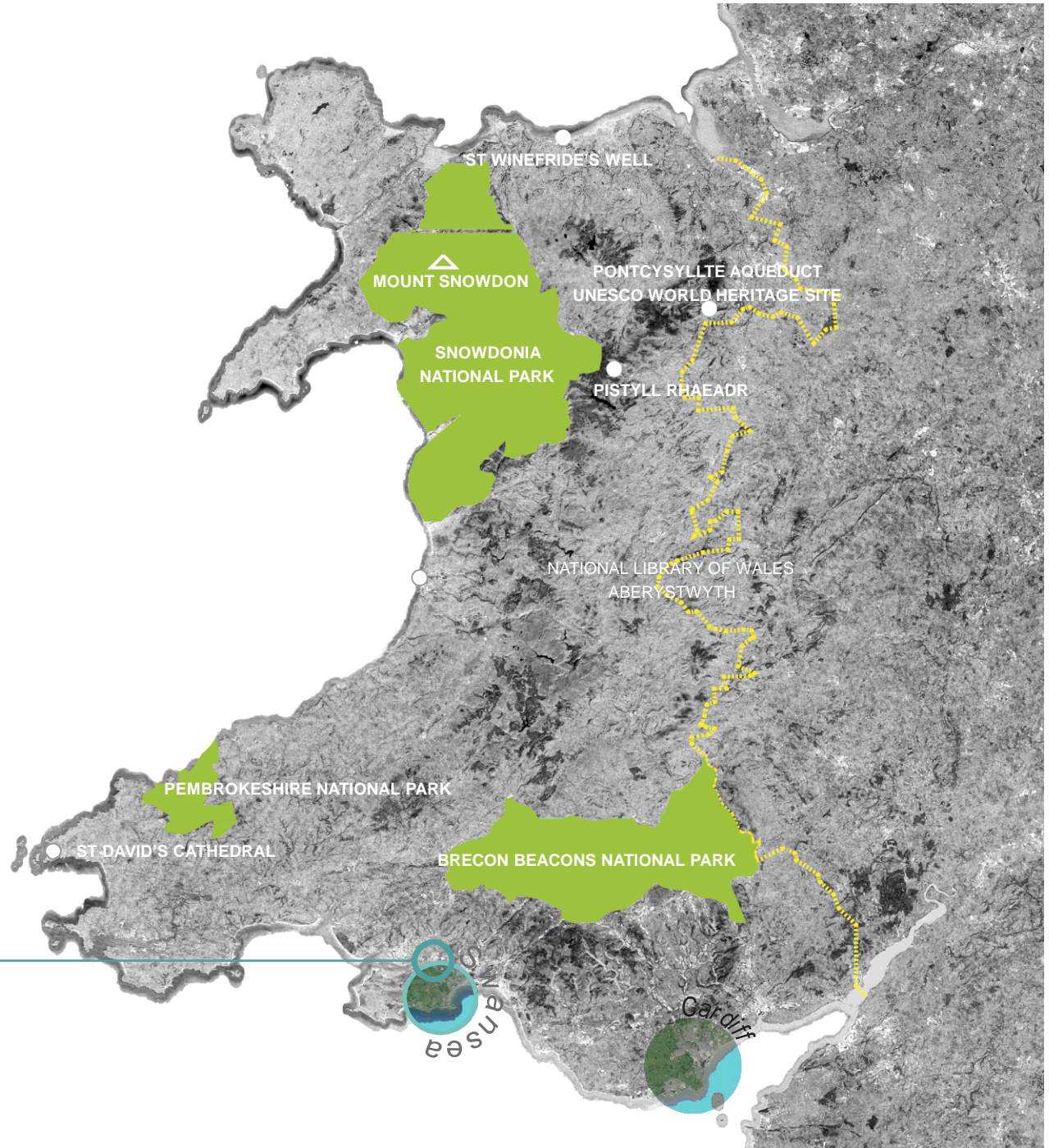
- Conceptual design sets out the maximum parameters for the plant which cover the different power island configurations
- Site layout philosophy attempts to limit the variation between the different scenarios
- Envelope allows for 1,2,3,4 or 5 unit configurations to be included in the DCO
- Industrial or aero units can be included within the envelope
- Need to keep as much flexibility within DCO as possible to give competitive advantage when bidding in Capacity Mechanism Auction

Abergelli | Wales

UK Location



Abergelli



Wales Site Location Map

Wider Context : Site Location

Site Boundary

LOWER LLIW RESERVOIR

CRAIG-CEFN-PARC

FELINDRE

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

ABERGELLI FACH FARM

CLYDACH

ABERGELLI POWER

NATIONAL GRID GAS COMPRESSOR STATION

PENLLERGAER FOREST

TIRCOED FOREST VILLAGE

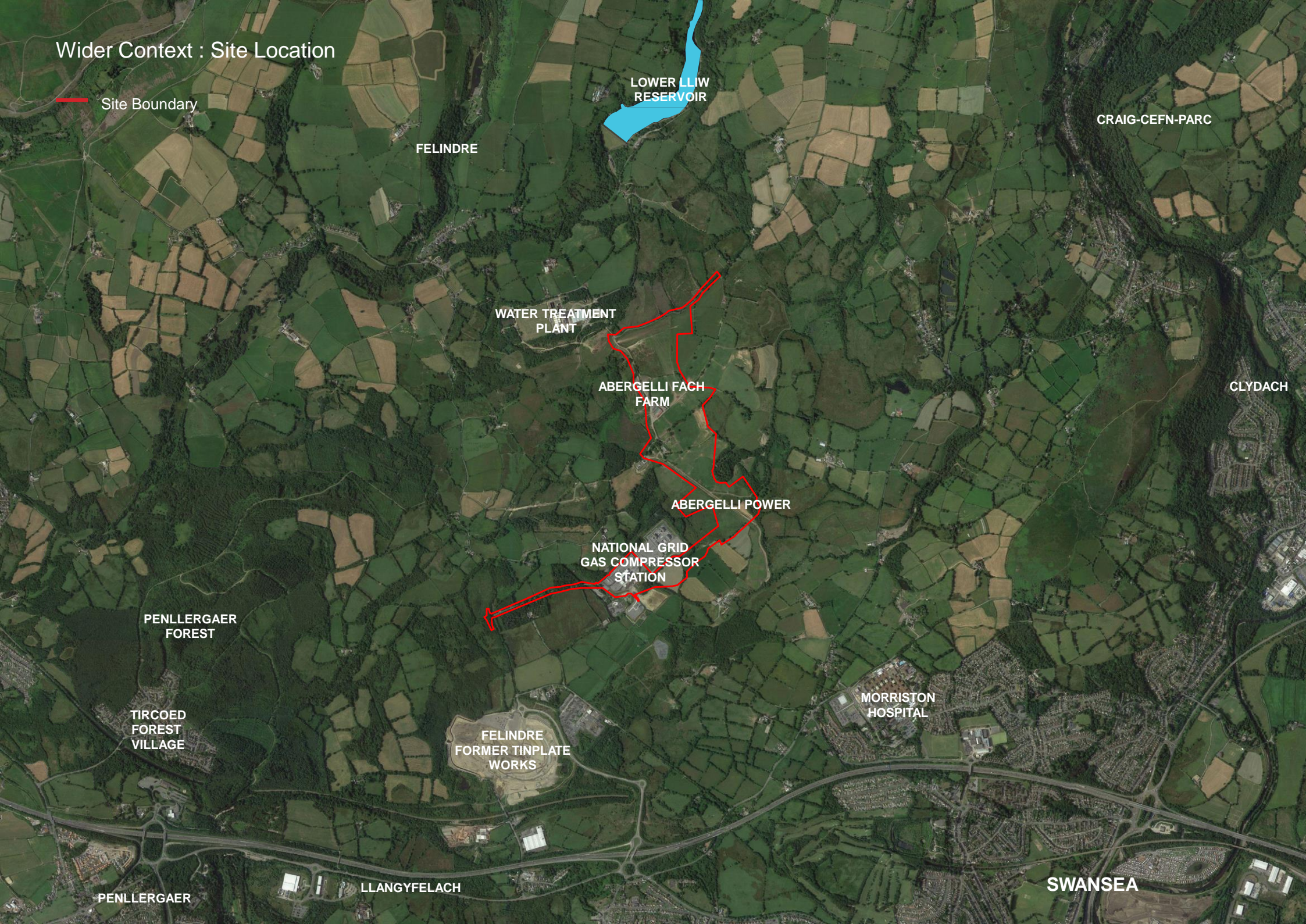
FELINDRE FORMER TINPLATE WORKS

MORRISTON HOSPITAL

PENLLERGAER

LLANGYFELACH

SWANSEA



Wider Context : Site Location

— Site Boundary



LOWER LLIW
RESERVOIR

CRAIG-CEFN-PARC

FELINDRE

WATER TREATMENT
PLANT

ABERGELLI FACH
FARM

CLYDACH

ABERGELLI POWER

NATIONAL GRID
GAS COMPRESSOR
STATION

PENLLERGAER
FOREST

TIRCOED
FOREST
VILLAGE

FELINDRE
FORMER TINPLATE
WORKS

MORRISTON
HOSPITAL

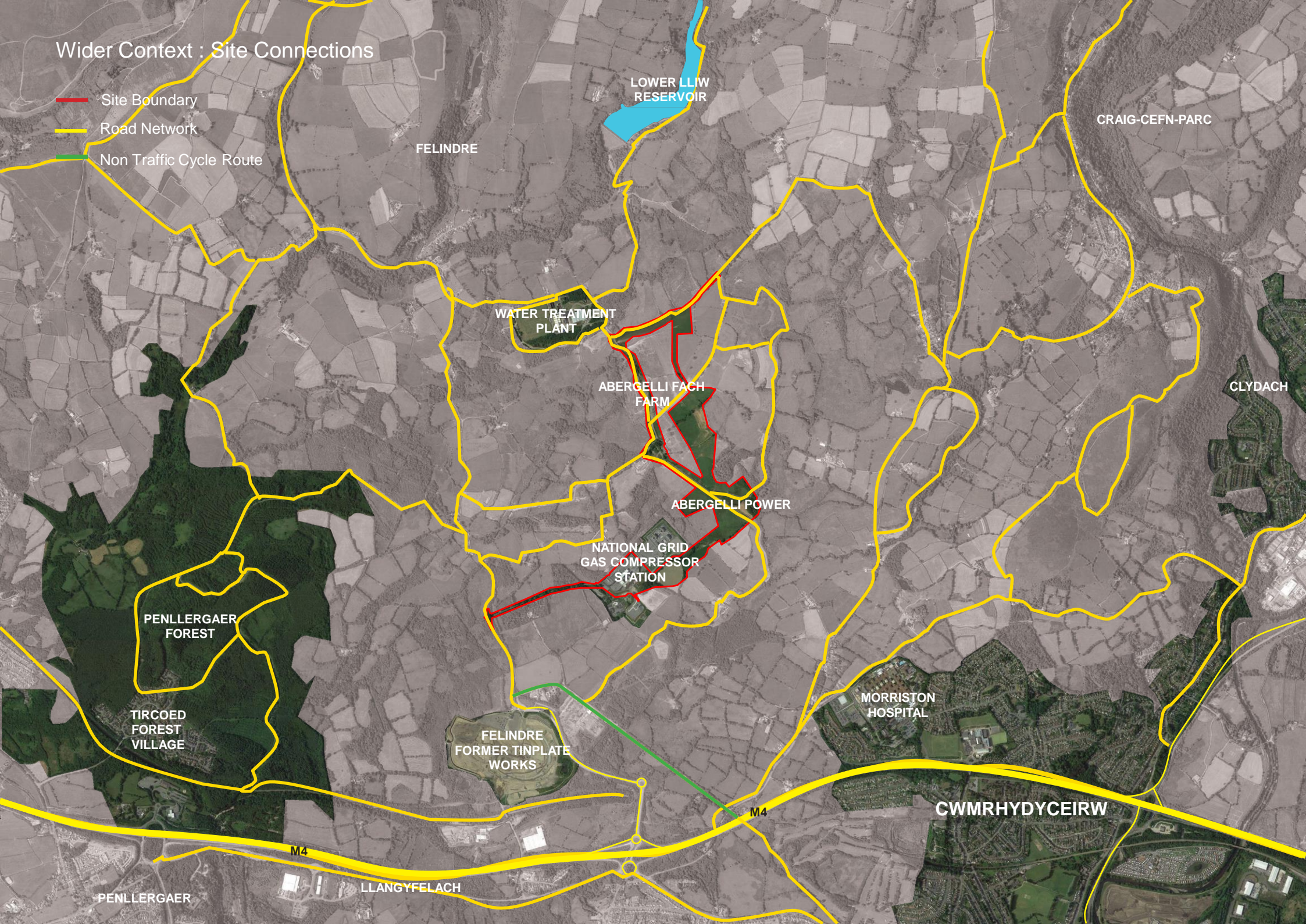
PENLLERGAER

LLANGYFELACH

SWANSEA

Wider Context : Site Connections

- Site Boundary
- Road Network
- Non Traffic Cycle Route



LOWER LLŴ RESERVOIR

CRAIG-CEFN-PARC

FELINDRE

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

ABERGELLI FACH FARM

ABERGELLI POWER

NATIONAL GRID GAS COMPRESSOR STATION

CLYDACH

PENLLERGAER FOREST

TIRCOED FOREST VILLAGE

FELINDRE FORMER TINPLATE WORKS

MORRISTON HOSPITAL

CWMRHYDYCEIRW

M4

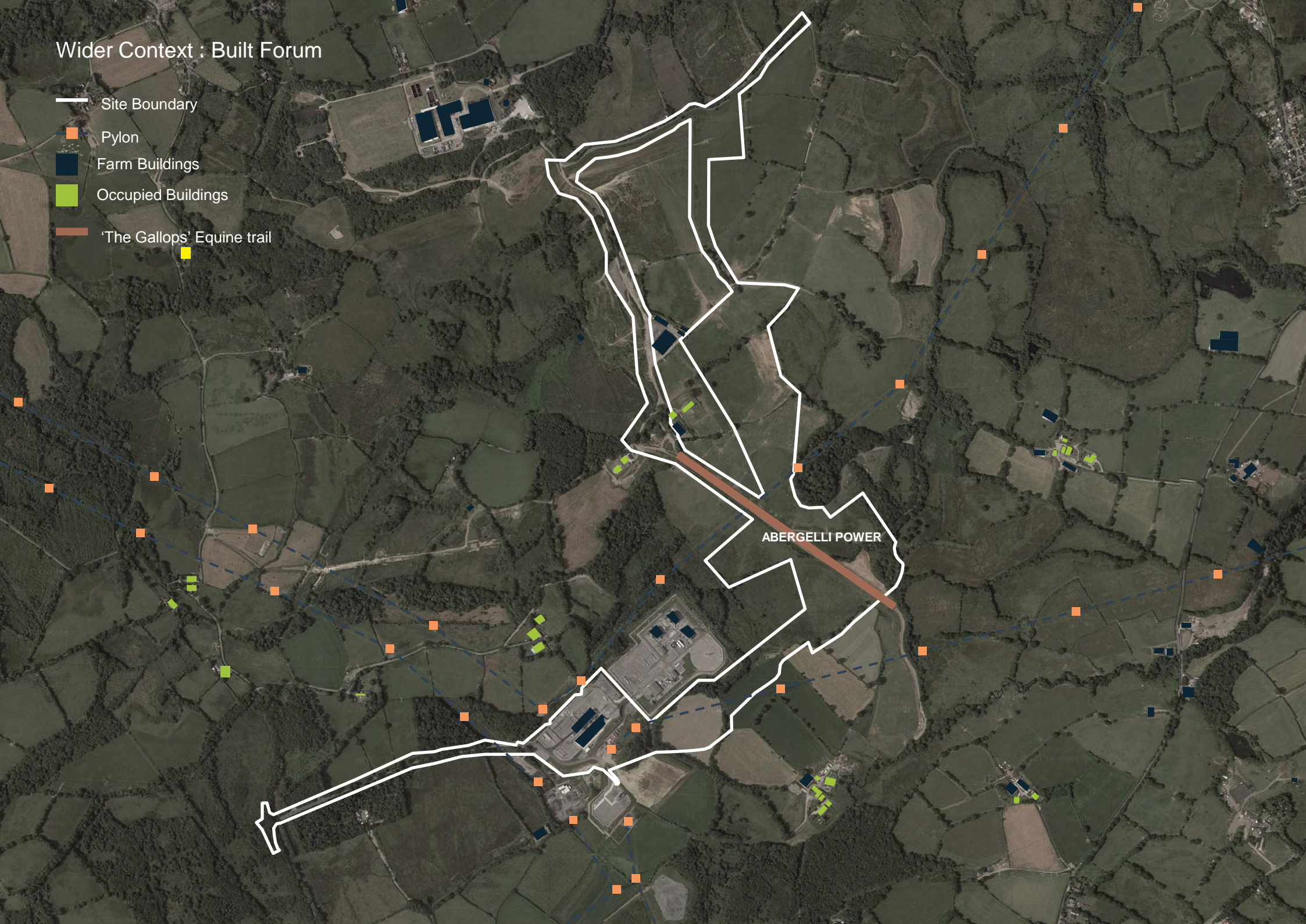
M4

PENLLERGAER

LLANGYFELACH

Wider Context : Built Forum

- Site Boundary
- Pylon
- Farm Buildings
- Occupied Buildings
- 'The Gallops' Equine trail

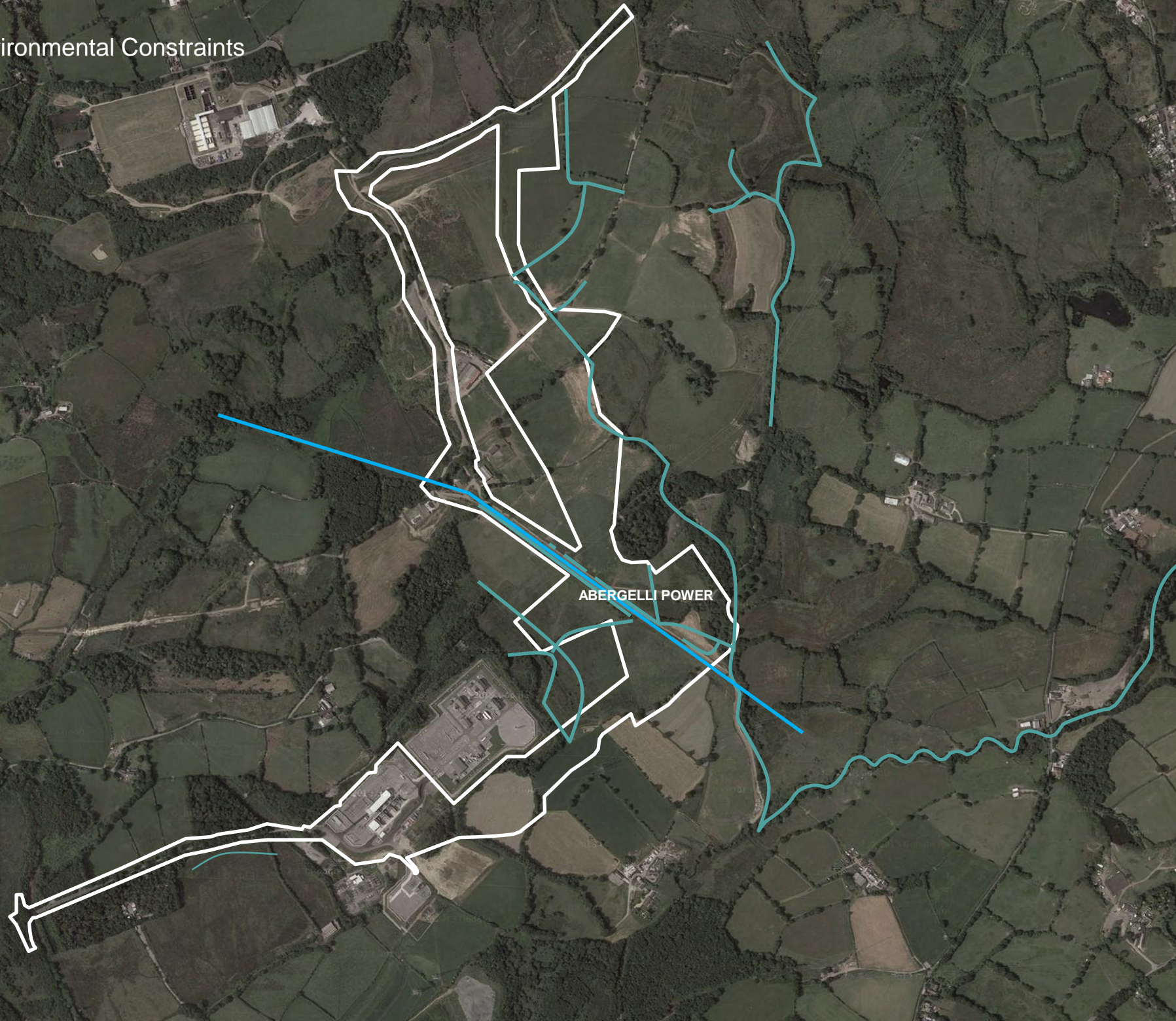


Wider Context : Environmental Constraints

— Site Boundary

— Streams & Ditches

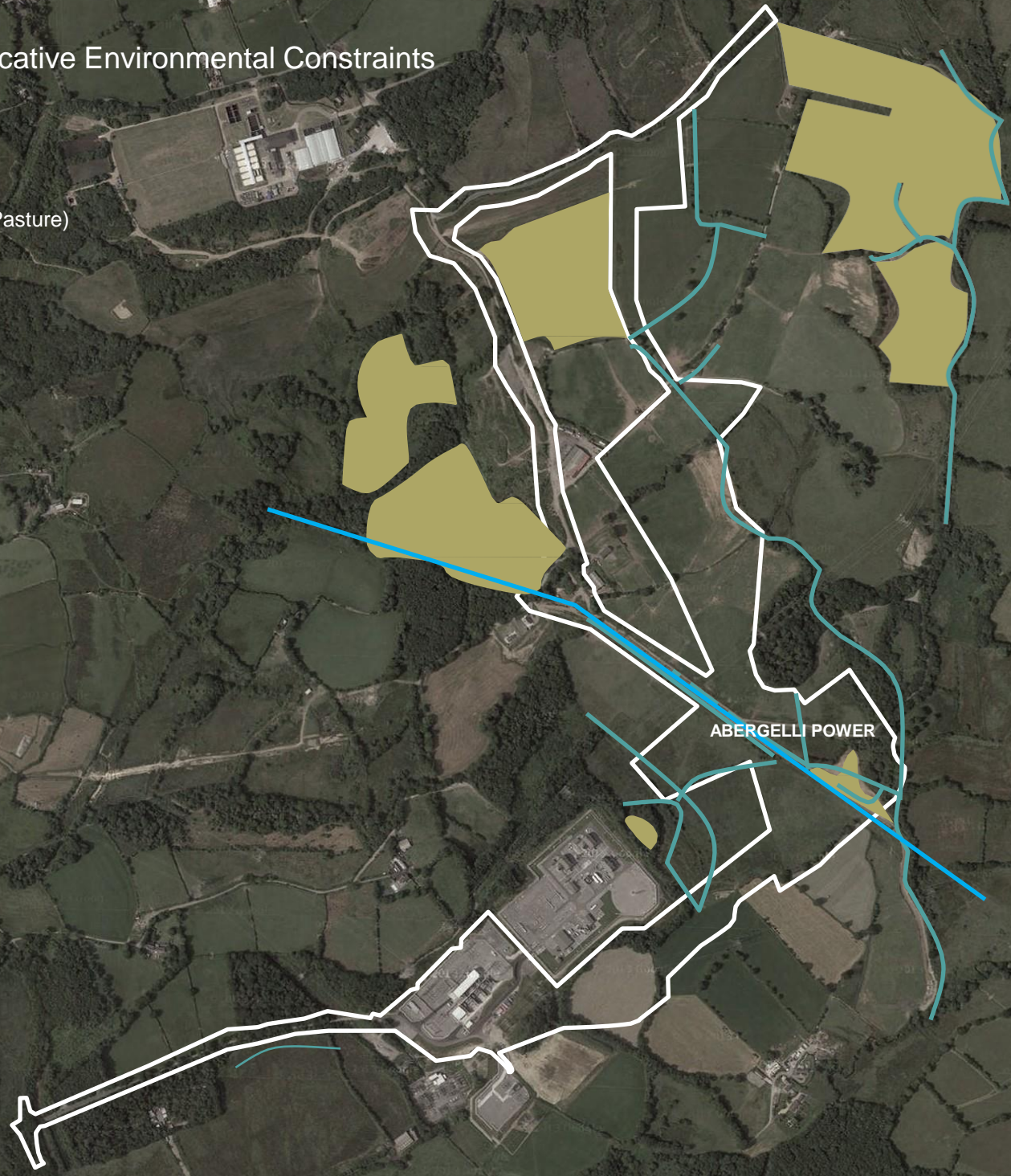
— Welsh Water Pipelin



ABERGELLI POWER

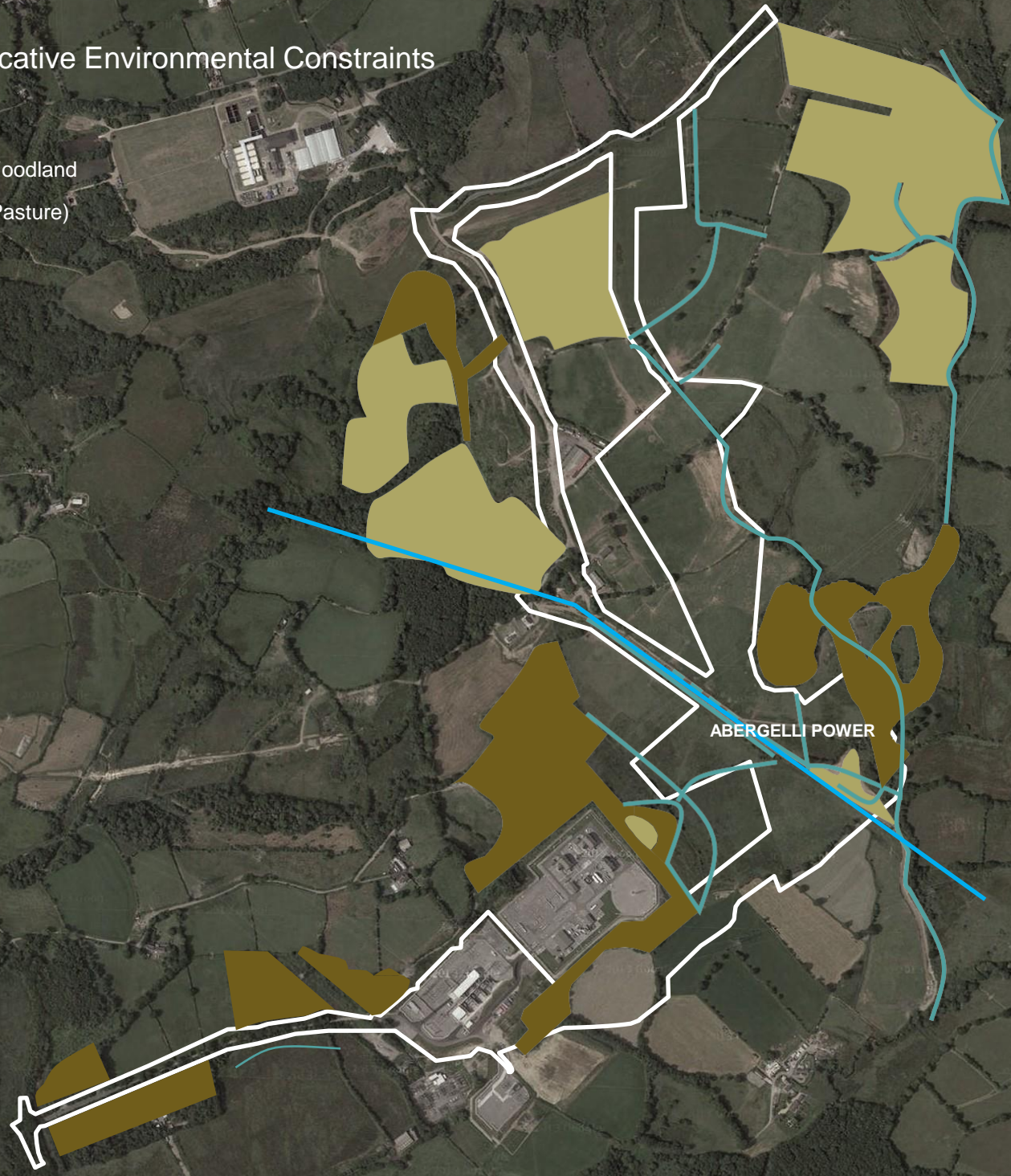
Wider Context : Indicative Environmental Constraints

- Site Boundary
- Rush Pasture (Rhos Pasture)
- Streams & Ditches
- Welsh Water Pipelin



Wider Context : Indicative Environmental Constraints

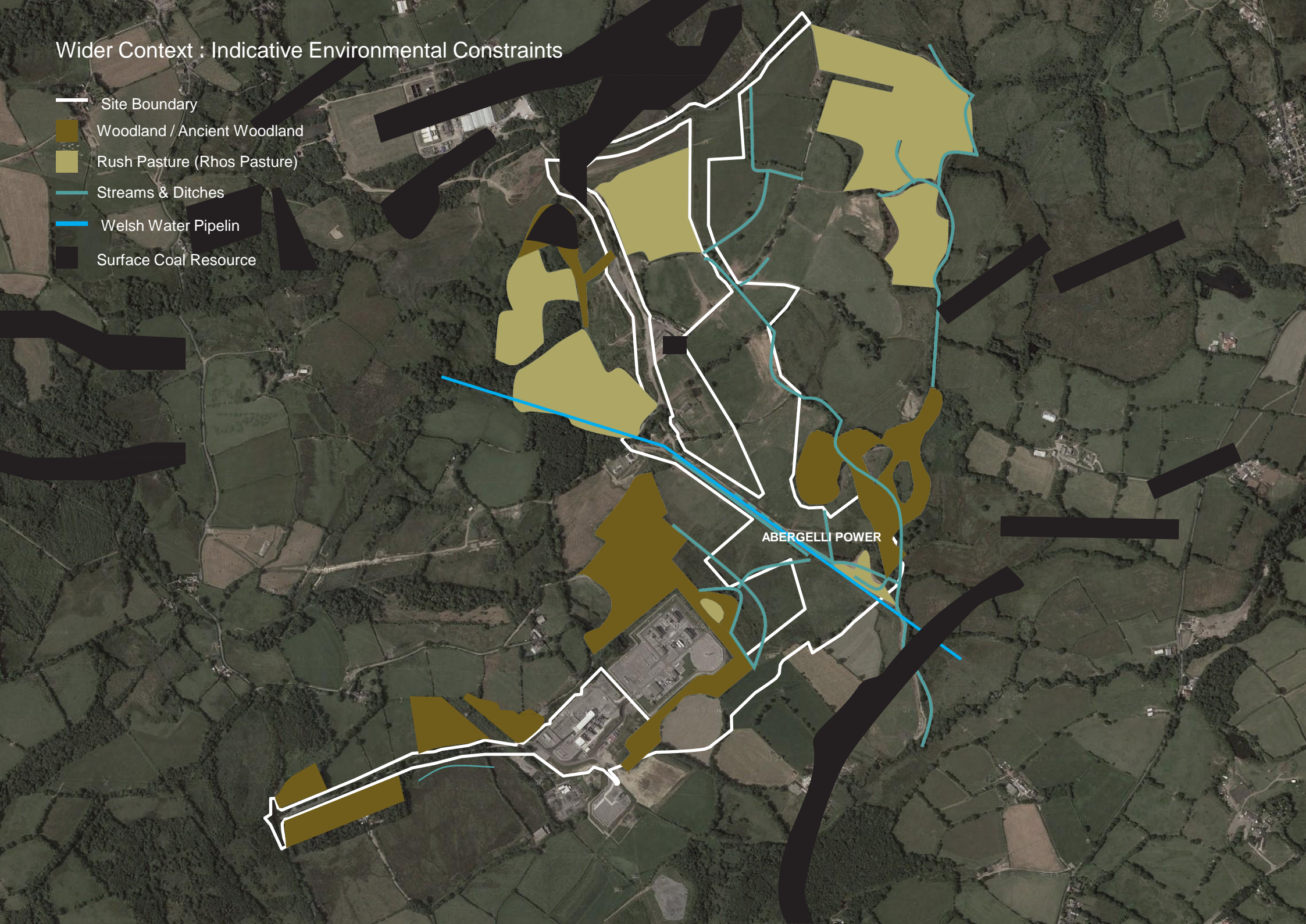
- Site Boundary
- Woodland / Ancient Woodland
- Rush Pasture (Rhos Pasture)
- Streams & Ditches
- Welsh Water Pipelin



ABERGELLI POWER

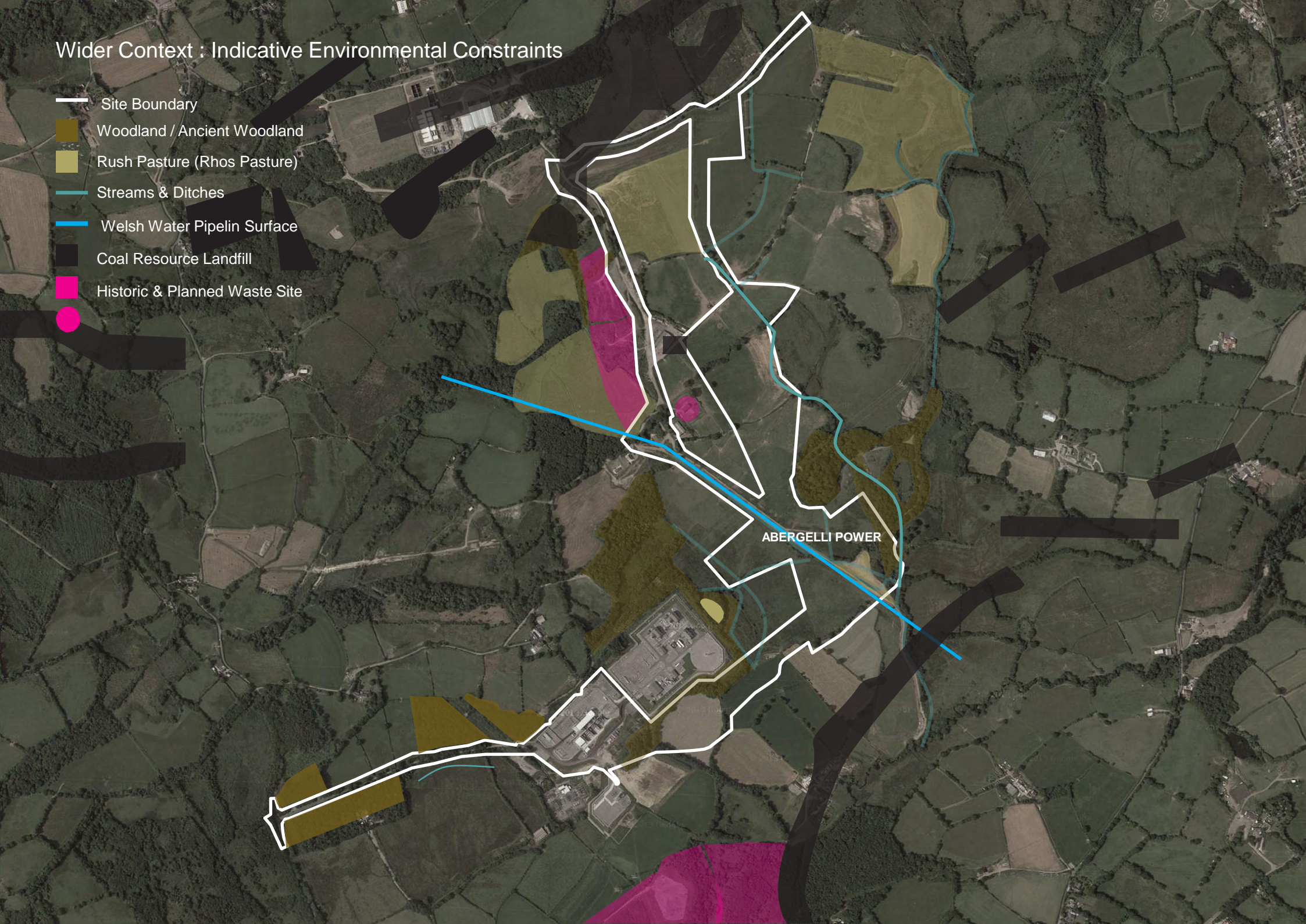
Wider Context : Indicative Environmental Constraints

- Site Boundary
- Woodland / Ancient Woodland
- Rush Pasture (Rhos Pasture)
- Streams & Ditches
- Welsh Water Pipelin
- Surface Coal Resource



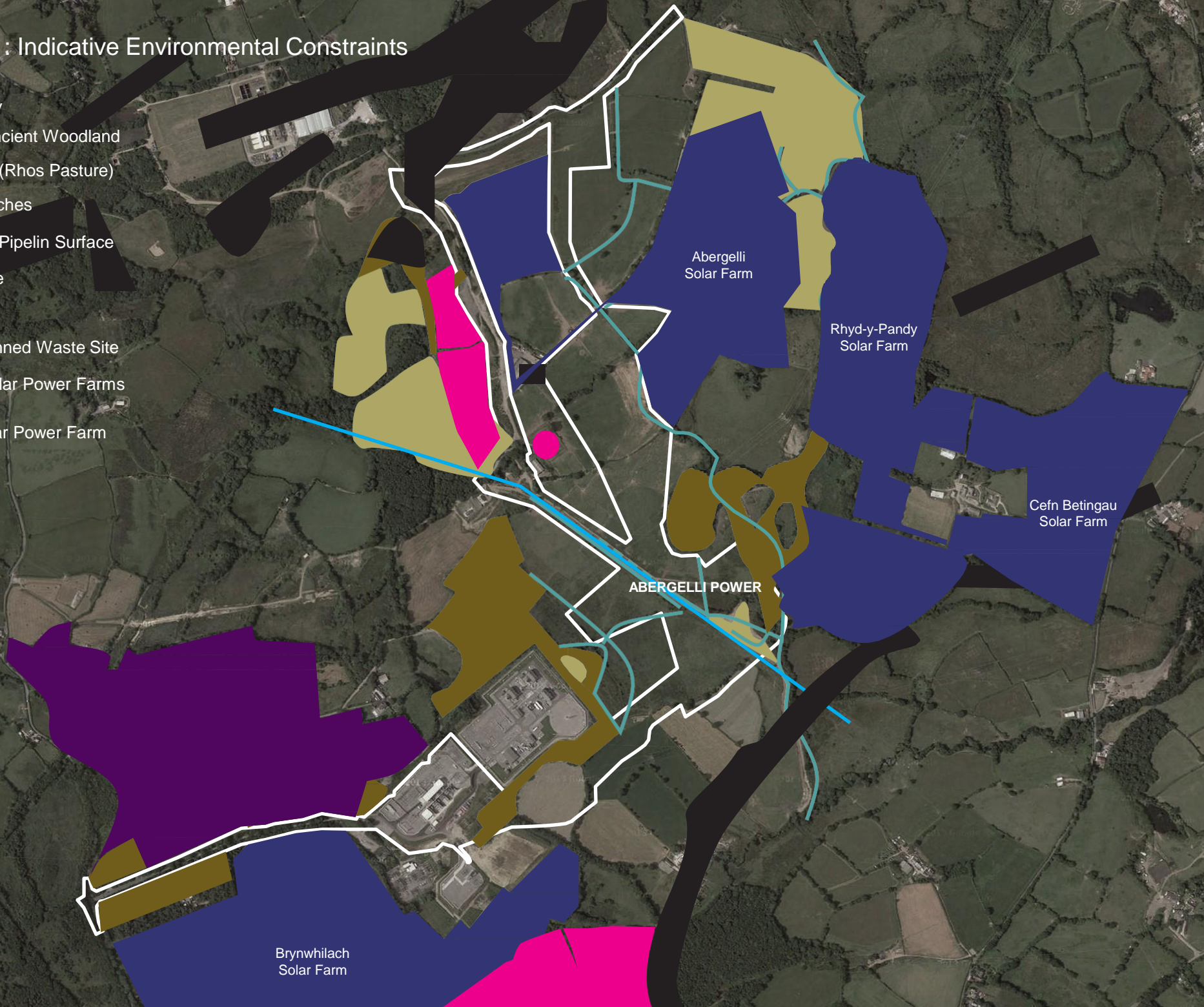
Wider Context : Indicative Environmental Constraints

- Site Boundary
- Woodland / Ancient Woodland
- Rush Pasture (Rhos Pasture)
- Streams & Ditches
- Welsh Water Pipelin Surface
- Coal Resource Landfill
- Historic & Planned Waste Site
-



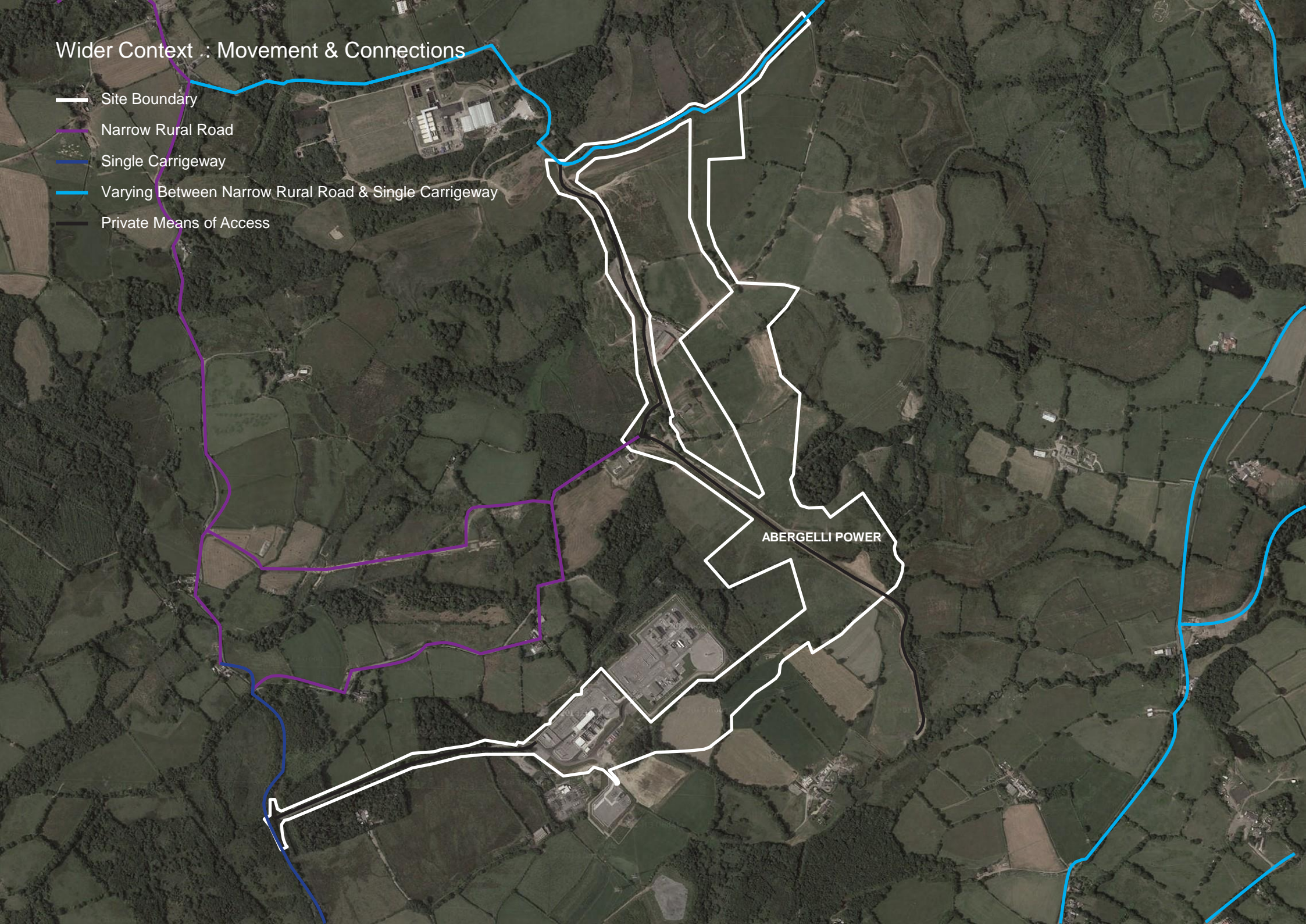
Wider Context : Indicative Environmental Constraints

- Site Boundary
- Woodland / Ancient Woodland
- Rush Pasture (Rhos Pasture)
- Streams & Ditches
- Welsh Water Pipelin Surface
- Coal Resource
- Landfill
- Historic & Planned Waste Site
- Consented Solar Power Farms
- Proposed Solar Power Farm



Wider Context : Movement & Connections

- Site Boundary
- Narrow Rural Road
- Single Carrigeway
- Varying Between Narrow Rural Road & Single Carrigeway
- Private Means of Access



Wider Context : Movement & Connections

- Site Boundary
- South Bus Wales Route 142
- Bus Stop

ABERGELLI POWER



Wider Context : Movement & Connections

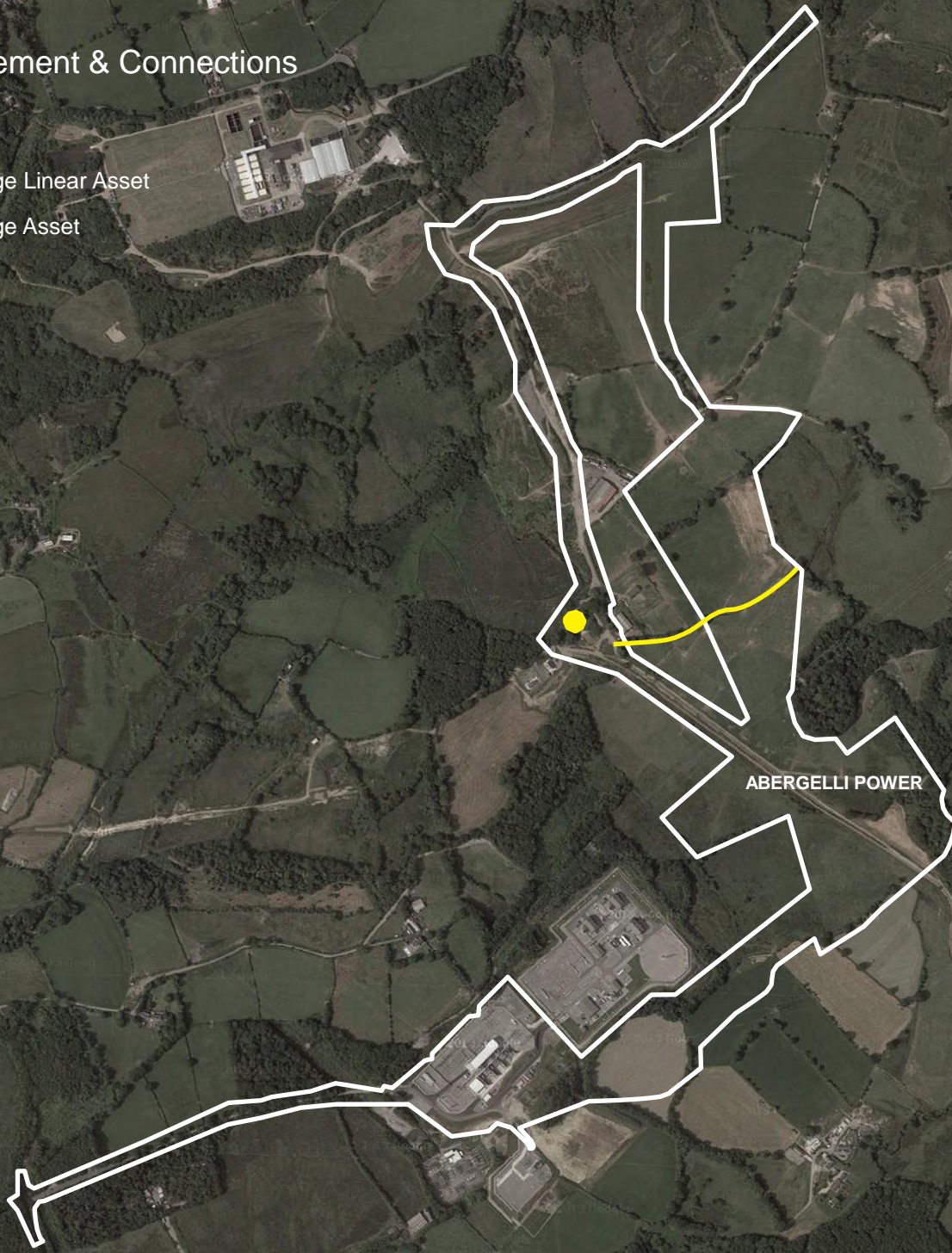
- Site Boundary
- - - No Footway Public
- - - Right of Way

ABERGELLI POWER

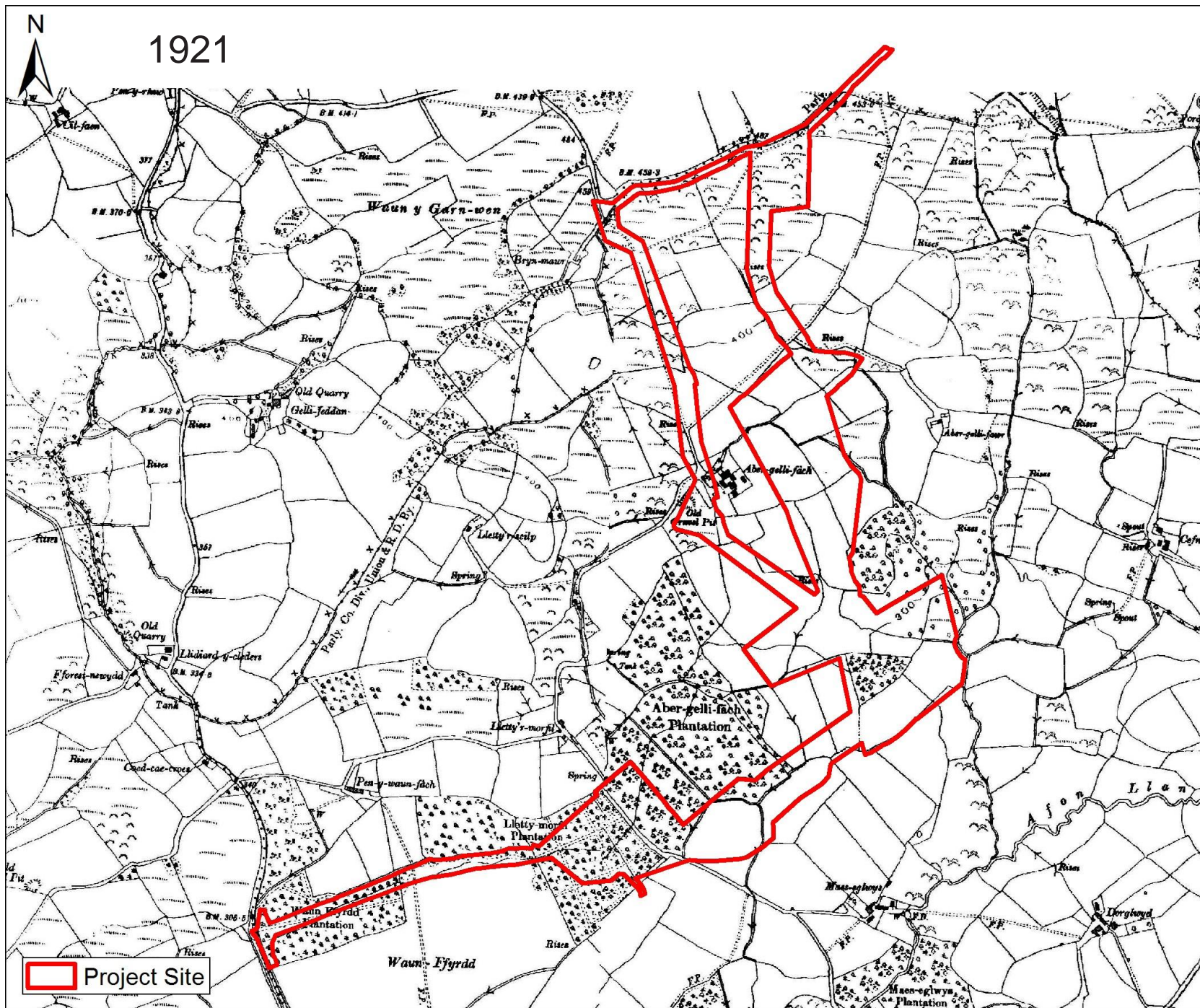


Wider Context : Movement & Connections

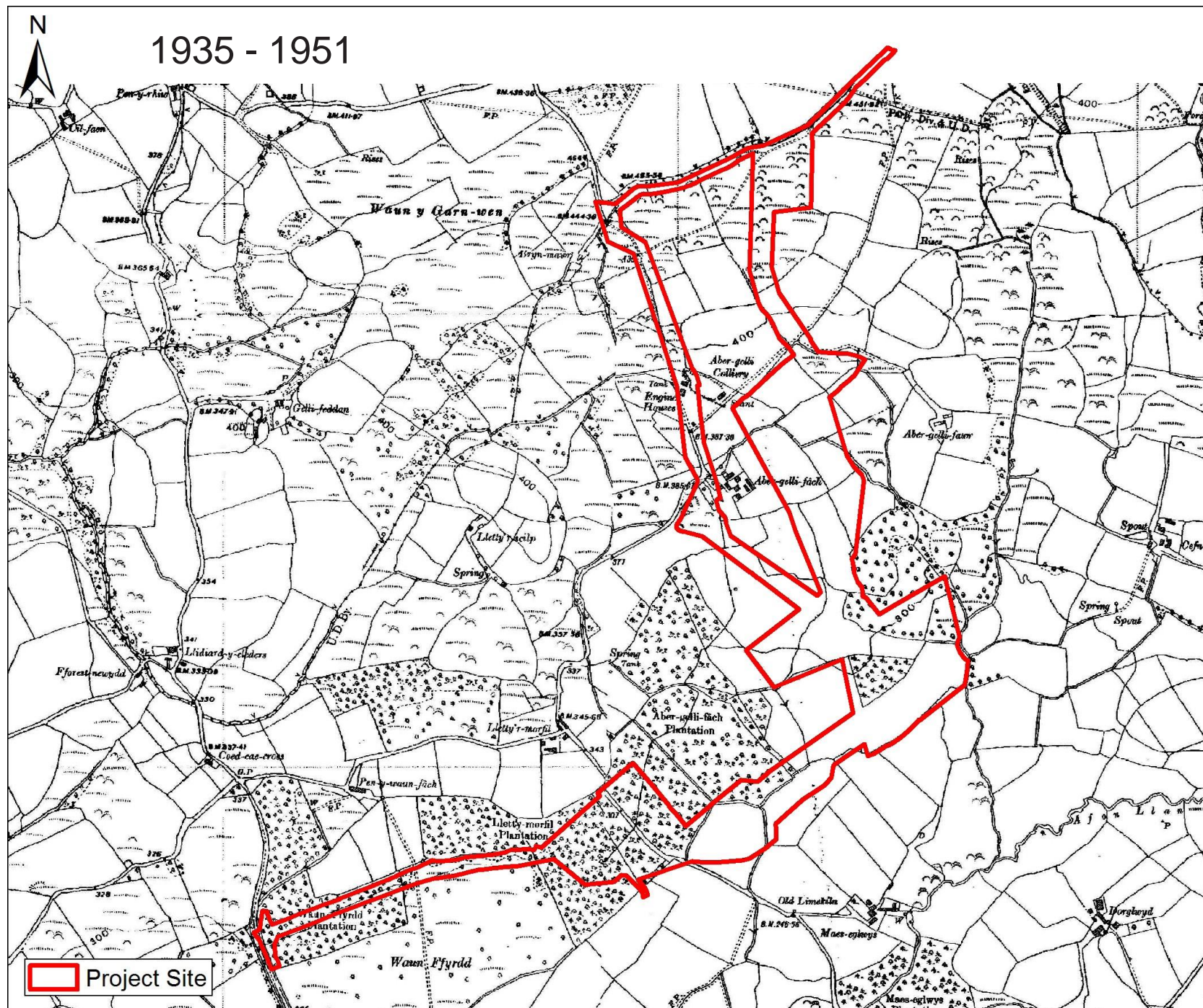
- Site Boundary
- Non Designated Heritage Linear Asset
- Non Designated Heritage Asset



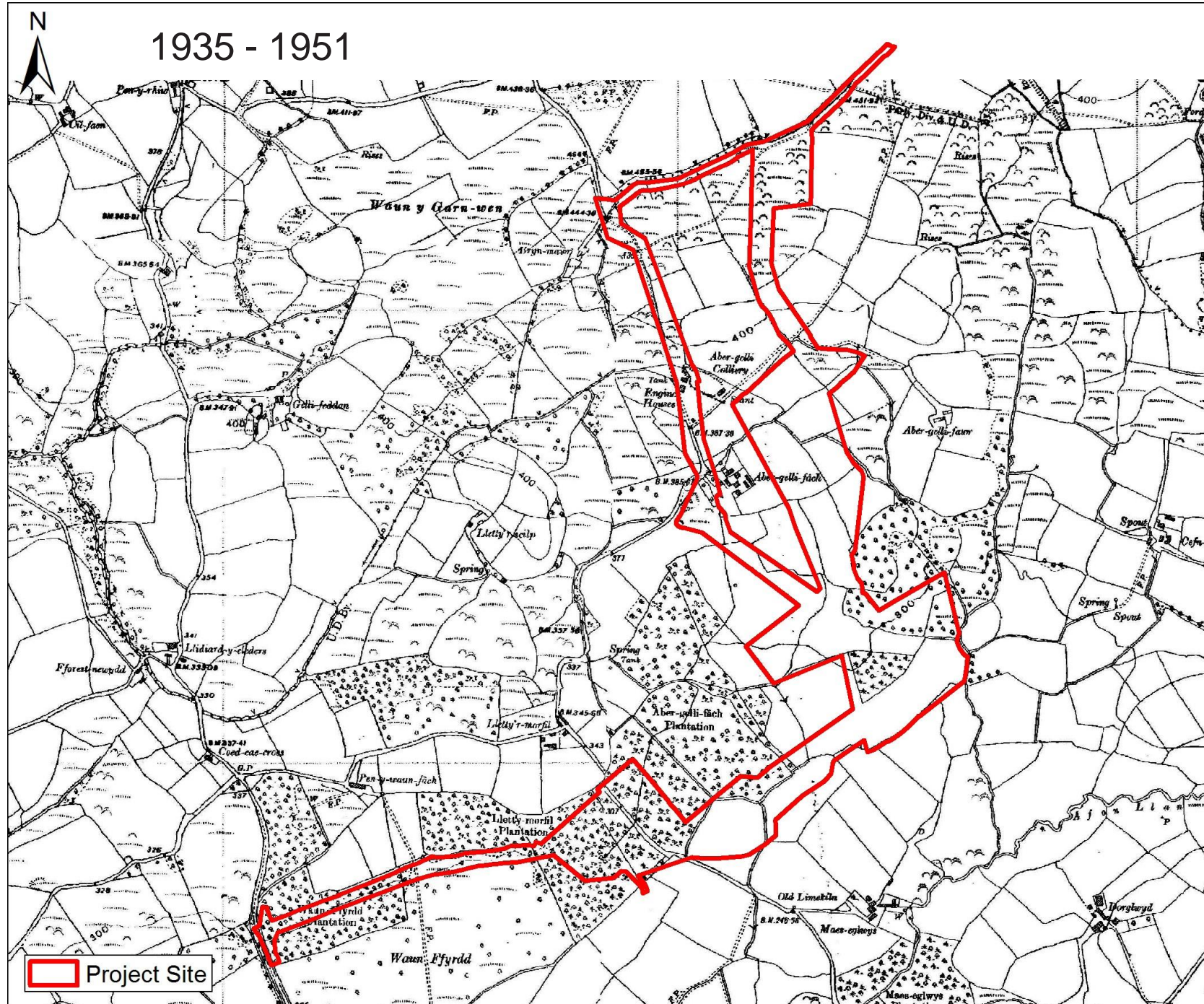
Wider Context : Site History



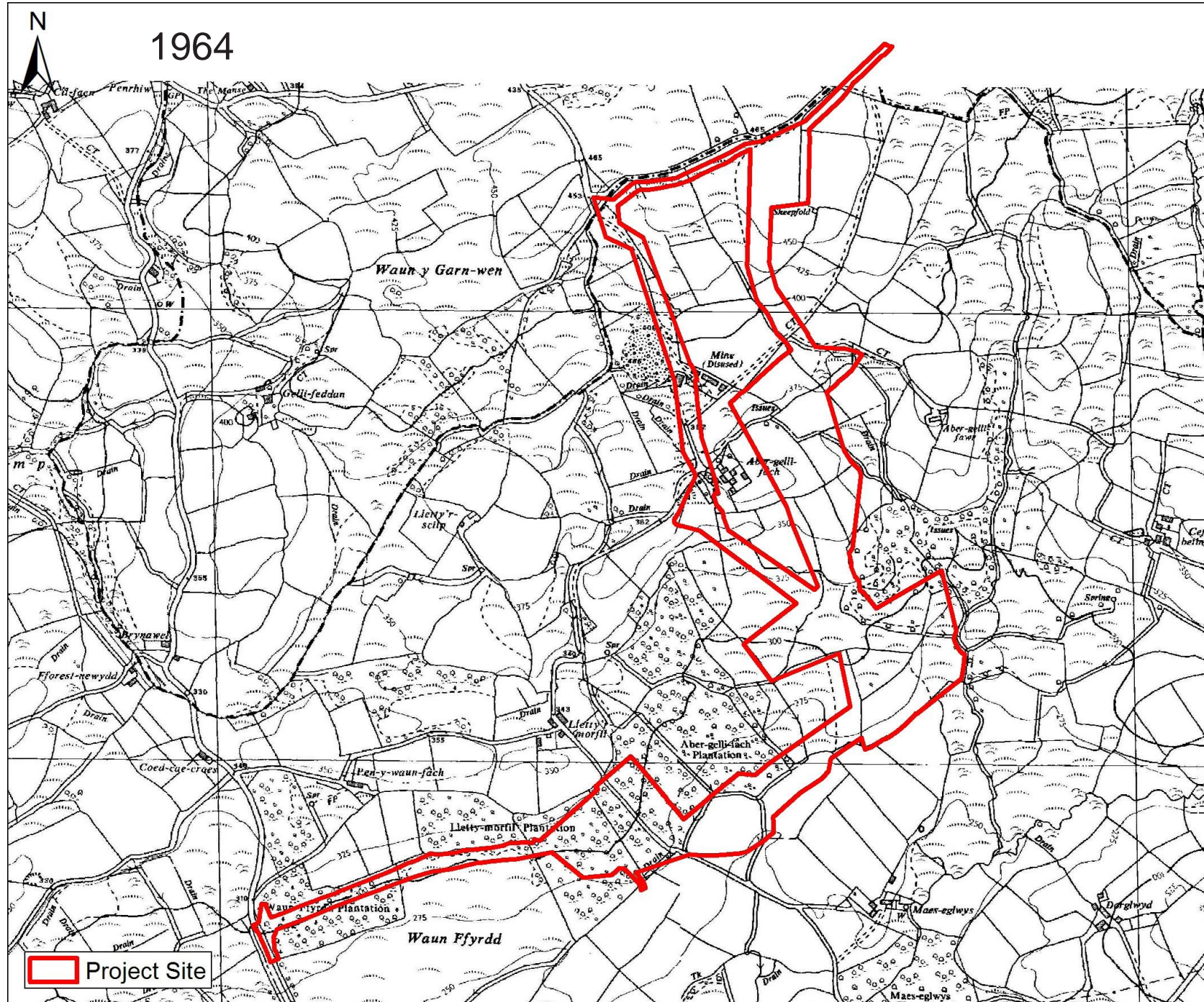
Wider Context : Site History



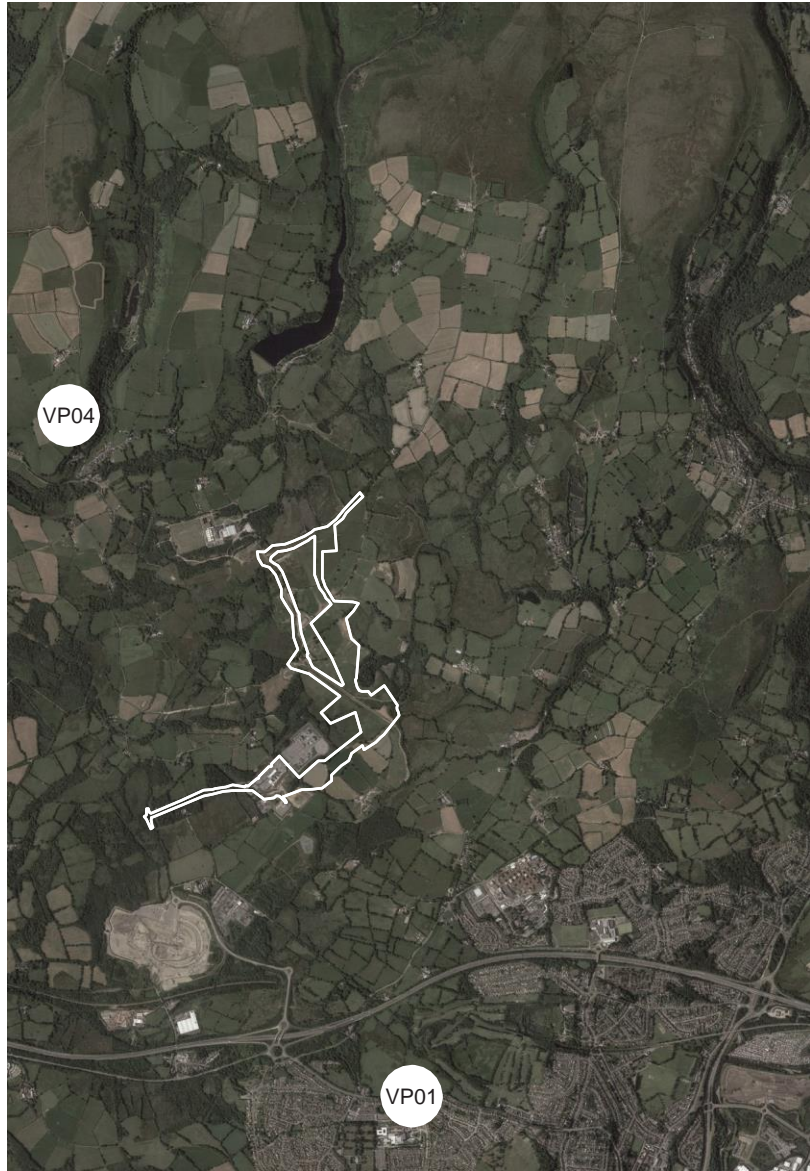
Wider Context : Site History



Wider Context : Site History



Wider Context : Site Setting



VP01



VP04



Wider Context : Site Setting



VP05



VP07



Wider Context : Site Setting

VP08



VP15



Wider Context : Site Setting

VPH01



VPH02



Site Context : Site Setting



Site Context : Site Setting

— Site Boundary



ABERGELLI POWER

Site Context : Site Setting

- Site Boundary
- Feu Boundaries



ABERGELLI POWER

Site Context : Site Setting



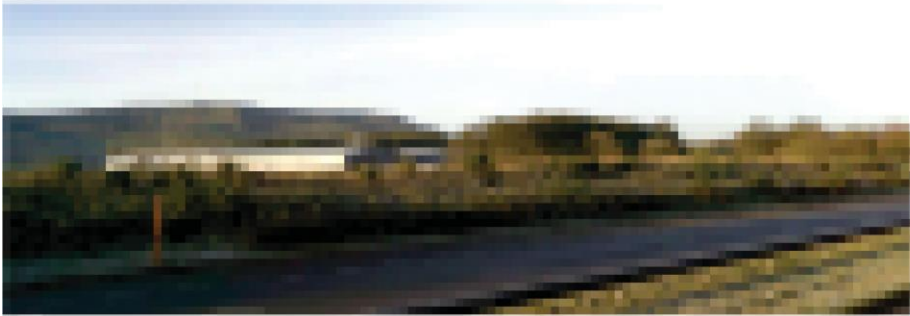
Initial Design Approach



VIEW OF PROPOSED SITE



MOTTLED CLADDING PANELS ARRANGEMENT RESPONDS TO HORIZONTAL ZONES IN THE LANDSCAPE



PIXELATED IMAGE OF SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE TRANSLATED INTO COLOUR TONES - NOTE EXISTING CLADDING COLOUR



DEFINED HORIZONTAL STRIPS ON ELEVATION INTO HORIZONTAL RURAL BACKDROP

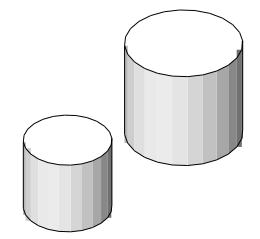
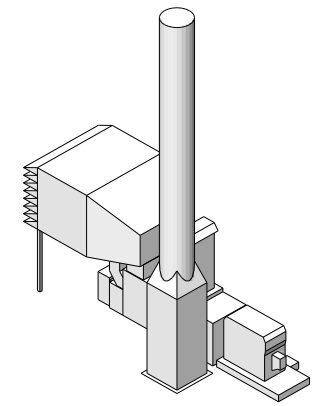
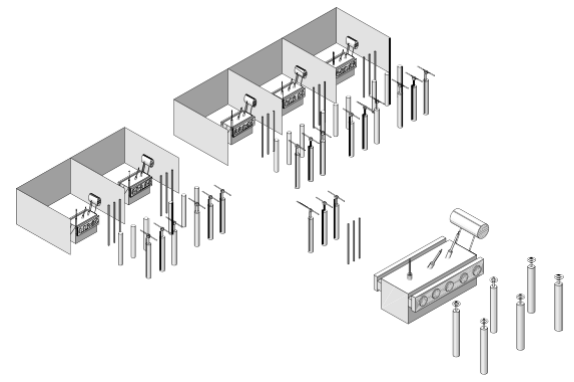
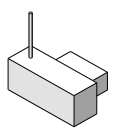
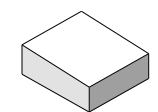
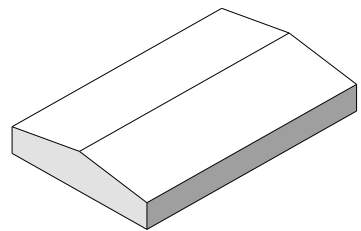
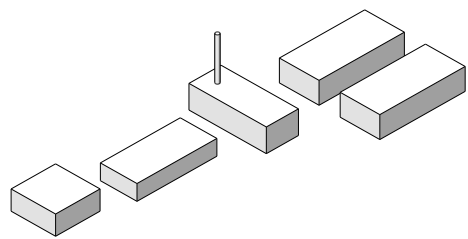
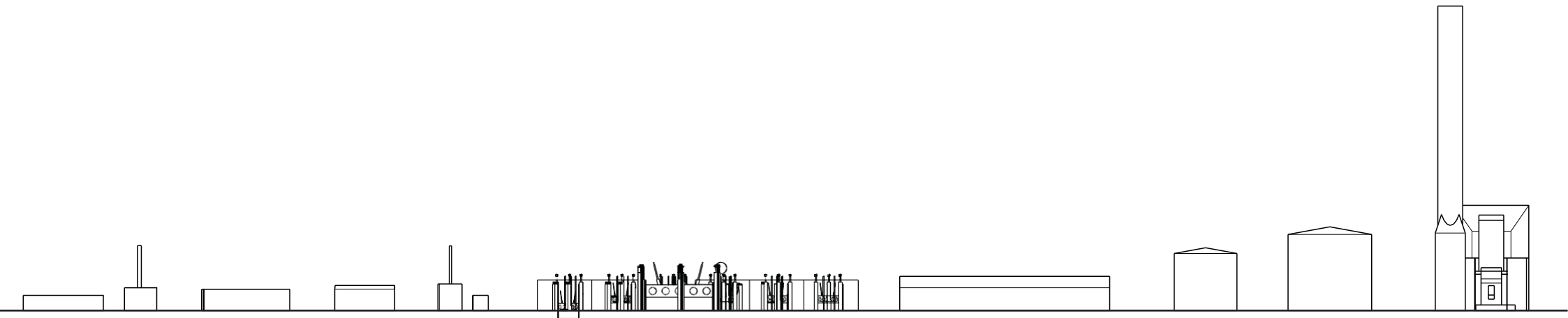


COLOUR PALETTE- HORIZONTAL RURAL LANDSCAPE TRANSLATED INTO ZONES OF CLADDING

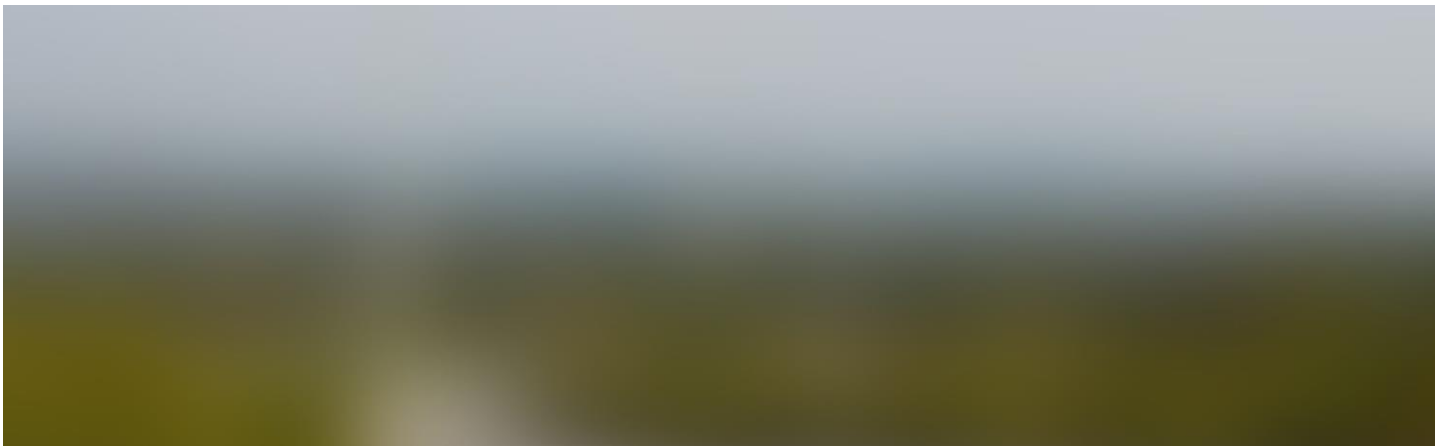


HORIZONTALITY FURTHER EMPHASIZED BY CHANNELS BETWEEN COLOUR TONES- SCALE OF THE BUILDING VISUALLY REDUCED

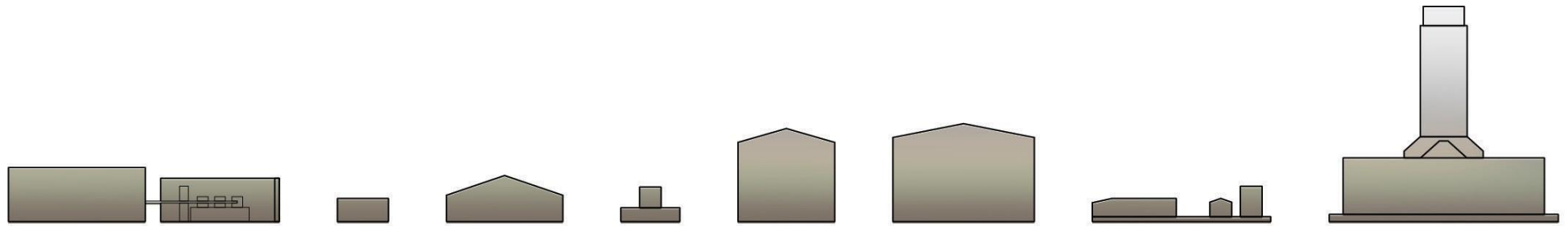
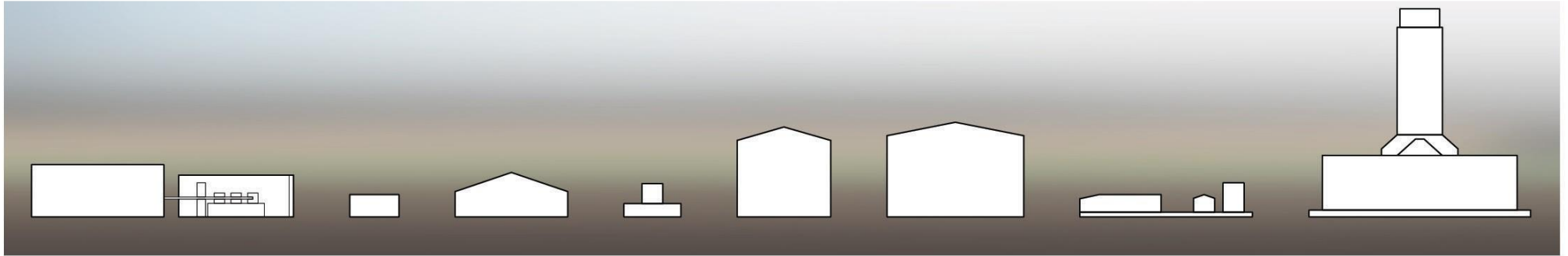
Built Forum



Proposed Design Approach

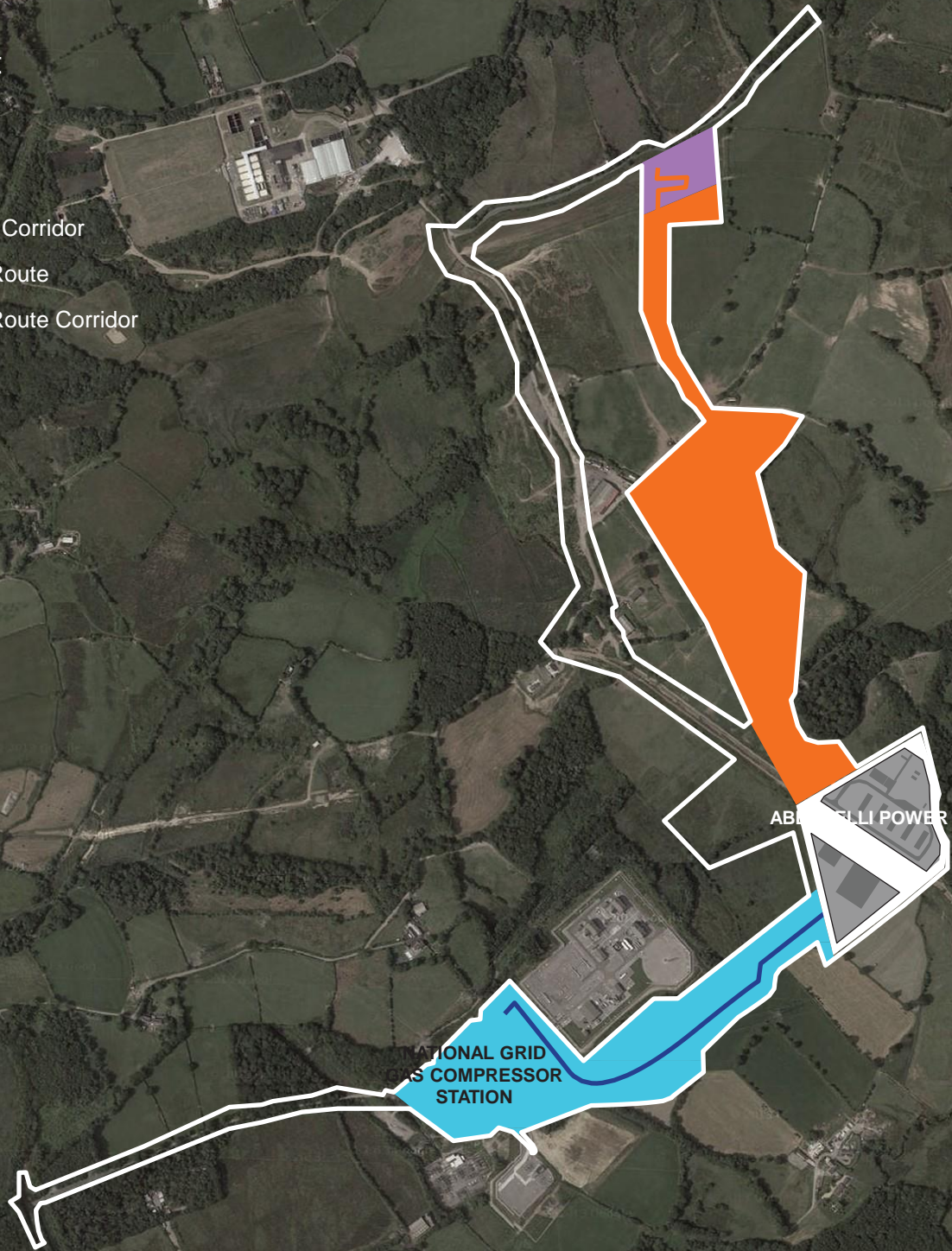


Proposed Design Approach



Gas In Electricity Out

- Site Boundary
- Gas Pipeline
- Gas Connection Route Corridor
- Electrical Connection Route
- Electrical Connection Route Corridor
- AGI Location



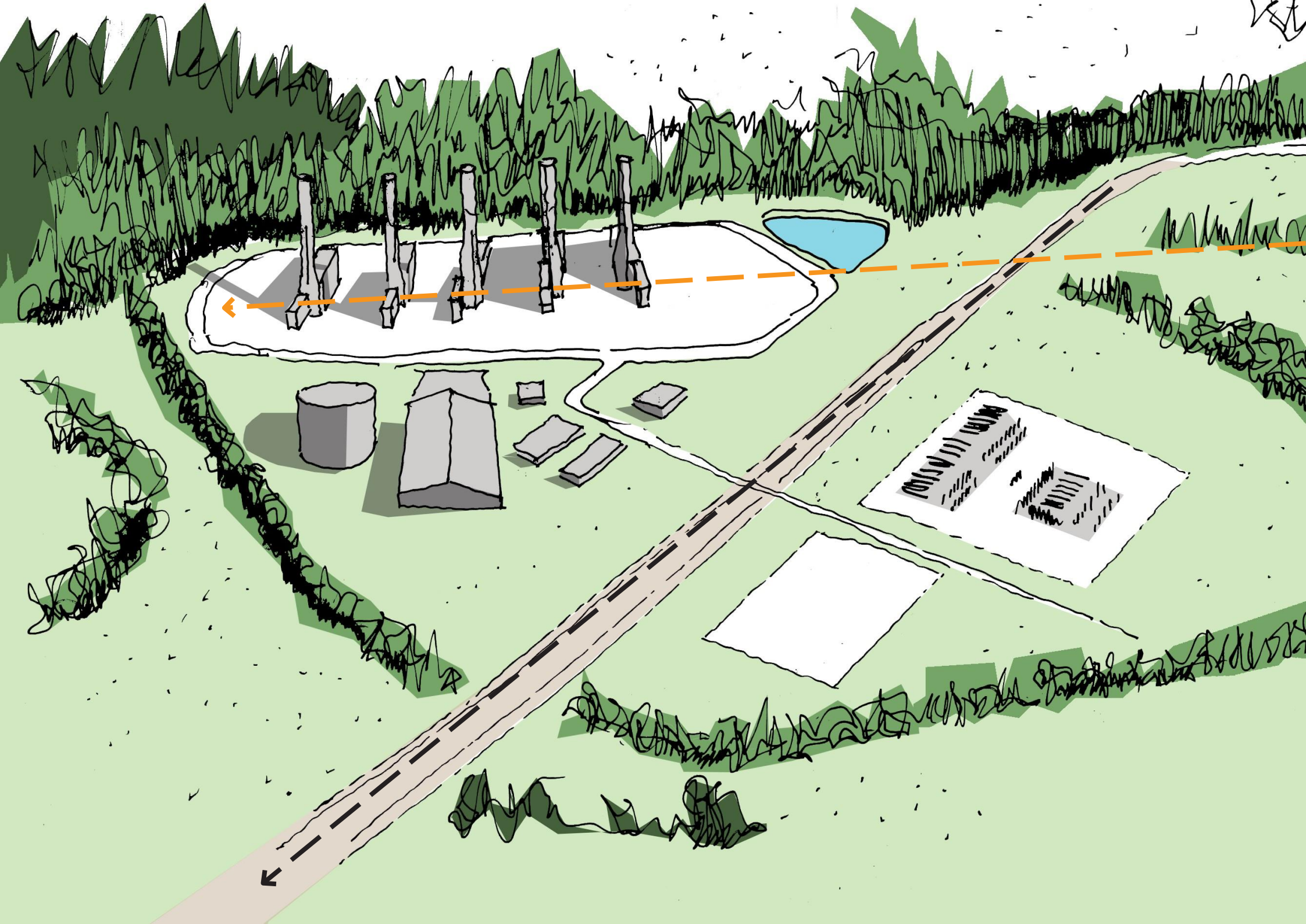
Potential Access Corridors

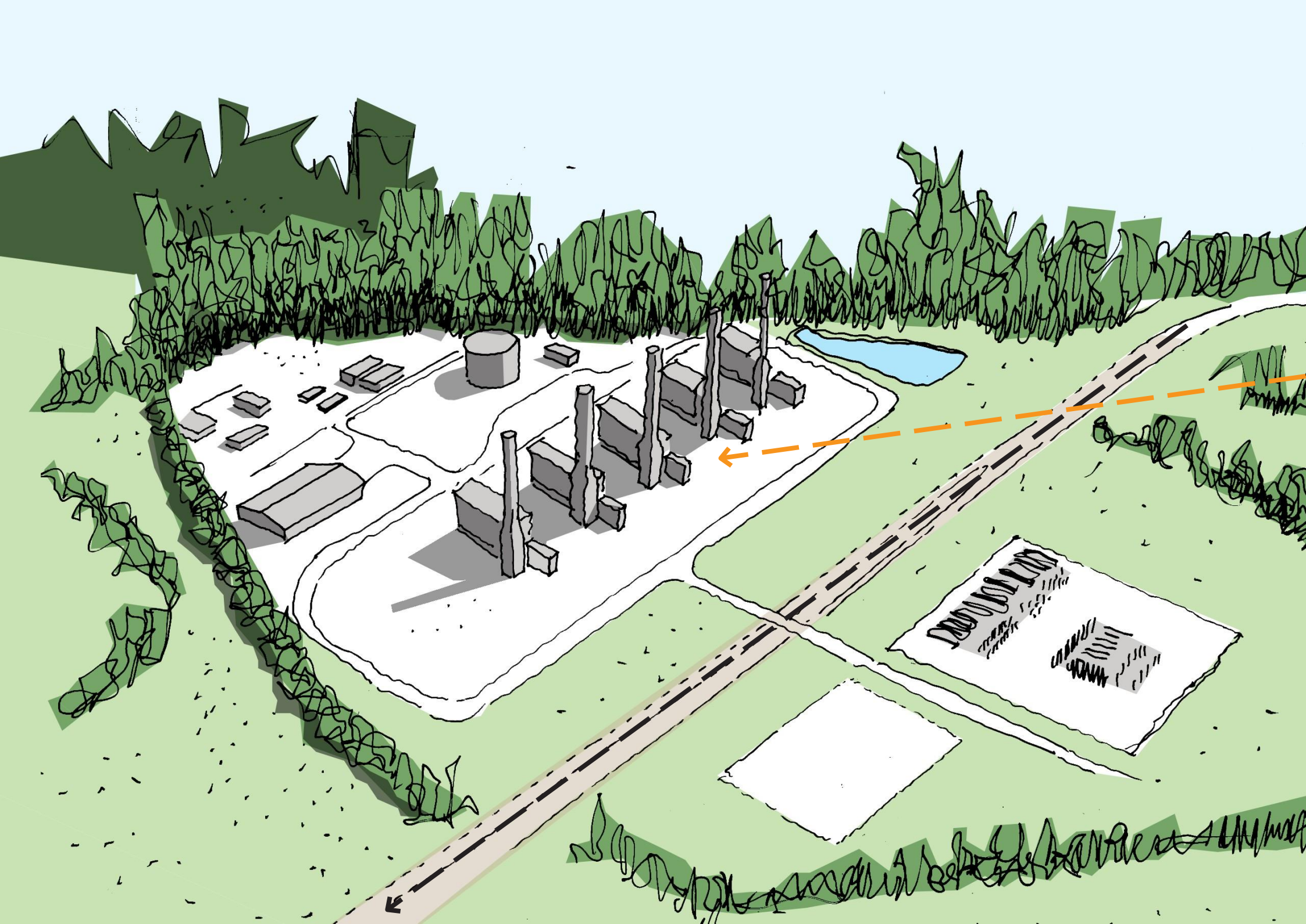
- Access Road Option Access
- ▬ Road Corridor Option



ABERGELLI POWER

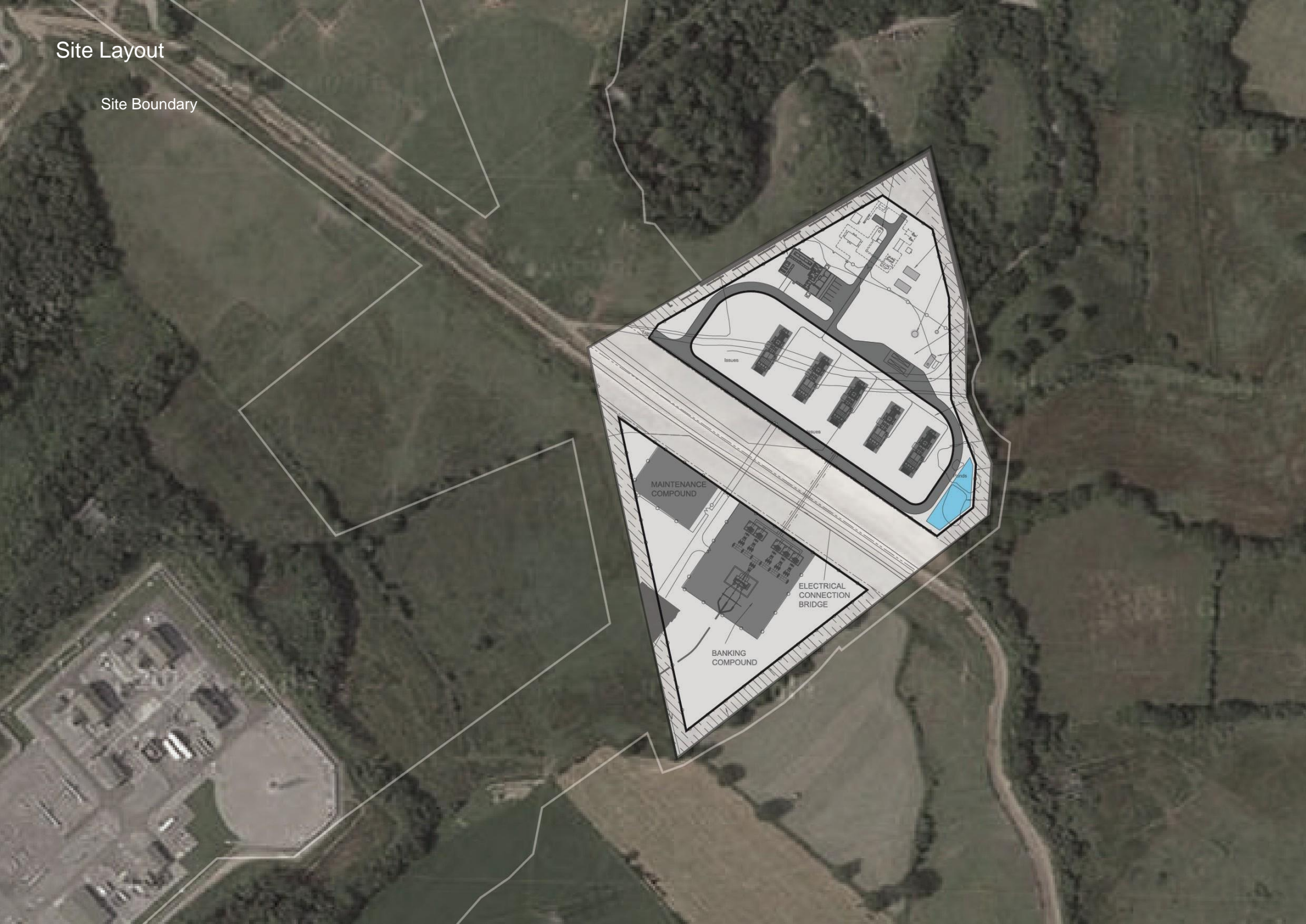
NATIONAL GRID
GAS COMPRESSOR
STATION





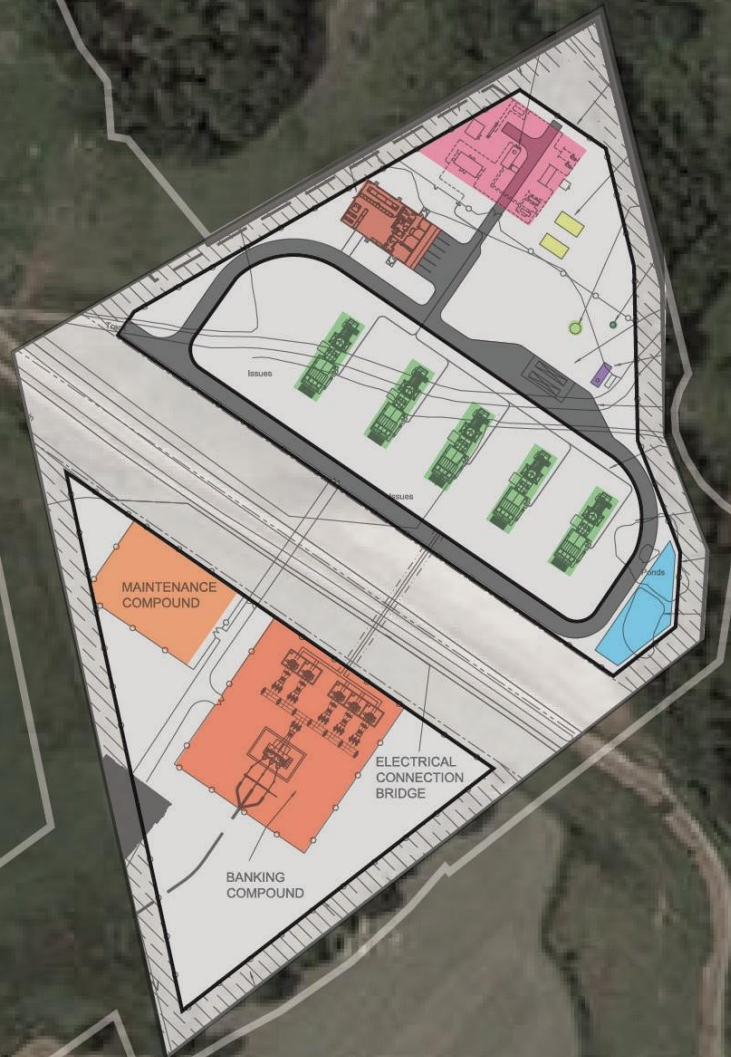
Site Layout

Site Boundary



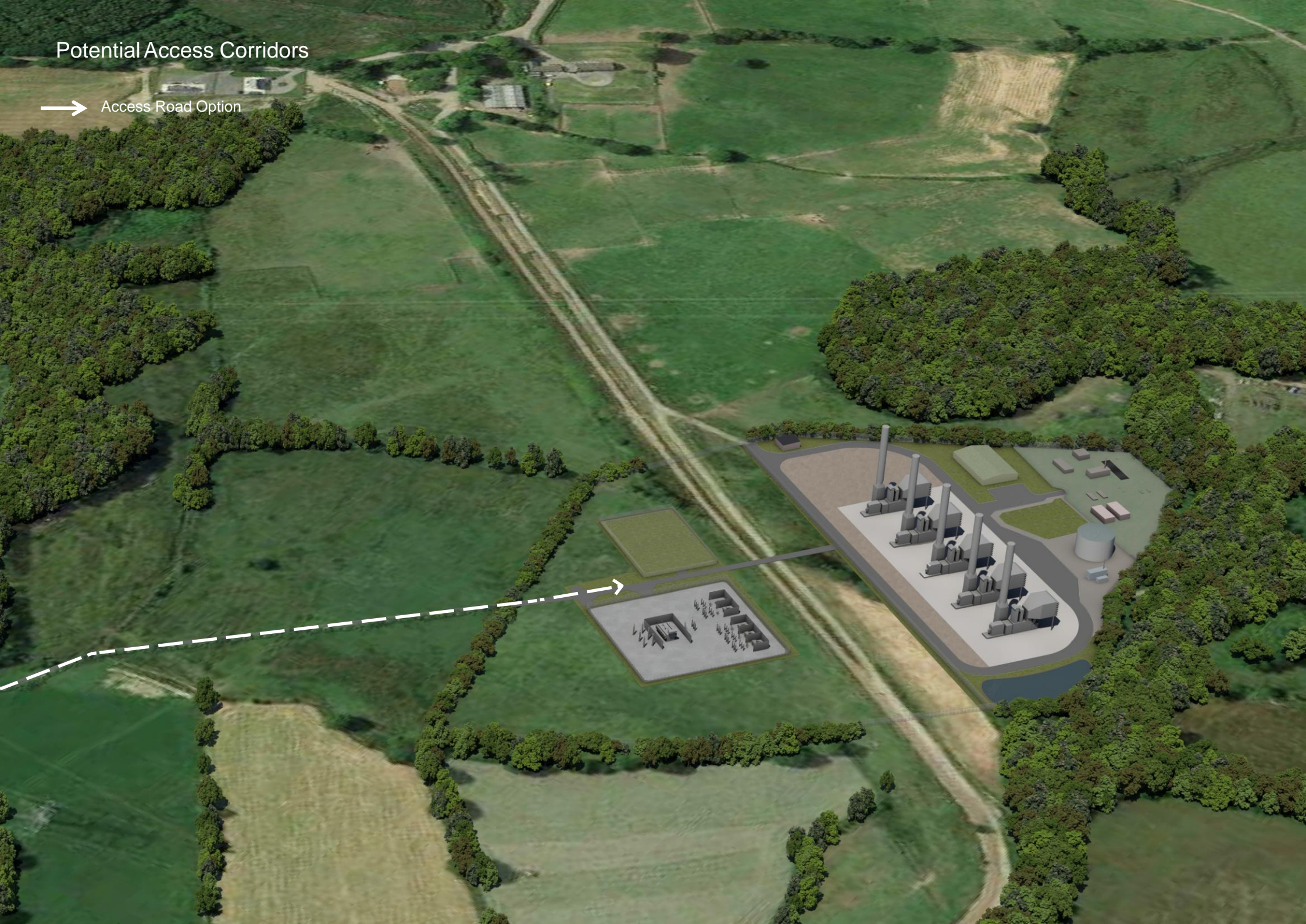
Site Layout

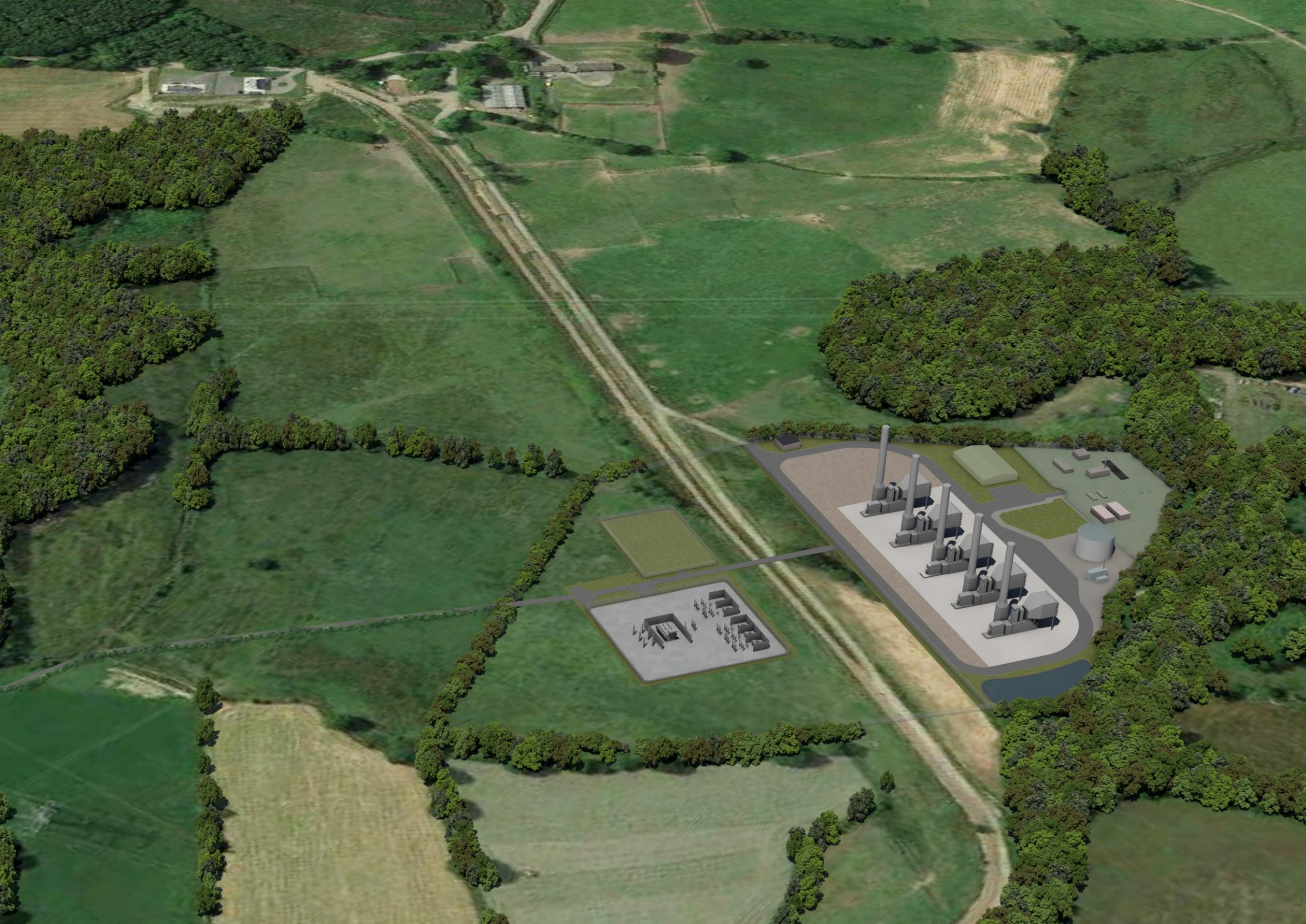
- Site Boundary
- Gas Compressors
- Maintenance Compound Banking
- Compound
- Control Room
- Black Start Emergency Generator
- Gas Receiving Facility
- Attenuation Pond
- Turbine House
- RAW / Fire Water Tank
- DEMIN Fire Water Tank



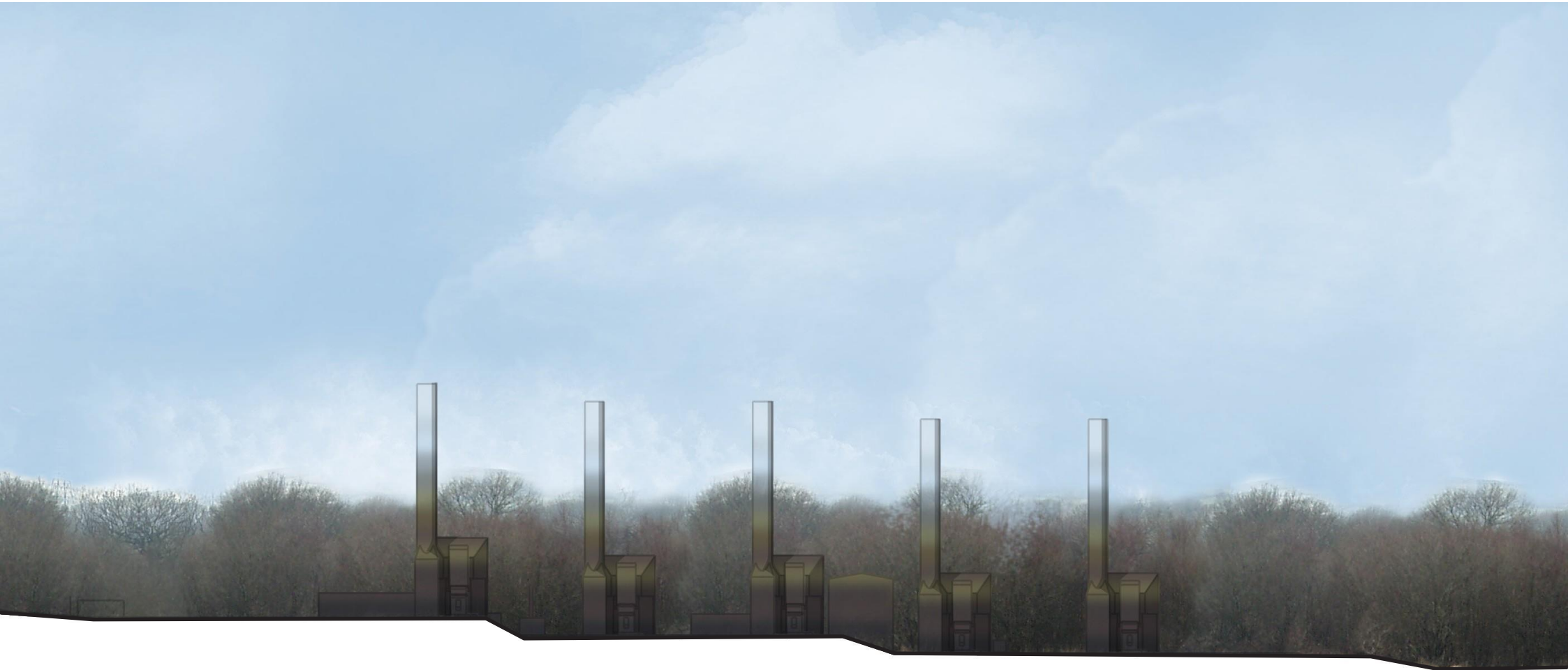
Potential Access Corridors

→ Access Road Option





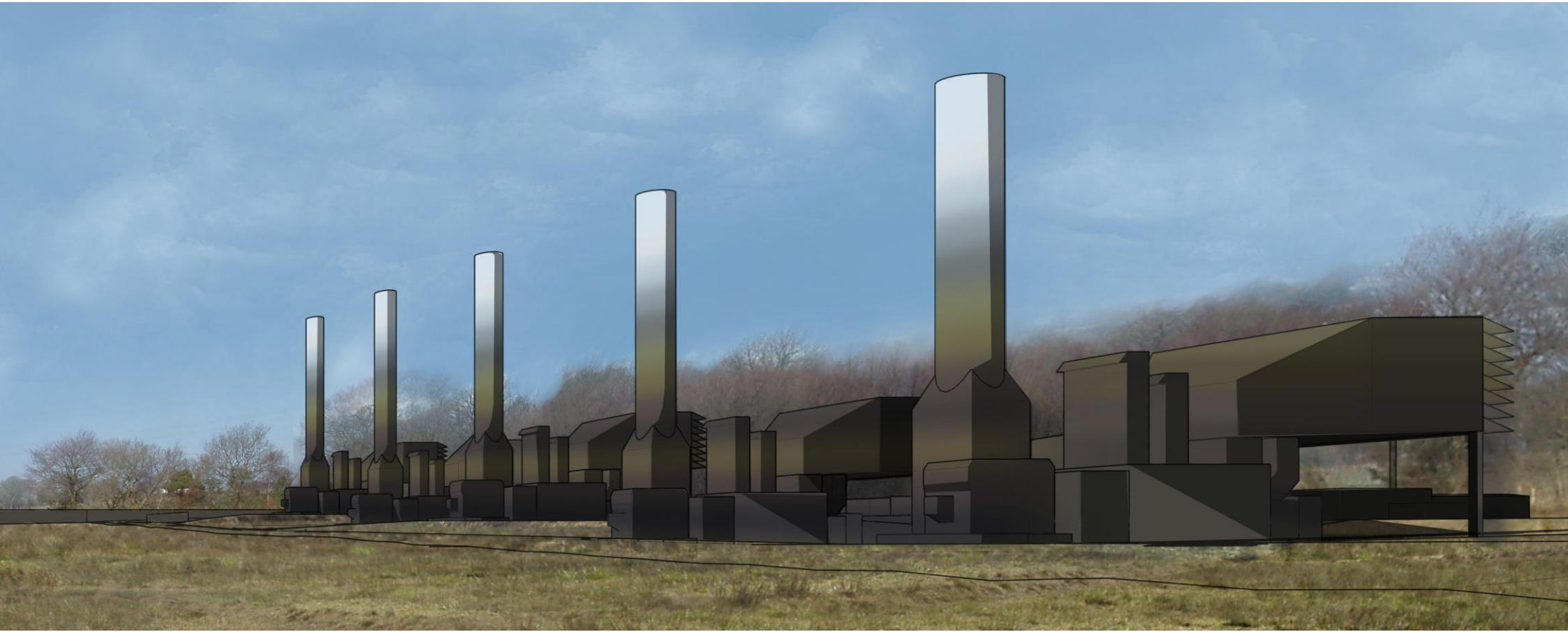
Site Sections Proposed



Site Sections Proposed



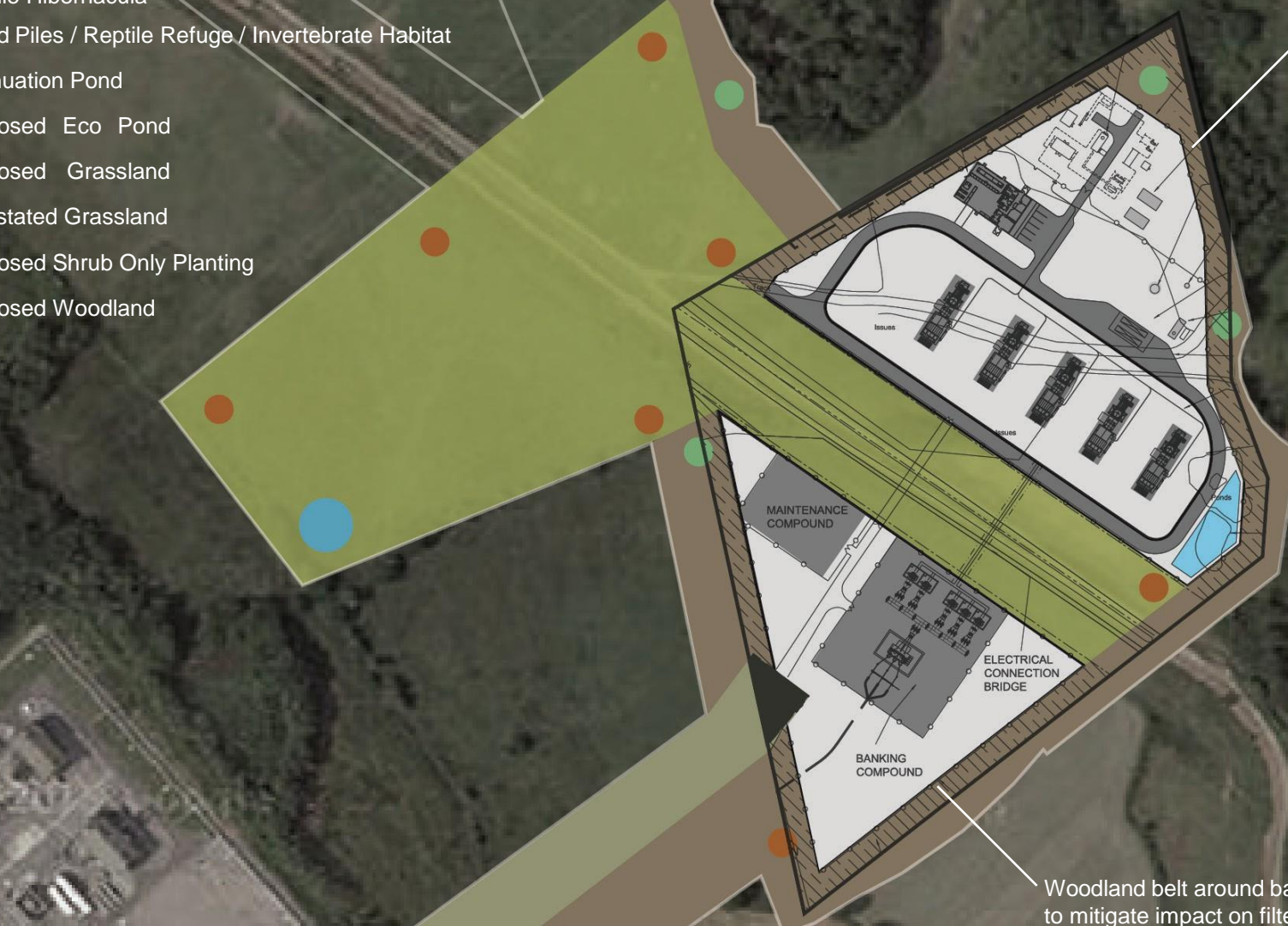
Site Sections Proposed



Landscape Design

- Site Boundary
- Reptile Hibernacula
- Wood Piles / Reptile Refuge / Invertebrate Habitat
- Attenuation Pond
- Proposed Eco Pond
- Proposed Grassland
- Reinstated Grassland
- Proposed Shrub Only Planting
- Proposed Woodland

Woodland belt East & North of Generation Equipment to mitigate impact on filtered views from public footpaths to the East & from medium distance views from Llwynceilyn



Woodland belt around banking area to mitigate impact on filtered views from public footpaths to the West & from medium distance views from Llangyfelach

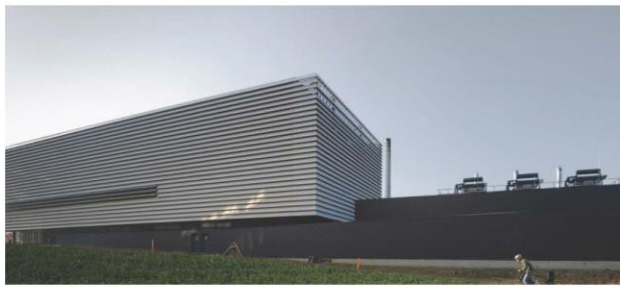
Visual Impact 01



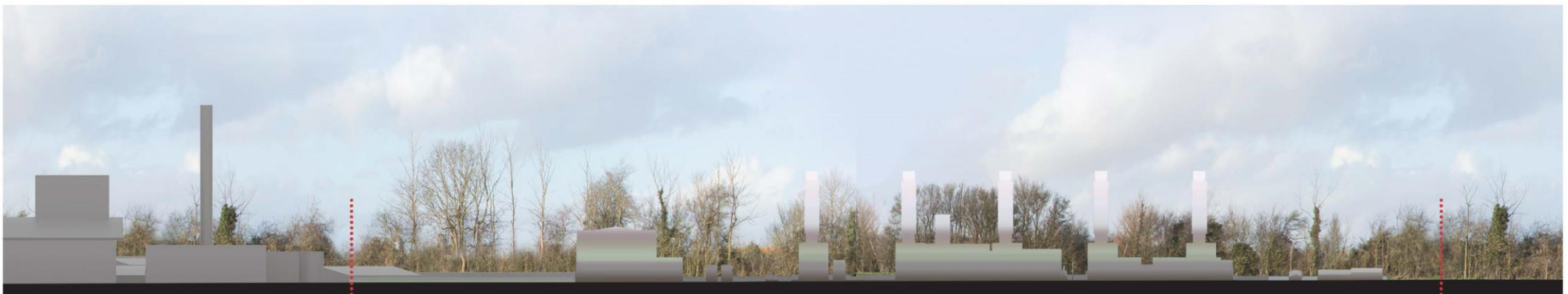


Design Principles

1. Overall design of the premises
2. Design of large items of plant
3. Reinstatement of connection routes
4. Screen planting
5. Lighting
6. Drainage
7. Habitat provision
8. Construction site design
9. Access track and signage
10. Sustainable transport



- Breaking down the expanse of into smaller elements.
- The Cladding scale and colour will be arranged horizontally to ensure the buildings are grounded into the surrounding landscape and at the same time minimise the long distant visual impact.
- The colour and horizontal profile of cladding will reflect the horizontal strata of the landscape.
- The colour and finish of the stacks will be neutral and avoid glare.
- Recognition of the horizontal strata of existing landscape foreground and up to a raised platform which incorporates mature tree lines and hedgerows in the far distance and then above that the backdrop of the skyline.
- Breaking the site layout up into a series of smaller fragmented elements allow a more responsive approach in terms of site layout appreciate and respond to visual impact from various directions.
- This fragmented approach allows a common material and colour approach to each element maintaining and therefore avoiding any overall bulky building enclosure.
- This approach celebrates the mechanics & working elements of the building.
- Hard wearing robust materials recognise the hardworking industrial nature of the site to utilising colours particularly at the lower levels reflecting the mature landscape backdrop.



Airfield Industrial Estate

Power Generation Plant Site

Appendix 5.A: Phase 1 DCfW Design Review Panel

5.A III DCfW Design Review Report (12th January 2015)



DESIGN
COMMISSION
FOR WALES
COMISIWN
DYLUNIO
CYMRU

Design Review Report

Abergelli Power Station

9th December 2014



Declarations of Interest

Panel members, observers and other relevant parties are required to declare **in advance** any interests they may have in relation to the Design Review Agenda items. Any such declarations are recorded here and in DCFW's central records.

Review Status

Meeting date

Issue date

Scheme location

Scheme description

Scheme reference number

Planning status

PUBLIC

9th December 2014

12th January 2015

North Swansea

Gas power station

57

Pre-application

Declarations of Interest

None Declared.

Consultations to Date

Satautory consultation took place during October and November 2014. Non-statutory consultation was carried out in June 2014.

The Proposals

The proposal is for the development of a gas fired 'peaking' power station at Abergelli Farm near Swansea, South Wales. The project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) requiring a Development Consent Order (DCO) from the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change based on a recommendation of the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

Abergelli Farm is to the north of the M4, outside Swansea. The farm is on rather poor marshy land used for horse breeding and some sheep grazing, and some of the land has been used for inert landfill. The landscape generally is of poor quality farmland with large numbers of electricity pylons, substations etc. and a post industrial, urban edge feel. A major strategic electricity substation is immediately adjacent to the farm. A large-scale gas compression plant has already been constructed at the farm and is operational. It links into the main south Wales gas line that passes through the farm. The gas and substation plant are effectively screened by mature hedgerow and tree plantations.

The proximity of the substation and ready availability of the large scale gas supply is the driving logic for the selection of this location for the power project. The plant will provide support to the grid during periods of very high demand or when supplies from elsewhere are reduced. It is likely to run for 1500 hours per year, complementary to the use of wind power and other alternative power sources in bridging the gaps in intermittent power supply. A large-scale solar power generation plant is under

construction at Abergelli Farm also feeding into the adjacent substation. A number of similar projects are in operation on adjacent land.

Main Points in Detail

Location

There is a clear logic behind the selection of this site for the intended project, in terms of existing energy infrastructure and demand. The Design Commission supports this well considered and well justified scheme, and believes that the design processes that the team are undertaking are guiding the project in the right direction. A clear case was made for the need for the facility, and it is good to see a new economic use of the farmland.

Visual Impact

The impact of the scheme on long distance views will largely be defined by the type of engineering plant selected. As the Rochdale Approach is being taken, defining maximum development envelopes, the precise impact will not be known at DCO stage. Although the Commission understands that the choice of generation plant size and numbers will be determined by financial decisions, we would prefer to see five smaller units rather than two or three much larger ones.

The Commission does not necessarily subscribe to the view that infrastructure should be 'camouflaged' in the landscape, especially when that landscape is already industrial in nature, as is this. However, we are aware that this is a widely accepted approach and that the team will use colour and other treatments/approaches to address matters of visual impact.

The Commission commends the colour experiments that the team has been undertaking on this, and other power projects. We agree that, on this site, a simple colour scheme with a darker colour for the base and a lighter colour for the flues, would work well.

Landscape Opportunities

The treatment of the landscape within the site, especially at the edges, should reflect the open countryside nature of the site. Minimising grey, hard landscaping and maximising green landscaping and planting around supporting structures would help to do this. The wooded back edge of the site could also be reinforced with new planting.

It would be beneficial to fence the scheme so that the route through the middle of the site remained accessible to public for recreational use.

Site Management

Developing a wider site management plan would be a positive step towards making this scheme an exemplar 'farm of the future'. The plan should coordinate the various energy and farming projects and associated infrastructure works at Abergelli. The management plan could also cover issues such as landscape patterns, boundaries and fencing, planting strategies, recreation uses, landscape maintenance and eventual decommissioning and landscape reinstatement.

DCFW is a non-statutory consultee, a private limited company and wholly owned subsidiary of the Welsh Government. The comment recorded in this report, arising from formal Design Review through our Design Review Service, is provided in the public interest for the consideration of local planning authorities as a material consideration, and other users of the Design Review Service. It is not and should not be considered 'advice' and no third party is bound or required to act upon it. The Design Review Service is delivered in line with DCFW's published protocols, code of conduct and complaints procedure, which should be read and considered by users of the service.

A Welsh language copy of this report is available upon request.

Attendees

Agent/Client/Developer: Adam Heffill, Stag Energy

Architectural/Urban Designer: James Dick, Sheppard Robson Architects
Colin Turnbull, Peter Brett Associates

Planning Authority: Andrew Ferguson, Swansea Council

Design Review Panel:

Chair

Ewan Jones

Lead Panellist

Steven Smith

Simon Power

Amanda Spence, Design Advisor, DCFW

Carole-Anne Davies, Chief Executive DCFW

Appendix 5.B: Phase 1 Minutes of Outreach Meeting with PINS (9th December 2014)



Meeting note

File reference	EN010069 Abergelli Power Project
Status	Final
Author	Ewa Sherman
Date	9 December 2014
Meeting with	Roundtable meeting with the applicant, City and County of Swansea Council, Natural Resources Wales and Community Councillors
Venue	Civic Centre, Swansea
Attendees	Abergelli Power Limited (applicant) Adam Heffill Reece Emmitt - Warwick Emanuel PR Dermot Scanlon - Peter Brett Associates LLP City and County of Swansea Council Andrew Ferguson Ryan Thomas Rachel Davies Cllr Gareth Sullivan Natural Resources Wales Hannah Thomas Jonathan Scott Dave Watkins City & County Councillors Cllr Ioan Richard Llangyfelach Community Council Representatives David Jenkins, Clerk to the Council Cllr P. Baker Cllr A. J. Mages Dr David Doherty The Planning Inspectorate Tom Carpen – Infrastructure Planning Lead Jenny Colfer – Senior EIA and Land Rights Advisor Ewa Sherman – Case Officer
Meeting objectives	Planning Inspectorate outreach meeting Project update
Circulation	All attendees

Introduction

The Planning Inspectorate outlined its openness policy and advised that a meeting note and a copy of the presentation would be circulated amongst the attendees and

published on the project website according with s51 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008) (as amended). Additionally, it was made clear that any advice given did not constitute legal advice upon which the applicant (or others) can rely.

Summary of key points discussed and advice given

Development Consent Order (DCO) process

<http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/141209-EN010069-Outreach-PINS-presentation.pdf>

Following the introductions from all attendees the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) gave a presentation outlining the PA 2008 process for Development Consent Order (DCO) applications, and explained its own impartial role within the PA 2008 regime. PINS can advise all parties, and strongly encourages communication during the pre-application stage to request information and raise issues with the applicant. PINS also informed of the specific roles of the applicant, local authorities and statutory parties within the DCO process, emphasising that the pre-application is the time for all parties to deal with issues arising before the application is formally submitted to the Planning Inspectorate and the strict statutory deadlines are in place. Once the application is submitted during the acceptance stage of the process, the key area explored would be consideration by local authorities of the adequacy of the application's consultation, and whether the applicant had regard to the comments received from both statutory and non-statutory consultees.

The early work on Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) is encouraged as it provides an opportunity to narrow down the issues that the applicant and the stakeholders agree or disagree, and provides a clearer picture for the Examining Authority. In response to the Natural Resources Wales' (NRW) query about an example of a good SoCG, PINS said that they are currently working on choice of sample documents to be published on the Planning Portal website.

PINS also explained the importance of the Local Impact Report (LIR) prepared by the Local Authorities during the examination of the DCO application. LIR is a report on the 'likely impact of the proposed development' in the area, across all the Council's functions, and the Secretary of State (SoS) must have regard to it when coming to a decision.

City and County of Swansea Council (CCSC) advised that dealing with Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in the area has a significant impact on the Council's resources, stating for example their experience with Tidal Lagoon Swansea. PINS emphasised how joint working and helping Examining Inspectors to focus on which issues to examine can help manage resources for all stakeholders.

Project update

<http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/141202-APL-slides-PINS-outreach.pdf>

Abergelli Power Limited (APL) provided an update on the project, since the close of the statutory consultation period. The red line boundary is drawn to allow for the degree of flexibility of the design and the worst case scenario assessed in the Environmental Statement for the purpose of the Rochdale Envelope.

The applicant advised that they are still considering two access options. The preferred Access Option 2 depends on the use of the road owned by National Grid (NG). The applicant confirmed that since August 2014 they had been engaging with NG regarding the use of the road. However, until the formal agreement is in place, APL will continue to consider both access options in their red line boundary for the proposal.

The statutory consultation was held between 13 October and 16 November 2014, during which the applicant had sent over 13000 letters to inform local community, and held four events in different locations, attended by over 100 people. A range of issues were raised in the feedback received, in particular relating (but not limited) to:

- Two access options, particularly potential impacts of construction traffic arising in case of Option 1
- Noise and air quality during construction and operation phases, and
- Visual impacts.

The applicant also advised of the updated project timeline, confirming the main dates, including the publication of the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) in October 2014, before commencement of the statutory consultation under s42 of the PA 2008. Currently APL are analysing and considering consultation responses which will be reviewed and included in the final Consultation Report and the Environmental Statement, and will influence the final project design. Development Consent Order is being drafted as well. The anticipated application submission date is Q1 of 2015.

Specific issues raised by the stakeholders

Top level design

The attendees discussed top level design of the Generating Equipment and any alternative possibilities.

One of the issues was the choice of location and the strategic need for the proposed development of that type in the region, in relation to the current Policy aspects in Wales (Cllr Richard). PINS advised that National Policy Statements (NPSs) are in place therefore the proposed development will be considered in accordance with relevant NPSs that apply here. Additionally, the Technical Advice Notes (TANs) and the adopted Welsh Policy can be important and relevant considerations – similar to 'material considerations' for planning purposes.

CCSC stated that the emerging Local Development Plan is currently being progressed and its status might change during the examination of the DCO application. The applicant confirmed that they are aware of it and will include Policy considerations in the Environmental Statement when assessing cumulative impacts, taking into account other proposed developments in the vicinity.

PINS advised that if new legislation comes into place, the Examining Authority (ExA) will have an opportunity to ask written questions during the examination. It might assist parties to look at the questions posed by the ExA for the other schemes, currently at the examination stage, such as Hirwaun Power Station and Progress Power Station. Please see the links to the relevant pages:

[Progress Power Station: ExA's first questions:](#)

[Hirwaun Power Station: ExA's first questions:](#)

[Hirwaun Power Station: ExA's second questions:](#)

In response to query why Swansea area had been chosen for the proposed development, APL explained the process of identifying and selecting a suitable location for any proposed project. The process includes taking a number of steps such as geographical search, capacity to connect to available gas and electricity system; engaging with the local authority regarding the Development Plans and availability of electricity networks. Furthermore, the applicant must communicate with people who have interest in land, and in this case APL approached owners of Abergelli Farm.

Cllr Jenkins advised that the PEIR had no photomontages of photographs taken from higher ground points. The applicant confirmed that they were aware of this issue; therefore additional photographs will be included in the final Environmental Statement. Regarding issues such as external appearance of the plant and use of trees and hedges for screening the applicant advised that they were meeting with the Design Commission for Wales for the review of the design. PINS also advised that such matters can be put forward by the interested parties during the examination to be considered by the Examining Authority in the Recommendation Report and the Secretary of State when making a final decision.

NRW stated that they try to encourage developers to consider the Environmental Permit under Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 early in the process. The applicant considers that the choice of simple cycle gas turbine technology for a peaking power plant operating up to 1500 hours per year represents the most suitable technology choice in respect of relevant planning considerations and represents "best available techniques" in terms of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010. The applicant advised that they intend to reach agreement in principle with NRW regarding the application for Environmental Permit. The applicant also advised that it would be following the approaches taken on its other current DCO applications. PINS advised that where the proposal required an Environmental Permit that affected development consent considerations, it advised 'twin tracking' DCO and Permit applications. It advised that it would like to follow this issue up jointly with NRW and the applicant

NRW had a query about the maximum height of the stacks between 35 and 40 metres, which is also one of the local authority's considerations. The applicant confirmed that they are considering the worst case scenario and assessing both configurations (thicker and higher stacks, and five shorter thinner stacks) in relation to each topic such as noise, air quality etc. PINS advised that flexibility and considering options are important during the pre-application stage as once the application has been submitted it's not easy to make changes to the proposal. However, the final design is agreed following the grant of consent.

Dr Doherty raised queries regarding the choice of technology, advising that he believed Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) to be more efficient, especially with use of the waste heat for Combined Heat and Power. APL advised that the choice of technology for the proposal is in response to government policy and in particular the Capacity Mechanism requirement for highly flexible power plants to provide electricity at short notice during periods of high demand. The applicant considers that the Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT) plant is the best approach to provide capacity at short notice during periods of high demand as, among other factors, the Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) would potentially involve a range of other environmental impacts.

Combined Heat and Power

In response to the query about re-use of waste heat and the provision for Combined Heat and Power (CHP) technology, the applicant advised that since simple cycle gas

turbine (SCGT) plants do not have a heat recovery steam generator to generate steam, the provision of heat from an SCGT plant for CHP is not possible. This will be explained in the application documents. Stakeholders advised the applicant of the possibility of waste heat to supply potential future developments nearby including for up to one thousand homes to be built on the old Felindre steelworks site nearby.

PINS advised that whether the proposed power station would be capable of providing heat might be an issue for the examination. It advised that the applicant should prepare information to address the requirements of the National Policy Statements in respect of CHP.

Noise

One of the stakeholders' questions referred to the working hours at the proposed power station, including night working which would entail illuminating of the site at night. The applicant said that 24 hour working will be only during the operation, and that they are planning to present indicative night time visualisations as part of the application. Additionally, they are proposing the implementation of noise abatement measures, particularly during the turbine spin-up to mitigate the noise level; however, this will also depend on the number of turbines.

As the average noise level has been discussed, APL advised that they are taking into account the cumulative impact of the DVLA's park & ride site nearby and the proposal for new houses and new business park at Felindre to make assumptions based on all these projects. These will be reviewed by the CCSC to ensure that they are reasonable.

Access

Two assessed access options to the proposed site have been discussed earlier during the meeting, and the applicant confirmed their intention to include a single access option in the application if possible.

Natural Resources Wales

In addition to the discussion on Environmental Permitting, NRW advised that it had set out issues in response to the applicant's formal consultation and previously in response to consultation for the applicant's EIA scoping. NRW agreed to circulate its response to attendees.

NRW advised that it encourages submission of draft ES chapters which refer to issues such as considering ancient woodland, proximity of a Dwr Cymru Welsh Water water main and the Habitats Regulations.

Potential habitat implications of the proposed access routes include:

- Option 1: Potential impacts on a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC); and
- Option 2: Potential impacts on Ancient Woodland.

PINS advised that during the pre-application stage it is beneficial for the particular stakeholders to see draft DCO requirements proposed by the applicant, and to continue discussions.

Specific decisions / follow up required?

NRW will circulate their comments on the applicant's Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) to all attendees.

APL will provide examples of the US peaking plants, widely used in California, to CCSC.

Information added after the meeting:

APL cited examples of similar peaking plants in operation in California and Australia. The applicant advised that, for instance, Mortlake Power Station in south Western Victoria, Australia is a peaking power plant with a similar purpose to the Abergelli Power Project (although this example has a larger rated electrical output of 550 MW compared with a rated electrical output of up to 299 MW for Abergelli Power). APL advised that further information could be found at the following website:

<http://www.originenergy.com.au/1376/Mortlake-Power-Station>.

Appendix 5.C: Phase 1 Information Update – January 2015

5.C I List of S42 prescribed consultees and locally elected representatives to whom information update letter was issued

Information Update – January 2015 – List of S42 prescribed consultees and locally elected representatives to whom information update letter was issued

Consultee	Classification
Section 42(1)(a), Section 42 (1)(b) and Section 42 (1)(d) Prescribed Consultees	
The Welsh Ministers (Welsh Government) - Marine Consents Unit	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
South Wales Trunk Road Agency	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Health and Safety Executive	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Commissioner	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
South Wales Local Resilience Forum	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Dyfed Powys Local Resilience Forum	s42(a) Prescribed Persons

Llanedi Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Pontarddulais Town Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Betws Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Pontardawe Town Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Cwmamman Town Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Mawr Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Pontlliw and Tircoed Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Penllergaer Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Llangyfelach Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Clydach Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Equality and Humans Rights Commission	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Royal Commission On Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Civil Aviation Authority	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
City and County of Swansea - Highways Authority	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Passengers Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee	s42(a) Prescribed Persons

The Coal Authority	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Office of Rail Regulation	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Network Rail	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Network Rail (Asset Protection)	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Water Services Regulation Authority	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Canal and River Trust	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Public Health England	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Crown Estate	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Public Health Wales	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Welsh Ambulance Services Trust	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Velindre NHS Trust	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Highways Agency Historical Railways Estate	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Swansea Port	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
NATS En-Route (NERL) Safeguarding	s42(a) Prescribed Persons

Royal Mail Group	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Dwr Cymru (Welsh Water)	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Energetics Gas Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
ES Pipelines Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
ESP Connections Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
ESP Networks Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
ESP Pipelines Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Fulcrum Pipelines Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
GTC Pipelines Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Independent Pipelines Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
LNG Portable Pipeline Services Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
National Grid Gas Plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
National Grid Plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Quadrant Pipelines Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
SSE Pipelines Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Scotland Gas Networks Plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Southern Gas Networks Plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons

Wales and West Utilities Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Energetics Electricity Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
ESP Electricity Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Independent Power Networks Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Electricity Network Company Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Northern Gas Networks Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
UK Power Networks Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Instalcom Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Vodafone Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Secretary of State for Defence	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Secretary of State for Defence	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Ministry of Defence	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Carmarthenshire Council	s42(b) Local Authorities
Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council	s42(b) Local Authorities
City and County of Swansea Council	s42(b) Local Authorities

The Welsh Ministers	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
The Welsh Ministers	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
The Welsh Ministers	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
The Welsh Ministers	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
The Countryside Council for Wales (now Natural Resources Wales)	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
EA Wales (now Natural Resources Wales)	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
Waste Regulation Authority (Natural Resources Wales)	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
	s42(a) Prescribed Persons

The Forestry Commission (Wales) (Now Natural Resources Wales)	s42(d) Land Interests
Wales and West Utilities Limited	s42 s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
Dwr Cymru Cyfyngedig	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
National Grid Electricity Transmission plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
National Grid Gas plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
City and County of Swansea Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
Abergelli Power Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Ann Bennett	s42(d) Land Interests
Arwel Wyn Williams	s42(d) Land Interests
Barclays Bank Plc	s42(d) Land Interests

Betingau Solar Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Bryan Emyr Llewellyn	s42(d) Land Interests
Caroline Hannah Rasbridge	s42(d) Land Interests
David Arthur	s42(d) Land Interests
David Daniel Jones	s42(d) Land Interests
David Royston Walker	s42(d) Land Interests
Derek Grant	s42(d) Land Interests
Eifion Paul Lacey	s42(d) Land Interests
Ferelith Joan Smith	s42(d) Land Interests
Gwenllian Clement	s42(d) Land Interests
Helen Sandra Lorey	s42(d) Land Interests
Henry Owen Jones	s42(d) Land Interests
HSBC Bank plc	s42(d) Land Interests
Janet Bennett	s42(d) Land Interests
John James Williams	s42(d) Land Interests
Lloyds Bank Plc	s42(d) Land Interests
Mansel Glasbrook	s42(d) Land Interests

Michael Edwards	s42(d) Land Interests
Nancy Mary Williams	s42(d) Land Interests
Redisplay Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Renewable Developments (Wales) Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Robert Malcolm Christie Smith	s42(d) Land Interests
Sarah Ann Marina Llewellyn	s42(d) Land Interests
Steven John Rasbridge	s42(d) Land Interests
The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Thomas Cyril Clement	s42(d) Land Interests
Western Power Distribution (South Wales) plc	s42(d) Land Interests
WSE Cefn Betingau Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
WSE Rhydypany Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Wynne Watkins	s42(d) Land Interests
Alyson Jayne Adams	s42(d) Land Interests
BP International Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Mair Jones	s42(d) Land Interests
Mark Adams	s42(d) Land Interests

Gwyneth Davies	s42(d) Land Interests
Martin Thomas Bell	s42(d) Land Interests
Andrew Wilson	s42(d) Land Interests
Angela Williams	s42(d) Land Interests
Elenor Mary Rasbridge	s42(d) Land Interests
Peter John Rasbridge	s42(d) Land Interests
Daniel Jenkins	s42(d) Land Interests
David Cyril Brown	s42(d) Land Interests
Geoffrey Mycock	s42(d) Land Interests
Glamorgan Law LLP	s42(d) Land Interests
John Paul Williams	s42(d) Land Interests
Leslie Dowrick Jones	s42(d) Land Interests
Llinos Eira Thomas	s42(d) Land Interests
Mathew Dowrick Jones	s42(d) Land Interests
Nigel Thomas	s42(d) Land Interests
Owen Wynne Thomas	s42(d) Land Interests
Patti Beaumont	s42(d) Land Interests

The Occupier(s) (1 Cefn Betingau Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (Felin Wen Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (Penyfedw Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (6 Cefn Betingau Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
William Dylan Thomas	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (Felin Wen Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (Penyfedw Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (6 Cefn Betingau Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
British Telecommunications plc	s42(d) Land Interests
Baglan Operations Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
McNicholas (KPN Networks)	s42(d) Land Interests
McNicholas (TATA Networks)	s42(d) Land Interests
Telent Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Virgin Media Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Teamforce Paintball & Activity Centre	s42(d) Land Interests
Phoenix Capital (R-Energy) Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Meidwen May Thomas	s42(d) Land Interests

Eric Davies	s42(d) Land Interests
Alaine Francis	s42(d) Land Interests
St Modwen	s42(d) Land Interests
Locally Elected Representatives	
Member of the European Parliament for Wales	
Member of the European Parliament for Wales	
Member of the European Parliament for Wales	
Member of the European Parliament for Wales	
Constituency Assembly Member for Gower	
Constituency Assembly Member for Swansea East	
Member of Parliament for Gower	
Member of Parliament for Swansea East	
Regional Assembly Members for South Wales West	
Regional Assembly Members for South Wales West	
Regional Assembly Members for South Wales West	

Regional Assembly Members for South Wales West
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Bonymaen
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Bonymaen
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Clydach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Clydach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Cockett
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Cockett
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Cockett
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Cwmbwrla
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Cwmbwrla
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Cwmbwrla
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Gorseinon
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Kingsbridge
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Landore
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Landore
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Llangyfelach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Llansamlet

City & County of Swansea Councillor for Llansamlet
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Llansamlet
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Llansamlet
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Lower Lougher
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Mawr
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Morriston
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Morriston
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Morriston
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Morriston
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Morriston
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Morriston
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Mynyddbach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Mynyddbach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Mynyddbach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penderry
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penderry
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penderry
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penllergaer

City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penyrheol
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penyrheol
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Pontarddulais
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Pontarddulais
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Upper Lougher
Members of Clydach Community Council
Members of Gorseinon Town Council
Members of Grovesend & Waungron Community Council
Members of Llangyfelach Community Council
Members of Llwchwr Community Council
Members of Mawr Community Council
Members of Penllergaer Community Council
Members of Pontlliw & Tircoed Community Council
Mawr Development Trust

Appendix 5.C: Phase 1 Information Update – January 2015

5.C II Information update letter issued to S42 prescribed consultees and locally elected representatives (26th January 2015)

Address

26 January 2015

Dear

Abergelli Power Limited: proposed gas-fired power plant on land adjacent to the National Grid compressor station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea SA5 7NN

I write to update you on our proposal to construct and operate a gas-fired power station on a site at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea together with an integral gas connection and electrical connection (together "the Project").

We undertook statutory consultation, pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 ("the Planning Act"), between 13 October and 16 November 2014 and would like to thank all those who provided comments. We will take all responses into account as we refine our proposals in anticipation of the submission of our application for a Development Consent Order in the first quarter of 2015.

As part of the statutory consultation, we proposed two alternative options for the purpose-built Access Road to our site, these were:

Option 1: Access from Rhyd-y-pandy Road following the route of an existing farm road to the north of Abergelli Farm; or

Option 2: Access from the B4489 using National Grid's existing road to the Swansea North electrical substation and Felindre gas compressor station. This option would require the extension of the existing road.

We indicated during the consultation period that Option 2 was our preferred access option and that we were working with National Grid to reach an agreement about the use of their road. We have reached a point in our negotiations with the National Grid companies where Option 1 can be removed and Option 2 proposed as the Access Road in our application for a Development Consent Order. We have therefore taken this opportunity to update the application boundary for the Project, a copy of which is enclosed with this letter.

Taking this change into account, we would be pleased to receive any further comments on the Project that you may have within 21 days of the date of this letter. Please include your name and an address where correspondence about the comment can be sent. Comments may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

You can contact us by:

Email: info@abergellipower.co.uk
Telephone: 0131 550 3395

Post: Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST, Abergelli Power Limited, 49 York Place,
Edinburgh, EH1 3JD

Please do not hesitate to contact me, using the above details, should you require any further information on this change, or any other element of the Project.

Yours faithfully,



Norman Campbell
Project Director
Abergelli Power Limited

Encs

Appendix 5.D: Phase 1 Information Update – March 2015

5.D I List of S42 prescribed consultees and locally elected representatives to whom information update letter was issued

Information Update – March 2015 – List of S42 prescribed consultees and locally elected representatives to whom information update letter was issued

Consultee	Classification
Section 42(1)(a), Section 42 (1)(b) and Section 42 (1)(d) Prescribed Consultees	
The Welsh Ministers (Welsh Government) - Marine Consents Unit	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
South Wales Trunk Road Agency	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Health and Safety Executive	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Dyfed-Powys Police and Crime Commissioner	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
South Wales Local Resilience Forum	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Dyfed Powys Local Resilience Forum	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Llanedi Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons

Pontarddulais Town Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Betws Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Pontardawe Town Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Cwmamman Town Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Mawr Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Pontlliw and Tircoed Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Penllergaer Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Llangyfelach Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Clydach Community Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Equality and Humans Rights Commission	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Royal Commission On Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Civil Aviation Authority	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
City and County of Swansea - Highways Authority	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Passengers Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Coal Authority	s42(a) Prescribed Persons

The Office of Rail Regulation	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Network Rail	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Network Rail (Asset Protection)	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Water Services Regulation Authority	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Canal and River Trust	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Public Health England	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Crown Estate	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Public Health Wales	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Welsh Ambulance Services Trust	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Velindre NHS Trust	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Highways Agency Historical Railways Estate	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Swansea Port	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
NATS En-Route (NERL) Safeguarding	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Royal Mail Group	s42(a) Prescribed Persons

Dwr Cymru (Welsh Water)	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Energetics Gas Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
ES Pipelines Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
ESP Connections Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
ESP Networks Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
ESP Pipelines Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Fulcrum Pipelines Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
GTC Pipelines Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Independent Pipelines Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
LNG Portable Pipeline Services Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
National Grid Gas Plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
National Grid Plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Quadrant Pipelines Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
SSE Pipelines Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Scotland Gas Networks Plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Southern Gas Networks Plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Wales and West Utilities Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons

Energetics Electricity Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
ESP Electricity Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Independent Power Networks Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
The Electricity Network Company Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Northern Gas Networks Ltd	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
UK Power Networks Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Instalcom Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Vodafone Limited	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Secretary of State for Defence	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Secretary of State for Defence	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Ministry of Defence	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
Carmarthenshire Council	s42(b) Local Authorities
Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council	s42(b) Local Authorities
City and County of Swansea Council	s42(b) Local Authorities
The Welsh Ministers	s42(a) Prescribed Persons

	s42(d) Land Interests
The Welsh Ministers	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
The Welsh Ministers	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
The Welsh Ministers	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
The Countryside Council for Wales (now Natural Resources Wales)	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
EA Wales (now Natural Resources Wales)	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
Waste Regulation Authority (Natural Resources Wales)	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
	s42(a) Prescribed Persons

The Forestry Commission (Wales) (Now Natural Resources Wales)	s42(d) Land Interests
Wales and West Utilities Limited	s42 s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
Dwr Cymru Cyfyngedig	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
National Grid Electricity Transmission plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
National Grid Gas plc	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
City and County of Swansea Council	s42(a) Prescribed Persons
	s42(d) Land Interests
Abergelli Power Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Ann Bennett	s42(d) Land Interests
Arwel Wyn Williams	s42(d) Land Interests
Barclays Bank Plc	s42(d) Land Interests

Betingau Solar Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Bryan Emyr Llewellyn	s42(d) Land Interests
Caroline Hannah Rasbridge	s42(d) Land Interests
David Arthur	s42(d) Land Interests
David Daniel Jones	s42(d) Land Interests
David Royston Walker	s42(d) Land Interests
Derek Grant	s42(d) Land Interests
Eifion Paul Lacey	s42(d) Land Interests
Ferelith Joan Smith	s42(d) Land Interests
Gwenllian Clement	s42(d) Land Interests
Helen Sandra Lorey	s42(d) Land Interests
Henry Owen Jones	s42(d) Land Interests
HSBC Bank plc	s42(d) Land Interests
Janet Bennett	s42(d) Land Interests
John James Williams	s42(d) Land Interests
Lloyds Bank Plc	s42(d) Land Interests
Mansel Glasbrook	s42(d) Land Interests

Michael Edwards	s42(d) Land Interests
Nancy Mary Williams	s42(d) Land Interests
Redisplay Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Renewable Developments (Wales) Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Robert Malcolm Christie Smith	s42(d) Land Interests
Sarah Ann Marina Llewellyn	s42(d) Land Interests
Steven John Rasbridge	s42(d) Land Interests
The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Thomas Cyril Clement	s42(d) Land Interests
Western Power Distribution (South Wales) plc	s42(d) Land Interests
WSE Cefn Betingau Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
WSE Rhydypanyd Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Wynne Watkins	s42(d) Land Interests
Alyson Jayne Adams	s42(d) Land Interests
BP International Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Mair Jones	s42(d) Land Interests
Mark Adams	s42(d) Land Interests

Gwyneth Davies	s42(d) Land Interests
Martin Thomas Bell	s42(d) Land Interests
Andrew Wilson	s42(d) Land Interests
Angela Williams	s42(d) Land Interests
Elenor Mary Rasbridge	s42(d) Land Interests
Peter John Rasbridge	s42(d) Land Interests
Daniel Jenkins	s42(d) Land Interests
David Cyril Brown	s42(d) Land Interests
Geoffrey Mycock	s42(d) Land Interests
Glamorgan Law LLP	s42(d) Land Interests
John Paul Williams	s42(d) Land Interests
Leslie Dowrick Jones	s42(d) Land Interests
Llinos Eira Thomas	s42(d) Land Interests
Mathew Dowrick Jones	s42(d) Land Interests
Nigel Thomas	s42(d) Land Interests
Owen Wynne Thomas	s42(d) Land Interests
Patti Beaumont	s42(d) Land Interests

The Occupier(s) (1 Cefn Betingau Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (Felin Wen Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (Penyfedw Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (6 Cefn Betingau Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
William Dylan Thomas	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (Felin Wen Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (Penyfedw Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
The Occupier(s) (6 Cefn Betingau Farm, Rhydypany Road)	s42(d) Land Interests
British Telecommunications plc	s42(d) Land Interests
Baglan Operations Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
McNicholas (KPN Networks)	s42(d) Land Interests
McNicholas (TATA Networks)	s42(d) Land Interests
Telent Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Virgin Media Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Teamforce Paintball & Activity Centre	s42(d) Land Interests
Phoenix Capital (R-Energy) Limited	s42(d) Land Interests
Meidwen May Thomas	s42(d) Land Interests

Eric Davies	s42(d) Land Interests
Alaine Francis	s42(d) Land Interests
St Modwen	s42(d) Land Interests
Locally Elected Representatives	
Member of the European Parliament for Wales	
Member of the European Parliament for Wales	
Member of the European Parliament for Wales	
Member of the European Parliament for Wales	
Constituency Assembly Member for Gower	
Constituency Assembly Member for Swansea East	
Member of Parliament for Gower	
Member of Parliament for Swansea East	
Regional Assembly Members for South Wales West	
Regional Assembly Members for South Wales West	
Regional Assembly Members for South Wales West	

Regional Assembly Members for South Wales West
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Bonymaen
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Bonymaen
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Clydach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Clydach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Cockett
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City & County of Swansea Councillor for Gorseinon
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Kingsbridge
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Landore
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Landore
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Llangyfelach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Llansamlet

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City & County of Swansea Councillor for Lower Lougher
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Mawr
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Morriston
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City & County of Swansea Councillor for Mynyddbach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Mynyddbach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Mynyddbach
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penderry
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penderry
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penderry
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penllergaer

City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penyrheol
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Penyrheol
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Pontarddulais
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Pontarddulais
City & County of Swansea Councillor for Upper Lougher
Members of Clydach Community Council
Members of Gorseinon Town Council
Members of Grovesend & Waungron Community Council
Members of Llangyfelach Community Council
Members of Llwchwr Community Council
Members of Mawr Community Council
Members of Penllergaer Community Council
Members of Pontlliw & Tircoed Community Council
Mawr Development Trust

Appendix 5.D: Phase 1 Information Update – March 2015

- 5.D II Information update letter and application boundary plan issued to S42 prescribed consultees and locally elected representatives (10th March 2015)**

Address

10 March 2015

Dear

Abergelli Power Limited: proposed gas-fired power plant on land adjacent to the National Grid compressor station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea SA5 7NN

Change to application boundary

I write to further update you on our proposal to construct and operate a gas-fired power station on a site at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea together with an integral gas connection and electrical connection (together "the Project"). This follows statutory consultation with you in October 2014 and an update letter, relating to our access proposals, sent to you in January 2015.

We are now in the final stages of our design and related environmental impact assessment process for the Project. In order to ensure that we can accommodate and deliver all necessary ecological mitigation, the application boundary has been refined to include approximately 4ha of additional land. A plan showing the refined application boundary, with the additional land highlighted, is enclosed with this letter.

If you have any comments, or require further information on this change or any other element of the Project, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A Heffill', written in a cursive style.

Adam Heffill
Project Manager
Abergelli Power Limited

Enc.

Appendix 5.E: Phase 1 Other Correspondence

5.E I Draft Contact Plan issued to PINS (21st January 2015)

Contact Plan for Abergelli Power

Issued draft v01-20 October 2014

Project:	Abergelli Power Station PINS ref EN010069
Applicant lead contact:	Dermot Scanlon
Planning Inspectorate lead contact:	Tom Carpen
Date first agreed:	To be agreed
Review Dates:	Monthly
Version number:	1.0

Engagement milestones (shaded rows are for information only)

Date	Milestone	Actions and details to be agreed
19-21 June 2014	Informal public consultation	n/a
July 2014	Initial meeting with PINS	Initial meeting to introduce the project and make team introductions
13 October 2014	Statutory consultation begins	n/a
22-25 October 2014	Public consultation event	n/a
16 November 2014	Statutory consultation ends	n/a
w/e 14/11/14	Draft DCO documents submitted to PINS	The following documents to be submitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft DCO • Draft Consultation Report (framework report – to include non-statutory consultation)
w/e 21/11/14	Outreach meeting with PINS/LPA/NRW/APL team and PINS site visit	Meeting organiser (PINS or APL) to be confirmed with PINS. Meeting to comprise: APL team, Local Planning Authority, NRW and PINS, combined with site visit. Meeting to take place following end of statutory consultation to discuss consultation feedback, timetable for submission and review of draft documents and set out timetable to DCO submission
w/e 02/01/15	Draft DCO documents submitted to PINS	The following documents to be submitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Book of Reference • Draft Land Plans • Draft Work Plans
w/e 09/01/15	Meeting with PINS to discuss feedback on draft DCO documents	Feedback from review of draft documents
February 2015	DCO submission	n/a

Appendix 5.E: Phase 1 Other Correspondence

- 5.E II** Emails to CCS, Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and Carmarthenshire County Council regarding adequacy of consultation (6th March 2015)

Emma Knapp

From: Colin Turnbull (LPE)
Sent: 06 March 2015 17:01
To: c.j.davies@npt.gov.uk
Subject: Indication about your view on adequacy of consultation - forthcoming application to PINS for Abergelli Power Project DCO

Attn: West Team Leader, Planning Division, Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

Dear Mr Davies

Abergelli Power Limited (APL) is currently preparing to submit its application to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order in respect of a gas fired power station and integral gas and electrical connections at Abergelli Farm, north of Swansea.

Following the statutory consultation period held from 13 October to 16 November 2014 under sections 42, 47 & 48 of the Planning Act 2008 we have further developed the proposals and completed the environmental impact assessment and shall be submitting an application in a few weeks' time.

The application is categorised as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and therefore is made to the Planning Inspectorate who will appoint an Examining Authority to examine and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, who will make the final decision on the application. The Planning Inspectorate will contact your authority on receipt of the application to request your authority's view as to whether the consultation undertaken by APL was adequate.

Adequacy relates to the satisfactory discharging of the following legal duties:

- Duty to consult (Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008)
- Duty to consult the local community (Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008)
- Duty to publicise the draft application (Section 48 of the Planning Act)

We note that in your letter of 23 June 2014 in response to PINS' EIA scoping consultation you confirmed your wish not to be consulted in future unless the proposals alter significantly, and as they have not done so, we have sought to respect this whilst also discharging the applicant's legal duties.

As PINS will consult your authority as to adequacy of the applicant's consultation, on behalf of the applicant I would welcome, in advance, an informal indication from you as to your likely view (if any) to PINS on whether or not the consultation was adequate so that we may have the opportunity to discuss with you any matters requiring it.

I should be grateful if you could provide your response by reply to this e-mail, by close of business on 13 March 2015.

For reference, APL's Statement of Community Consultation setting out how it intended to satisfy the s47 legal duty is available at:

<http://www.abergellipower.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Abergelli-Power-Project-%E2%80%93-Statement-of-Community-Consultation.pdf>. Regarding section 42, the letter dated 8 October 2014 sent to your authority and other statutory consultees explained the format of the section 42 strand of consultation, such as the publication of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report. As to section 48, the required notices were published in local and national media in October.

Should you have any queries on the above, or the scheme or application process, please do not hesitate to contact me on the contact details below.

Yours sincerely,

Colin Turnbull

Associate

For and on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP

16 Brewhouse Yard, Clerkenwell, London, EC1V 4LJ

t 020 7566 8600

w www.peterbrett.com

Emma Knapp

From: Colin Turnbull (LPE)
Sent: 06 March 2015 17:01
To: andrew.ferguson@swansea.gov.uk
Subject: Indication about your view on adequacy of consultation - forthcoming application to PINS for Abergelli Power Project DCO

Dear Mr Ferguson

Abergelli Power Limited (APL) is currently preparing to submit its application to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order in respect of a gas fired power station and integral gas and electrical connections at Abergelli Farm, north of Swansea.

Following the statutory consultation period held from 13 October to 16 November 2014 under sections 42, 47 & 48 of the Planning Act 2008 we have further developed the proposals and completed the environmental impact assessment and shall be submitting an application in a few weeks' time.

The application is categorised as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and therefore is made to the Planning Inspectorate who will appoint an Examining Authority to examine and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, who will make the final decision on the application. The Planning Inspectorate will contact your authority on receipt of the application to request your authority's view as to whether the consultation undertaken by APL was adequate.

Adequacy relates to the satisfactory discharging of the following legal duties:

- Duty to consult (Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008)
- Duty to consult the local community (Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008)
- Duty to publicise the draft application (Section 48 of the Planning Act)

We would welcome, in advance, an informal indication from you as to your likely view to PINS on whether or not the consultation was adequate.

I should be grateful if you could provide your response by reply to this e-mail, by close of business on 13 March 2015.

For reference, APL's Statement of Community Consultation setting out how it intended to satisfy the s47 legal duty is available at:

<http://www.abergellipower.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Abergelli-Power-Project-%E2%80%93-Statement-of-Community-Consultation.pdf>. Regarding section 42, the letter dated 8 October 2014 sent to your authority and other statutory consultees explained the format of the section 42 strand of consultation, such as the publication of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report. As to section 48, the required notices were published in local and national media in October.

Should you have any queries on the above, or the scheme or application process, please do not hesitate to contact me on the contact details below.

Yours sincerely,

Colin Turnbull

Associate
For and on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP

16 Brewhouse Yard, Clerkenwell, London, EC1V 4LJ

t 020 7566 8600

w www.peterbrett.com

Emma Knapp

From: Colin Turnbull (LPE)
Sent: 06 March 2015 17:01
To: EBowen@carmarthenshire.gov.uk
Subject: Indication about your view on adequacy of consultation - forthcoming application to PINS for Abergelli Power Project DCO

Attn: Head of Planning, Carmarthenshire County Council

Dear Mr Bowen

Abergelli Power Limited (APL) is currently preparing to submit its application to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order in respect of a gas fired power station and integral gas and electrical connections at Abergelli Farm, north of Swansea.

Following the statutory consultation period held from 13 October to 16 November 2014 under sections 42, 47 & 48 of the Planning Act 2008 we have further developed the proposals and completed the environmental impact assessment and shall be submitting an application in a few weeks' time.

The application is categorised as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and therefore is made to the Planning Inspectorate who will appoint an Examining Authority to examine and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, who will make the final decision on the application. The Planning Inspectorate will contact your authority on receipt of the application to request your authority's view as to whether the consultation undertaken by APL was adequate.

Adequacy relates to the satisfactory discharging of the following legal duties:

- Duty to consult (Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008)
- Duty to consult the local community (Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008)
- Duty to publicise the draft application (Section 48 of the Planning Act)

We would welcome, in advance, an informal indication from you as to your likely view to PINS on whether or not the consultation was adequate.

I should be grateful if you could provide your response by reply to this e-mail, by close of business on 13 March 2015.

For reference, APL's Statement of Community Consultation setting out how it intended to satisfy the s47 legal duty is available at:

<http://www.abergellipower.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Abergelli-Power-Project-%E2%80%93-Statement-of-Community-Consultation.pdf>. Regarding section 42, the letter dated 8 October 2014 sent to your authority and other statutory consultees explained the format of the section 42 strand of consultation, such as the publication of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report. As to section 48, the required notices were published in local and national media in October.

Should you have any queries on the above, or the scheme or application process, please do not hesitate to contact me on the contact details below.

Yours sincerely,

Colin Turnbull

Associate

For and on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP

16 Brewhouse Yard, Clerkenwell, London, EC1V 4LJ

t 020 7566 8600

w www.peterbrett.com

Appendix 5.E: Phase 1 Other Correspondence

5.E III Informal response from CCS regarding adequacy of consultation (12th March 2015)

Colin Turnbull (LPE)

Subject: RE: Indication about your view on adequacy of consultation - forthcoming application to PINS for Abergelli Power Project DCO

Colin,

Abergelli Power Ltd – Adequacy of Consultation

In my informal opinion, the consultation exercise carried out by APL was in accordance with the proposals set out in the statement of community consultation and was therefore adequate in this respect. APL have engaged in consultation with both the Local Planning Authority, the local community and other interested parties and provided adequate supporting information to explain the proposals as they have developed.

Further consultation with the Local Planning Authority has provided an opportunity for further comment on the proposals.

I trust this information is of use to you. Please note that this is an Officer's informal opinion and is given without prejudice.

Regards,
Andrew

Andrew Ferguson

Area 1 Principal Planner

Economic Regeneration and Planning/Adfywio Economaidd A Chynllunio

City & County of Swansea/Dinas A Sir Abertawe

Tel/Ffon :01792 633947

From: Colin Turnbull (LPE)

Sent: 06 March 2015 17:01

To: Ferguson, Andrew

Subject: Indication about your view on adequacy of consultation - forthcoming application to PINS for Abergelli Power Project DCO

Dear Mr Ferguson

Abergelli Power Limited (APL) is currently preparing to submit its application to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order in respect of a gas fired power station and integral gas and electrical connections at Abergelli Farm, north of Swansea.

Following the statutory consultation period held from 13 October to 16 November 2014 under sections 42, 47 & 48 of the Planning Act 2008 we have further developed the proposals and completed the environmental impact assessment and shall be submitting an application in a few weeks' time.

The application is categorised as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and therefore is made to the Planning Inspectorate who will appoint an Examining Authority to examine and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, who will make the final decision on the application. The Planning Inspectorate will contact your authority on receipt of the application to request your authority's view as to whether the consultation undertaken by APL was adequate.

Adequacy relates to the satisfactory discharging of the following legal duties:

- Duty to consult (Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008)
- Duty to consult the local community (Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008)
- Duty to publicise the draft application (Section 48 of the Planning Act)

We would welcome, in advance, an informal indication from you as to your likely view to PINS on whether or not the consultation was adequate.

I should be grateful if you could provide your response by reply to this e-mail, by close of business on 13 March 2015.

For reference, APL's Statement of Community Consultation setting out how it intended to satisfy the s47 legal duty is available at:

<http://www.abergellipower.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Abergelli-Power-Project-%E2%80%93-Statement-of-Community-Consultation.pdf>. Regarding section 42, the letter dated 8 October 2014 sent to your authority and other statutory consultees explained the format of the section 42 strand of consultation, such as the publication of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report. As to section 48, the required notices were published in local and national media in October.

Should you have any queries on the above, or the scheme or application process, please do not hesitate to contact me on the contact details below.

Yours sincerely,

Colin Turnbull

Associate

For and on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP

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Appendix 6: Phase 1 Consultation Feedback and Response

Appendix 6.A: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Between March 2015 when the Project was ‘put on hold’ and the submission of the DCO in May 2018 the Project was subject to further design refinements as a result of updated environmental assessments and in response to consultation feedback.

Notes provided in the column titled “Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)” are given where the Project response to comments and feedback should be differentiated from or updated from the 2014 response due to the evolution of the Project, or updates in Policy and Guidance.

Survey Question	Responses	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
Age Bracket	Under 25 – 2.78% 25-45 – 27.78% 45-60 – 41.67% Over 60 – 27.78% No Response – 0%	APL is committed to open and responsive consultation with all members of the local community and interested parties, and has undertaken consultation with those living in the vicinity of the Project Site in accordance with legislative requirements. APL held exhibitions at locations and times which were considered to be convenient to local communities surrounding the Project Site and which offered maximum opportunity to attend.	
Gender	Male – 61.11% Female – 44.44%		
How did you travel here today?	Foot – 20.69% Bike – 0% Car – 79.31% Public Transport – 0% No Response – 0%	APL held non-statutory exhibitions at Clydach, Felindre and Tircoed as the locations were considered to be convenient to local communities surrounding the Project Site and offered maximum opportunity to attend. After consideration of the outcomes of the non-statutory consultation process, APL held subsequent exhibitions during both Phase 1 and Phase 2 statutory consultation in Clydach, Felindre, Tircoed and Llangyfelach.	

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<p>Which exhibition did you attend?</p>	<p>Clydach – 47.22% Felindre – 30.56% Tircoed – 22.22%</p>		
<p>How did you hear about this exhibition?</p>	<p>Poster – 0% News item in newspaper or other local media – 16.67% Advertisement in newspaper – 2.78% Letter – 86.21% Word of mouth – 0% No response – 0%</p>	<p>APL advertised subsequent exhibitions held during Phase 1 and Phase 2 statutory consultation via a number of different means, including: a leaflet delivered to 13,000 households, businesses and institutions (including ‘hard to reach’ groups), posters displayed at community venues, updates to the Project website, publicity in national and local print media (‘The Independent’, ‘London Gazette’, and ‘South Wales Evening Post’, and publicity in online media (see Appendices 2.C, 4.D, 9.D and 9.J of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.2)).</p>	
<p>Which local papers and magazines do you read?¹</p>	<p>South Wales Evening Post – 41.67% South Wales Guardian – 0% Western Mail – 11.11% Wales on Sunday – 0%</p>		

¹ Includes multiple responses

Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback and APL Response

	<p>None of these – 8.33%</p> <p>Other – 27.78%</p> <p>No response – 5.56%</p>		
<p>Bearing in mind the project is at a very early stage, did our staff answer your questions and listen to your points of view?</p>	<p>Yes – 75%</p> <p>Somewhat – 13.89%</p> <p>Not really – 5.56%</p> <p>No – 5.56%</p> <p>No response – 0%</p>	<p>APL held the Phase 1 non-statutory exhibitions early in the design and development process in order to raise awareness of the Project and provide opportunity for local feedback to shape the Project from an early stage. APL sought to provide more detailed information on the Project during the subsequent statutory consultation phases.</p>	
<p>Is there anything you would like to see done differently at the next round of exhibitions?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Noted</p>	
	<p>More information on the proposed development</p>	<p>APL sought to provide more detailed information on the Project during the subsequent Phase 1 and Phase 2 statutory consultation periods. The Phase 1 and Phase 2 statutory exhibitions included a range of consultation materials (including exhibition display boards, leaflets, photomontages, maps, plans, SoCC, PEIR, and PEIR NTS) providing information on: the Project, the Project Site, APL, the need for new gas-fired electricity generation, and the potential environmental impacts (see Appendices 4.A, 4.C, 4.E, 9.B, 9.E, and 9.H of the Consultation Report, Document Reference 5.2).</p>	
	<p>Scale model of landscape in relation to the proposed gas fired power station</p>		
	<p>More detailed plans of the structure</p>		

Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback and APL Response

	<p>A much better map - one in which you can see the local area clearly</p>		
	<p>More detailed information, examples of how it would look, breakdown in composition of emissions & their effects</p>	<p>APL sought to provide more detailed information on the Project during the subsequent Phase 1 and Phase 2 statutory consultation periods. The Phase 1 and Phase 2 statutory exhibitions included a range of consultation materials (including exhibition display boards, leaflets, photomontages, maps, plans, SoCC, PEIR, and PEIR NTS) providing information on the following: the Project, the Project Site, APL, the need for new gas-fired electricity generation, and the potential environmental impacts (see Appendices 4.A, 4.C, 4.E, 9.B, 9.E, and 9.H of the Consultation Report, Document Reference 5.2).</p>	
	<p>The need for more accurate information on size, location, safety and impact on surrounding areas and environment.</p>	<p>The 2014 and 2018 PEIR and 2014 and 2018 PEIR NTS (Appendix 4.C and 9.H of the Consultation Report, Document Reference 5.2), which was available during subsequent statutory consultation, provided preliminary information regarding the potential environmental impacts of the Project during construction, operation and decommissioning. The environmental topics include the following: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual impacts; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics.</p>	
	<p>More specific ideas on site/ environmental impact/ visual impact/ resulting marked private</p>	<p>A Design Principles Statement has been included in the Application (Document Reference 10.2) includes visual representations of the Project.</p>	

Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback and APL Response

	property valuation decrease	The final findings of the environmental assessment are contained within the ES (Document Reference 6.1) which accompanies the Application.	
	Projection of visual impact and possible screening. Sound impact and possible silencing.	<p>The 2014 and 2018 PEIR and 2014 and 2018 PEIR NTS (Appendix 4.C and 9.H of the Consultation Report, Document Reference 5.2), which were available during subsequent statutory consultation, provided preliminary information regarding the potential environmental impacts of the Project, and where appropriate mitigation measures, during construction, operation and decommissioning, with regards to, inter alia, noise and vibration, and landscape and visual impact. A selection of photomontages were presented during the Phase 1 statutory consultation period at exhibitions (see Appendix 4.E of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.2)). During the Phase 2 statutory consultation period exhibitions all of the photomontages published with the 2018 PEIR were on hand to view.</p> <p>The final findings of the environmental assessment are contained within the ES (Document Reference 6.1) which accompanies the Application. The landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) can be found at Chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) and supporting photomontages are in Document Reference 7.1. The noise assessment can be found at Chapter 7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
	More of a meeting discussion.	APL's approach to consultation has taken account of the legislative requirements and accompanying guidance.	

Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback and APL Response

		<p>A SoCC was prepared prior to subsequent Phase 1 and Phase 2 statutory consultation and both were subject to consultation with CCS. Both the 2014 and 2018 SoCC explained how APL intended to consult with the local community and local interest groups regarding the Project, and thus how APL would satisfy legislative requirements (see Appendix 4.A and 9.A of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.2)).</p> <p>APL held the non-statutory exhibitions early in the design and development process in order to raise awareness of the Project and provide opportunity for local feedback to shape the Project from an early stage. Members of the APL project team attended the exhibitions during both Phase 1 and Phase 2 statutory consultation periods and were available to receive feedback from attendees and to discuss and answer questions regarding the Project. Members of the APL project team also attended various community council meetings during both Phase 1 and Phase 2 consultation. Further details are in Section 6.2 and 8.2 of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.1.0).</p>	
<p>How do you feel about this outline proposal to build a gas-fired power station at Abergelli Farm?</p>	<p>Supportive – 25% Neutral – 8.33% Undecided – 22.22% Opposed – 30.56% No response – 13.89%</p>	<p>APL noted the views of respondents during non-statutory consultation.</p>	
	<p>Don't like gas being used to provide</p>		

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<p>Based on the information at today's event, what comments would you like to make about our proposal?</p>	<p>electricity or heat being wasted</p>	<p>A number of technology options have been considered for the Power Generation Plant, including Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT), Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT), Reciprocating Gas Engine (RGE) plant and Combined Heat and Power (CHP). These options are discussed in ES Chapter 5 Alternatives (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>Need for new energy infrastructure, and fossil fuel infrastructure, is established in NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-2.</p>	
	<p>Seems surplus to requirements in view of several Wind Farms and Solar Parks approved + pending (including one at Abergelli Farm)</p>	<p>There is growing acknowledgement within Government policy and industry that established renewable technologies cannot provide the security of supply that consumers require. DECC currently forecast a need for ~42 GW of new Gas and Nuclear generation between 2012 and 2030. The type of gas generation required post-2020 must be more flexible to support intermittent wind and solar generation.</p> <p>A full cumulative impact assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA following the non-statutory consultation period in order to consider the combined impacts of the Project with other nearby developments. Details are evident in each topic chapter and further as a standalone chapter (see ES Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects, Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
	<p>Good proposal</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>	
	<p>Very interesting, look forward to seeing a more detailed proposal in the future</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. More detailed information on the Project was provided during both the subsequent statutory consultation phases, further to the outcomes of initial non-statutory consultation and detailed assessment work.</p>	

Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback and APL Response

	We need back up to our renewable forms of generation	Need for new energy infrastructure, and fossil fuel infrastructure, is established in NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-2.	
	A good idea is needed to back up the UK's energy production	There is growing acknowledgement within Government policy and industry that established renewable technologies cannot provide the security of supply that consumers require. DECC currently forecast a need for ~42 GW of new Gas and Nuclear generation between 2012 and 2030. The type of gas generation required post-2020 must be more flexible to support intermittent wind and solar generation.	
	Not impressed with the idea of siting it where is proposed.	As explained in the ES (Document Reference 6.1), APL undertook a detailed site assessment in the initial phase of the Project from 2010-2013, during which period a range of sites around the UK were studied as to their suitability for a flexible gas-fired power station. A number of key factors were considered in the site selection process: technical (e.g. the size of the site and the proximity to appropriate gas and electrical connection points), environmental, economic, and whether the proposals would be in line with local planning policy. On such basis a suitably sized site within Abergelli Farm was identified in 2013 and found likely to be suitable for development of a gas fired electricity generating station.	
	Disappointed another green field site goes		
	The site is on our lines of site and sound.		

Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback and APL Response

		<p>Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.2)) (available during subsequent statutory consultation). The final findings of the environmental assessment undertaken are contained within the ES (Document Reference 6.1) which accompanies the Application.</p> <p>The landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) can be found at Chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The noise and vibration assessment can be found in ES Chapter 7 (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
	<p>A further intrusion into a rural area – already contaminated with wind farms, a 56 acre solar panel site (- another proposed site), expansion of national grid site – and development of the gas “pumping station”</p>	<p>As explained in the ES (Document Reference 6.1), APL undertook a detailed site assessment in the initial phase of the Project from 2010-2013, during which period a range of sites around the UK were studied as to their suitability for a flexible gas-fired power station. A number of key factors were considered in the site selection process: technical (e.g. the size of the site and the proximity to appropriate gas and electrical connection points), environmental, economic, and whether the proposals would be in line with local planning policy. On such basis a suitably sized site within Abergelli Farm was identified in 2013 and found likely to be suitable for development of a gas fired electricity generating station.</p> <p>Need for new energy infrastructure, and fossil fuel infrastructure, is established in NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-2.</p> <p>There is growing acknowledgement within Government policy and industry that established renewable technologies cannot provide the security of supply that consumers require. DECC currently forecast a need for ~42 GW of new Gas and Nuclear generation between 2012 and 2030. The type of gas generation</p>	

Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback and APL Response

		<p>required post-2020 must be more flexible to support intermittent wind.</p> <p>A full cumulative impact assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA following the non-statutory consultation period in order to consider the combined impacts of the Project with other nearby developments. Details are evident in each topic chapter and further as a standalone chapter (see ES Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects, Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
	<p>Concerned about height of stacks and pollution</p>	<p>For the purposes of the non-statutory consultation and modelling the worst case maximum stack height of 60 m was assumed. However, following non-statutory consultation and further detailed assessment work, the height of the stacks within the final Application documentation was refined to between 35 and 40 m stacks for 1 or 2 Gas Turbine Generators and between 25 and 30 m* for the commencement of statutory consultation.</p> <p>The air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) has shown that the Project will not result in any likely significant environmental effects in relation to air quality either as a standalone project or cumulatively with other projects.</p>	<p>* The Power Generation Plant is now made up of only one Gas Turbine Generator with one exhaust gas flue stack, rather than up to five. The stack height is now a maximum of 45 m, instead of 40 m.</p>
	<p>It seems a foregone conclusion</p>	<p>APL has undertaken extensive consultation with the local community and key stakeholders in order to inform the development of the Project and to shape the final Application.</p> <p>The Power Generation Plant is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and as such Development Consent is required. Development Consent for a</p>	

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		<p>NSIP may only be granted by a DCO through an application to the Secretary of State (SoS).</p>	
	<p>Why won't the local planning department be involved initially and taken up to "Bristol" not even Cardiff for the plans to be passed</p>	<p>APL has undertaken pre-application consultation with the local planning authority (City and County of Swansea (CCS)) from the outset of the Project via a series of meetings throughout 2014, as recorded within the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.1.0).</p> <p>The Power Generation Plant is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and therefore an application for Development Consent is required. Development Consent for a NSIP may only be granted by a DCO through an application to the SoS, rather than to the local planning authority.</p> <p>The Gas Connection and Electrical Connection comprise development associated with the NSIP ("associated development").</p> <p>The PA 2008 restricts associated development for which consent can be sought under a DCO in Wales to development that is associated with a generating station with a capacity in excess of 350MW. As the Power Generation Plant would have rated electrical output of up to 299 MW, associated development to the Power Generation Plant cannot be included in any application for DCO under the PA 2008. The application for a DCO therefore only includes the Power Generation Plant and related mitigation as "authorised development" and does not seek development consent for the Gas Connection or the Electrical Connection.</p> <p>Instead, APL will seek planning permission for the Gas Connection under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990</p>	

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		<p>("TCPA 1990"). The Electrical Connection could either be consented through the TCPA 1990 or as permitted development under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 ("GPDO"). Therefore, CCS will be the determining authority for one or both of these elements of the Project.</p>	
	To be well informed about routes of lorries and volume and hours of travel	<p>Information on the traffic assessment can be found in Chapter 12 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
	Needs more detail	<p>APL sought to provide more detailed information on the Project during the subsequent Phase 1 and Phase 2 statutory consultation periods. The subsequent statutory exhibitions included a range of consultation materials (including exhibition display boards, leaflets, photomontages, maps, plans, SoCC, PEIR, and PEIR NTS) providing information on: the Project, the Project Site, APL, the need for new gas-fired electricity generation, and the potential environmental impacts (see Appendices 4.A, 4.C, 4.E, 9.B, 9.E, and 9.H) of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.2)).</p> <p>The ES can be found at Document Reference 6.1 within the Application materials.</p>	
	15 permanent jobs is not very significant.	<p>An initial assessment of the socio-economic impacts of the Project was undertaken and the findings presented in the 2014 and 2018 PEIR (Appendix 4.C and 9.H of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.2)) (available during subsequent Phase</p>	<p>*duration of the construction phase will be 22 months</p>

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		<p>1 and Phase 2 statutory consultation respectively). The 2014 PEIR (Appendix 4.C of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.2)) states that the number of temporary construction workers on the site would vary from 25 to 150 over a 25 month period*, with 15 full-time employees* during the operational phase of the Project and maintenance contracts available for local businesses.</p> <p>The Project is expected to provide approximately £4.6m GVA to local economy during construction and is estimated to provide approximately £1.1m GVA and £1m per annum to the local and national economy respectively.</p>	<p>*The 2018 PEIR clarified that the number of construction workers per month will range from 25 to 122 during the peak construction period. The number of full time equivalent (FTE) direct jobs has changed from 15 to 10.</p>
	<p>Emissions and safety risk needs to be clear</p>	<p>An assessment of the potential environmental impacts of the Project (including with regards to air quality) was undertaken, and, where appropriate mitigation measures were considered. The findings of the preliminary environmental assessment were presented in the 2014 and 2018 PEIR, and 2014 and 2018 PEIR NTS (Appendix 4.C and 9.H of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.2)) (available during Phase 1 and Phase 2 subsequent statutory consultation periods, respectively). The final findings of the environmental assessment undertaken are contained within the ES (Document Reference 6.1) which accompanies the Application.</p> <p>The air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) has shown that the Project will not result in any</p>	

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		<p>likely significant environmental effects in relation to air quality either as a standalone project or cumulatively with other projects.</p> <p>Gas-fired power stations have been operating safely in the UK for the last 30 years.</p>	
	<p>Given the planning consent for housing in the area we are concerned that another development would have a detrimental effect</p>	<p>A full cumulative impact assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA following the non-statutory consultation period in order to consider the combined impacts of the Project with other nearby developments. Details are evident in each topic chapter and further as a standalone chapter (see ES Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects, Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
<p>What further information would you like to be made available about this project?</p>	<p>Decision regarding the access route in advance of any planning application</p>	<p>Following 2014 non-statutory consultation, APL undertook an initial assessment of the impact of the Project on traffic and transport in the 2014 PEIR (the 2014 PEIR NTS can be found at Appendix 4.C of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.2)) (available during statutory consultation), and proposed two possible access routes for consideration during Phase 1 statutory consultation. Further to Phase 1 statutory consultation with the local community and key stakeholders, including the Highways Agency, the two access route options were refined and Access Route Option 2 was chosen as the proposed access to be included within the DCO. Access Route Option 2 proposed an Access Road from the B4489 to the west of the Generating Equipment Site, including an existing road from the B4489 as well as a new purpose built extension to the Generating Equipment Site.</p>	

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		<p>Following the selection of the proposed Access Route for the Application, APL wrote to relevant Section 42 consultees on 26th January 2015, inviting any further comments on the Project to be submitted within 21 days, by 16th February 2015 (see Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.1.0) and Appendix 5.D of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.2)).</p>	
	<p>More detail regarding visual impact. Emission data – wind patterns</p>	<p>The potential environmental impacts of the Project have been assessed in the EIA, including in respect of landscape and visual impacts, and where appropriate, mitigation measures are proposed in order to address any potential adverse impacts. The final findings of the environmental assessment undertaken are contained within the ES (Document Reference 6.1) which accompanies the Application.</p> <p>A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) can be found at Chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) has shown that the Project will not result in any likely significant environmental effects in relation to air quality either as a standalone project or cumulatively with other projects.</p>	
	<p>Likely time scale before operation</p>	<p>The total construction programme will be approximately 25 months*, with a start date of early 2018 and an end date of 2020*.</p>	<p>*duration of the construction phase will be 22 months</p> <p>*start date expected to be 2020.</p>

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	<p>Planning to final decision being made</p>	<p>The Application will be submitted to the SoS in March 2015*, following which the Application will be subject to examination prior to a decision being issued. If accepted for Examination, it is likely that a decision on the Application will be made Q2 or Q3 2016*.</p>	<p>*the Application will be submitted to the SoS in May 2018.</p> <p>*a decision on the Application will be made in Q3 2019.</p> <p>In addition, Town and Country Planning Applications (and/or Permitted Development Rights) will be required to consent the Gas and Electrical Connections. It is anticipated that the final decision on these application(s) will be made before the end of 2018.</p>
	<p>Look forward to seeing the ES</p>	<p>The ES (Document Reference 6.1) forms part of the Application and will be available following submission.</p> <p>A preliminary assessment of the potential environmental impacts of the Project was undertaken and presented in the 2014 PEIR and 2014 PEIR NTS (Appendix 4.C of the Consultation Report</p>	

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		(Document Reference 5.2)) (available during Phase 1 statutory consultation). The preliminary assessment was updated and the potential environmental impacts of the Project presented again in the 2018 PEIR and the 2018 PEIR NTS (Appendix XX of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.2)) (available during Phase 2 statutory consultation).	
	What could be the side effects of this project i.e health emissions, problems with road usage	The potential environmental impacts of the Project have been assessed in the EIA, in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual impacts; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics. Where appropriate, mitigation measures are proposed in order to address any potential adverse impacts. The final findings of the environmental assessment are contained within the ES (Document Reference 6.1) which accompanies the Application.	
	In future, how big, any other expansion on the site itself. Worried about the hot air given off – and with the prevailing wind – how will the fall out effect the local area.	The potential environmental impacts of the Project have been assessed in the EIA, including in respect of air quality and waste, and where appropriate, mitigation measures are proposed in order to address any potential adverse impacts. The final findings of the environmental assessment are contained within the ES (Document Reference 6.1) which accompanies the Application.	The evolution of the design of the Project has reduced the size of the Project rather than expanded the development.
	Emissions: composition;	The air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) has shown that the Project will not result in any likely significant environmental effects in relation to air quality either as a standalone project or cumulatively with other projects.	

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	effects; total input/output. By products/waste	A waste assessment has been undertaken and can be viewed at chapter 15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). It can be concluded that that no significant adverse effects respect to waste are predicted to arise either during construction, operation or decommissioning.	
	I would like to see it alongside all other development proposals – turbines, housing proposals. What is the potential impact on house prices?	A full cumulative impact assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA following the non-statutory consultation period in order to consider the combined impacts of the Project with other nearby developments. Details are evident in each topic chapter and further as a standalone chapter (see ES Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects, Document Reference 6.1).	
	The effect on house prices	An assessment of the potential socio-economic impacts of the Project has been undertaken as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in the ES (Document Reference 6.1). APL has assessed the impacts of the Project and has had regard to these when deciding on the application boundary of the Project. Where land may be injuriously affected by the Project during construction and / or operation, the PA 2008 provides that compensation may be payable.	
Abergelli Power is committed to ensuring that the project will create jobs and broader benefits to the community. How would you like to see	Supporting local education – 41.18% Supporting local environmental initiatives – 52.94% Supporting sporting or cultural events in the area – 17.65% Other – 5.88%	Prior to commencement of construction, to deliver an education scheme to CCS for approval. The Scheme shall set out a proposed programme of visits to schools located within Swansea to be made by APL for a period of five years from the commencement of construction, such visits to be used to explain the Project and how such a facility fits within the provision of energy for the United Kingdom. The Education Scheme shall be implemented by APL.	

Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback and APL Response

<p>us supporting the local community?²</p>	<p>No Response – 11.76%</p>	<p>Prior to commencement of construction, to deliver a local service provider engagement scheme to CCS for approval. The Local Services Scheme shall set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures that APL will take in order to ensure that opportunities for local organisations to bid for contracts during the construction period of the Project are advertised locally (including APL notifying CCS at the commencement of the procurement process for construction of the Project in order to allow CCS to advertise opportunities via any brokerage scheme that they may run); • The measures that APL will take in order to ensure that opportunities for local organisations to bid for contracts during the operational period of the Project (for example for maintenance, cleaning or security services) are advertised locally (including APL notifying CCS at the commencement of the procurement process for operation of the Project in order to allow CCS to advertise opportunities via any brokerage scheme that they may run). <p>The anticipated number of local supplier days that will be hosted by APL prior to and during construction of the Project. The Local Services Scheme shall be implemented by APL.</p>	
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² Includes multiple responses

Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback and APL Response

<p>At an appropriate time, we plan to set up a Community Liaison Group which will be kept informed by Abergelli Power of developments with this project – would you like to be a part of it?</p>	<p>Yes – 27.78% No – 47.22% No Response – 25%</p>	<p>Should a DCO be granted, APL is committed to establishing a Community Liaison Group in order to maintain a dialogue with the local community.</p>	
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Appendix 6.B: Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Between March 2015 when the Project was ‘put on hold’ and the submission of the DCO in May 2018 the Project was subject to further design refinements as a result of updated environmental assessments and in response to consultation feedback.

Notes provided in the column titled “Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)” are given where the Project response to comments and feedback should be differentiated from or updated from the 2014 response due to the evolution of the Project, or updates in Policy and Guidance.

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
<p>Site Selection</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>Six comments received oppose the site selection. Reasons include that the area is supposed to be a no build area, and therefore the location is not suitable; that they are disappointed that this is for a largely rural area; that the location of this site is not positive for the environment and; that the application is not in keeping with the aesthetics of the area.</p>	<p>As explained in the ES (Document Reference 6.1), APL undertook a detailed site assessment in the initial phase of the Project from 2010-2013, during which period a range of sites around the UK were studied as to their suitability for a flexible gas-fired power station.</p> <p>This process identified that the site had the following key advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is in close proximity to a suitable electrical connection point; ■ It is in close proximity to a suitable gas connection point; 	
		<p>Two comments ask as to why the ex-British Steel site of Velindre works not been considered. One such comment states that the</p>		

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>Velindre site has already been cleared and the WDA had improved direct road access to the M4 to encourage new industry into the area and there are also good rail links. This site is also adjacent to an existing electrical substation. It would require a slightly longer spur from the gas feeder station which would be underground. Tree planting/screening would probably be needed to reduce the visual impact from the M4. This would appear to be an improved environmental solution.</p> <p>One comment states that the proposed scheme means substantial industrial development, using fossil fuel on land which is currently</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Site does not include any nationally important environmental designations; ■ The land available is of an adequate size to accommodate the Power Generation Plant, Gas Connection and Electrical Connection; ■ The Project Site is largely situated on poor quality agricultural land (improved grassland classified as Grade 4 agricultural land); ■ It is in close proximity to similar industrial developments including the Felindre Gas Compressor Station and Swansea North Substation; and 	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>agricultural land and/or land that is a natural habitat.</p> <hr/> <p>One comment asks what would be the alternative site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is in close proximity to a well-developed road network. <p>As explained in the Design Principles Statement (Document 10.2) and the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) (chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1), taking into account consultation feedback, APL has made extensive efforts to integrate the Project into the local and wider landscape through measures such as: the selection of OCGT technology with substantially lower stack heights than other technologies, the location in lower topography in the local context whilst remaining away from the Lletty Morfil SINC and semi-natural ancient woodland, and the retention of existing field boundaries around the Generating Equipment Site and Laydown Area.</p> <p>Chapter 5 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) explains the Project alternatives that have been</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>considered, including in respect of site selection. The ex-British Steel Works site was considered by APL, but the local authority indicated that there are already plans for this site (see UDP Policy designation EC1(1).</p> <p>The Project is located away from UDP Policy designation EC1(1) which allocates 190ha of employment land at Felindre Strategic Business Park*, located approximately 1.5km to the south-west of the Project Site, in order to meet the growth needs of the local economy. This is a brownfield site but which possesses excellent accessibility and other features that will enable it to provide a valuable economic role in the locality and region, and is both designated for, and likely to be very attractive to, employment uses at this stage of its development. Therefore it is considered by the Applicant and CCS to be a less appropriate site for the Project than the site selected.</p>	<p>* CCS is currently in the process of preparing a new LDP, which upon adoption will replace the UDP as the key planning policy document for CCS up to 2025. Note that the allocations are similar but have been updated since the UDP. The LDP examination hearings are underway at the time of writing.</p>

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>Need for new energy infrastructure, and fossil fuel infrastructure, is established in NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-2. There is growing acknowledgement within Government policy and industry that established renewable technologies cannot provide the security of supply that consumers require. DECC currently forecast a need for ~42 GW of new Gas and Nuclear generation between 2012 and 2030. The type of gas generation required post-2020 must be more flexible to support intermittent wind.</p> <p>WPL* is bringing forward three other power generation projects through the PA 2008 process. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress Power Ltd at Eye Airfield in Suffolk (www.progresspower.co.uk); ▪ Hirwaun Power Ltd at Hirwaun in South Wales (www.hirwaunpower.co.uk); and 	<p>*WPL were the previous owners of the Project. The Project has now been acquired by Drax Group plc.</p>

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Millbrook Power Ltd at Rookery South Pit (www.millbrookpower.co.uk). 	
<p>Consultation</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>One comment asks when work is going to begin and whether there is a particular process that they need to go to get be able to get on the supplier list.</p>	<p>The total construction programme will be approximately 25 months*, with a start date of early 2018 and an end date of 2020. An email requesting to be added to the APL supplier list should be sent to info@abergellipower.co.uk.</p>	<p>*Construction and commissioning of the Project would take approximately 22 months with an anticipated starting date in 2020.</p>
		<p>Two comments state that they were unable to access or do not know the finding of the PEIR.</p>	<p>During Phase 1 statutory consultation the 2014 PEIR and 2014 PEIR NTS (which was available in both English and Welsh) were available for inspection at CCS offices and the following libraries within the CCZ and OCZ: Swansea Central Library, Clydach Library, Gorseinon Library, Morriston Library, and Pontarddulais Library. In addition, the project website provided links to the 2014 PEIR, and 2014 PEIR NTS. The documents were also made available</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>along with a range of other consultation materials at the Phase 1 statutory exhibitions in Llangyfelach, Felindre, Clydach and Tircoed.</p> <p>The availability of the 2014 PEIR and 2014 PEIR NTS documents was advertised by the s48 Notice (published 6th October 2014), the SoCC Notice (published on 30th September and 7th October 2014, South Wales Evening Post), and a leaflet.</p> <p>A leaflet containing an invitation to attend the public exhibitions was delivered to 13,000 households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ, including those groups that are defined as “hard to reach”.</p> <p>The 2014 PEIR, and other available consultation materials, provided information on: the Project, the Project Site, APL, the need for new</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			gas-fired electricity generation, and the potential environmental impacts.	
		One comment states that they were unaware of the project proposals until they received this booklet.	<p>Prior to Phase 1 statutory consultation, APL held non-statutory exhibitions in Clydach, Felindre and Tircoed on 19th – 21st June 2014, in order to raise awareness of the Project and provide opportunity for local feedback to shape the Project from an early stage.</p> <p>The exhibitions were advertised to the local community via a number of different means prior to the first exhibition. A letter of introduction about the Project and an invitation to attend the public exhibitions was sent to approximately 5,500 households and businesses in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site. At the same time, APL launched a Project website to provide technical and environmental information on the Project. Posters advertising the consultation events were displayed at</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>community venues within the CCZ and adverts were placed in local newspapers giving prior notice of the exhibitions. Members of the APL Project team attended the exhibitions and were available to discuss the Project with attendees and answer questions (see Appendix 4.D of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.1.3)).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that if the environmental information was attached to the booklet then their support would be very slim and negative.</p>	<p>APL provided a range of consultation materials during Phase 1 statutory consultation including the 2014 PEIR and 2014 PEIR NTS (available in English and Welsh), exhibition display boards, leaflets, photomontages, maps, plans, and SoCC (see Appendices 4.A, 4.C and 4.E of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.1.3)).</p> <p>The 2014 PEIR and 2014 PEIR NTS (Appendix 4.C of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.1.3)) presented up-to-date environmental</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>information and an assessment, on a preliminary basis, of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual impacts; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics.</p> <p>The EIA of the Project is set out in the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
Community Benefit	10	Four comments interested in state work opportunities.	<p>APL intends to realise suitable opportunities for the local area over the longer-term and is discussing with CCS as to how local employment opportunities can be secured through an appropriate mechanism. A proposed Heads of Terms for a s106 agreement is included within the Application materials to address this (Document Reference 10.3).</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>One comment states that there will be little benefit to the community in the longer term.</p>	<p>The Project would contribute materially to the immediate and medium term needs for flexible, reliable, peak load power generation and facilitate the transition to a low carbon economy, which is identified as an urgent need in national government policy, as explained in the Planning Statement (Document Reference 10.1.0).</p> <p>The construction and operation of the Project would benefit both the local and Welsh economy, as explained in the socio-economic assessment (Chapter 14 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)). It is estimated that the construction period, lasting approximately 25 months*, would support 78** temporary construction job years, equivalent to eight permanent FTE construction jobs.</p> <p>The proposed S106 Heads of Terms (Document Reference 10.3) identifies that APL seeks to provide an Education and Employment Scheme</p>	<p>*Construction and commissioning of the Project would take approximately 22 months with an anticipated starting date in 2020.</p>

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			(concerning matters such as apprenticeships and school visits) and a Local Services Scheme (concerning the publicising, advertising and procurement processes of relevant opportunities through local media to allow local firms access to such opportunities)	**Project construction would support 92 temporary construction job years, equivalent to nine permanent construction jobs
		One comment states that it would be good to include opportunities for apprenticeships/training for young people in the proposals especially in the phase when there are a high number of workers.	APL intends to realise suitable opportunities for the local area over the longer-term and is discussing with CCS as to how local employment opportunities can be secured through an appropriate mechanism. APL will seek to provide employment and training opportunities, as well as supporting education and employment initiatives for young people. A proposed Heads of Terms for a s106 agreement is included within the Application materials to address this (Document Reference 10.3). The proposed S106 Heads of	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>Terms (Document Reference 10.3) identifies that APL seeks to provide an Education and Employment Scheme (concerning matters such as apprenticeships and school visits) and a Local Services Scheme (concerning the publicising, advertising and procurement processes of relevant opportunities through local media to allow local firms access to such opportunities).</p>	
		<p>Two comments state that the proposed development will not create any long term jobs for local people. Any gain in the construction side would be short lived as skilled workers are usually drafted in from outside the area.</p>	<p>APL intends to realise suitable opportunities for the local area over the longer-term and is discussing with CCS as to how local employment opportunities can be secured through an appropriate mechanism. A proposed Heads of Terms for a s106 agreement is included within the Application materials to address this (Document Reference 10.3).</p> <p>The proposed S106 Heads of Terms (Document Reference 10.3) identifies that APL seeks to provide an</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			Education and Employment Scheme (concerning matters such as apprenticeships and school visits) and a Local Services Scheme (concerning the publicising, advertising and procurement processes of relevant opportunities through local media to allow local firms access to such opportunities).	
Socioeconomics	7	Four comments state interest in work opportunities, and wish to be notified of any opportunities.	APL intends to realise suitable opportunities for the local area over the longer-term and is discussing with CCS as to how local employment opportunities can be secured through an appropriate employment scheme. A proposed Heads of Terms for a s106 agreement is included within the Application materials to address this (Document Reference 10.3).	
		Two comments state that the proposed development will not create any long term jobs for local people. One of these comments states that jobs	APL intends to realise suitable opportunities for the local area over the longer-term and is discussing with CCS as to how local employment opportunities can be secured through	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>created in construction will be short-lived, and that most of the jobs created will be drafted in from outside the area.</p>	<p>an appropriate employment scheme. A proposed Heads of Terms for a s106 agreement is included within the Application materials to address this (Document Reference 10.3).</p>	
		<p>One comment states the loss of value to people's homes, and wish to know whether any compensation will be paid for this.</p>	<p>APL has assessed the impacts of the Project and has had regard to these when deciding on the application boundary of the Project. Where land may be injuriously affected by the Project during construction and / or operation, the PA 2008 provides that compensation may be payable.</p>	
<p>Noise</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Four comments were received relating to the noise level from the plant, and queries in respect of the minimum and maximum noise emission levels.</p>	<p>A noise assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The noise assessment (chapter 7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) predicts that there will be no significant residual effects from the operation of the Project. Embedded mitigation measures will ensure that</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>potential adverse impacts during construction are reduced resulting in a slight adverse effect that is not significant. Any potential impacts from noise and vibration from the Generating Equipment would be negligible and not significant.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that noise must be minimised at night and weekends during the construction period.</p>	<p>A noise assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>The noise assessment (chapter 7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) predicts that there will be no significant residual effects from the operation of the Project. Embedded mitigation measures will ensure that potential adverse impacts resulting from the Project are negligible and therefore not significant.</p> <p>During construction, noise and vibration mitigation measures will be developed as part of the Construction</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (an outline of which is provided in Appendix 3.1 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2) for the Project Site. In addition, a Construction Traffic Management Plan (an outline of which is contained in Appendix 3.3 of the ES, Document Reference 6.2) has been produced to control traffic movements and therefore minimise increased congestion and vehicle noise along the access routes. These measures will ensure that potential construction impacts can be mitigated resulting in a slight adverse effect that is not significant.</p>	
<p>Air Quality</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3 comments state concerns regarding the impact on air quality resulting from the proposed development, particularly regarding emissions from stacks.</p>	<p>An air quality assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) shows that the Project will not result in any likely significant environmental</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>effects in relation to air quality either as a standalone project or cumulatively with other projects. Embedded mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the Project design, including a site specific dust management plan, as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (an outline of which is contained within Appendix 3.1 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2)) for the Project Site.</p>	
<p>Landscape</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>Seven comments noted visual impact as a concern, particularly in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the destruction of an area of outstanding natural beauty; • impact of stacks on visibility; • a change in the nature of the whole area; 	<p>A landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) illustrates limited visibility between the Project and the AONB. Views of the Project Site from within the Gower AONB are substantially screened by intervening woodland at Penllergaer Forest and Valley Wood,</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the proposed development as a polluting eye-sore; the development as another blight on the area which is unique to Swansea 	<p>intervening hedgerows, hedgerow trees and copses and built form within settlements at Gorseinion, Penllergaer, Gowerton and Waunarlwydd, as well as extensive urban development within Swansea.</p> <p>The Project Site lies within a valley which, combined with the existing woodland and undulating topography, provides a high degree of visual containment. Views from local roads are screened or filtered by hedgerows and earth banks. Views overlooking the Project Site from higher ground to the north and from more distant views to the south east near to the Gower AONB would not experience significant effects due to the intervening distance, vegetation and built form. Where views of the upper parts of the Power Generation Plant and stack are visible in the middle distance of views, they would be seen in the context of the existing network of pylons and transmission lines as</p>	<p>* The Power Generation Plant is now made up of only one Gas Turbine Generator with one exhaust gas flue stack, rather than up to five. The stack height is now a maximum of 45m, instead of 40m.</p>

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>well as the tall structures present at the Felindre Gas Compressor Station and Substation. Once the structure planting around the Power Generation Plant establishes it would assist in providing some additional structure to the landscape which would assist in integrating elements of the development into the local landscape.</p> <p>Nonetheless, despite the establishment of the planting, there would remain a noticeable alteration of the existing components of the landscape of the Generating Equipment Site. Of the 19 representative viewpoints assessed in Chapter 11 of the ES, only 5 of the viewpoints representing views from residential receptors (9, 14 – 17) would experience significant effects, albeit localised during construction and operation of the Power Generation Plant.</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			The assessment states that the Gas and Electrical Connections are predominantly underground and are therefore not expected to have significant effects (chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).	
		One comment mentioned that the proposed development is located close to the ex-steel works site and therefore will have no visual impact.	APL has noted this comment.	
		One comment asked whether the stacks will be visible from Penllergaer (Tircoed) and another comment states concern over stacks, asking whether tree barriers could be planted.	A landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The extent of the study area for the visual assessment has been identified through a review of maps and aerial photographs of the Project Site and surrounding area alongside the ZTV. The ZTV was developed using a 3D model of the maximum	* The Power Generation Plant is now made up of only one Gas Turbine Generator with one exhaust gas flue stack, rather than up to five. The stack

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>parameters of the Project and the topography within 15 km of the Project. The ZTV for the Project is illustrated in ES Figures 11.7 and 11.8 (Document Reference 6.3). The ZTV indicates that the Project may be visible from Pellengar Forest but will not be visible from Tircoed. Landscape mitigation, including some screen planting, is presented in the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3).</p>	<p>height is now a maximum of 45 m, instead of 40m.</p>
<p>Need for Project</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Three comments refer positively to the need of the project. One comments states that we all need energy, whilst another states that it is essential that we keep the lights on. One comment states that the development is needed and providing construction is carried out</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p> <p>Need for new energy infrastructure, and fossil fuel infrastructure, is established in NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-2.</p> <p>There is growing acknowledgement within Government policy and industry that established renewable technologies cannot provide the security of supply that consumers require. DECC currently forecast a</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>sensitively, it should take place.</p>	<p>need for ~42 GW of new Gas and Nuclear generation between 2012 and 2030. The type of gas generation required post-2020 must be more flexible to support intermittent wind and solar generation.</p> <p>Appropriate measures set out within a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (an outline of which is contained in Appendix 3.1 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2) will be implemented to ensure that construction is undertaken sensitively.</p>	
		<p>One comment states the development is justified on grounds that the Welsh Government accepts importance of gas as a short-term source to provide energy in order to make up for the intermittency of supply from renewable resources. Creating a new power station on a</p>	<p>Need for new energy infrastructure, and fossil fuel infrastructure, is established in NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-2.</p> <p>There is growing acknowledgement within Government policy and industry that established renewable technologies cannot provide the security of supply that consumers</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		greenfield site is not a short-term plan. It is a statement of long-term intent to use gas.	require. DECC currently forecast a need for ~42 GW of new Gas and Nuclear generation between 2012 and 2030. The type of gas generation required post 2020 must be more flexible to support intermittent wind and solar generation.	
		One comment states that building a gas station is not consistent with creating an area which is focussing on producing green energy.		
		One comment states that fossil fuels are not the future, especially in an area where we already have extensive green-energy projects - for example the windmills on Betw mountain.		
		One comment states that this area has a long history of heavy industries, and the economic model that is part of them has been shown to be unsustainable. Exactly the		

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>same thing as the effect of fossil fuels on our planet.</p> <p>One comment states that global prices of gas have fallen drastically because of fracking in America. It doesn't make sense to invest in an industry that will have ceased within decades.</p> <p>One comment states that the previous gas site on the old Gas Works estate in the Enterprise one has been demolished, which begs the question, if the supply of gas to Swansea is sufficient for the needs of its citizens, what reason is there to agree to the builders of another plant, other than perhaps the dividends to the directors and shareholders.</p>	<p>The APL Project is to generate electricity and does not relate to the supply of gas to Swansea.</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
Ecology	4	<p>Three comments refer to the impact of the Project on the local wildlife and ecosystems.</p> <p>One such comment refers to a massive bat culture in the area and state that they are slowly being destroyed illegally. Another of these comments states claims that they are not opposed to the proposed development, as long as it doesn't hurt the wildlife.</p>	<p>Chapter 8 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) has identified ecological designated sites, habitats, species or ecosystems which may be affected by the Project and assessed the likelihood of significant effects. No residual significant effects have been identified for each component of the Project, or the Project as whole due to the embedded mitigation inherent within the design but also the application of additional mitigation where required.</p> <p>At least 10 species of bat were recorded foraging and/or commuting in close proximity of and within the Project Site during 2017 surveys, however, there are no buildings suitable for supporting bats within the Project Site. The Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) includes Appendix C – Bats, which sets out proposed mitigation</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			measures specifically in relation to bats.	
Design	11	Two comments refer to interruption to the access route to Morriston hospital. One of these comments states interruption to Morriston Hospital, whilst the other states that the access route to this site, via Morriston Hospital, is a recipe for disaster.	APL has noted these comments. Following further assessment work and consideration of statutory consultation responses, the access route options were refined and Access Route Option 2 was chosen as the proposed access to be included within the DCO. Access Route Option 2 proposes an Access Road from the B4489 to the west of the Generating Equipment Site, including an existing road from the B4489 as well as a new purpose built extension to the Generating Equipment Site.	
		Six comments state discontent with the access routes. Reasons include disruption to roads; that the roads are not equipped to take the level of traffic generated by the project and; that the roads are too narrow to accommodate the lorries.	An assessment of the impact of the Project on traffic, transport and access (including the proposed Access Route) has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 12 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			assessment shows that the proposed Access Route is suitable for use by heavy goods vehicles and abnormal indivisible loads.	
		One comment states that road names are not given or shown in a map.	These details are captured within the assessment of the impact of the Project on traffic, transport and access (including the proposed Access Route) which has been carried out as part of the EIA; the findings are presented in chapter 12 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).	
		One comment asks why not build a purpose-built road from the first roundabout below the junction 46 exit to cut across the private road of the farmers Steelworks and the Pantlasau-Maes eglwys road direct to your selected site. This could avoid the ancient woodland (option 2), avoid the emergency traffic to Morrision Hospital (option 1) and avoid	APL has noted these comments. Various potential access routes have been considered, including a purpose-built road from junction 46; however, due to physical constraints relating to Afon Llan, this suggested access route was not considered suitable. Following further assessment work and consideration of statutory consultation responses, the two access route options	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>the serious disruption to the daily life of the local community (Options 1 + 2).</p>	<p>presented for statutory consultation were refined and Access Route Option 2 was chosen as the proposed access to be included within the DCO. Access Route Option 2 proposes an Access Road from the B4489 to the west of the Generating Equipment Site, including an existing road from the B4489 as well as a new purpose built extension to the Generating Equipment Site.*</p> <p>An assessment of the impact of the Project on traffic, transport and access (including the proposed Access Route) has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 12 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The assessment shows that the proposed Access Route is suitable for use by heavy goods vehicles and abnormal indivisible loads.</p>	<p>* The new alignment of the new section of access road mean that no Ancient Woodland will be effected by the Project.</p>
<p>Transport</p>		<p>Two comments refer to interruption to the access route</p>	<p>APL has noted these comments. Following further assessment work</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>to Morriston hospital. One of these comments states interruption to Morriston Hospital, whilst the other states that the access route to this site, via Morriston Hospital, is a recipe for disaster.</p> <p>Six comments state discontent with the chosen route. Reasons include disruption to roads; that the roads are not equipped to take the level of traffic generated by the project and; that the roads are too narrow to accommodate the lorries.</p> <p>One of these comments refers to lorry drivers who lay pipes 8 years ago, who were totally inconsiderate of the fact that parents were taking their children to school and that people wished to take their sheep and cattle to the mart</p>	<p>and consideration of statutory consultation responses, the access route options were refined and Access Route Option 2 was chosen as the proposed access to be included within the DCO. Access Route Option 2 proposes an Access Road from the B4489 to the west of the Generating Equipment Site, including an existing road from the B4489 as well as a new purpose built extension to the Generating Equipment Site.</p> <p>An assessment of the impact of the Project on traffic, transport and access (including the proposed Access Route) has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 12 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The assessment shows that the proposed Access Route is suitable for use by heavy goods vehicles and abnormal indivisible loads.</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		without perishing in the process.	Prior to the development commencing a Construction Traffic Management Plan will need to be approved by CCS. An outline of this document can be found at Appendix 3.3 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2). The CTMP includes an outline procedure for notifying local residents of planned abnormal load movements.	
Cumulative Impact	2	Two comments refer to the impact of the Project on the value of their property. One of these comments states that the this will be the second construction built close to their house and again this will have an effect on my property in general, but most of all on the value of their property.	APL has assessed the impacts of the Project and has had regard to these when deciding on the application boundary of the Project (see the ES (Document Reference 6.1.0). Where land may be injuriously affected by the Project during construction and / or operation, the PA 2008 provides that compensation may be payable.	
Safety	2	One comment asks what devastation would be caused if there was an explosion at the	Health and safety related consents are required by the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and subsidiary legislation (including the Pressure	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>plant and what procedures would be in place.</p>	<p>Systems Safety Regulations 2000). Applications would be made to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) by the contractor before construction commences where appropriate.</p> <p>It should be noted that gas fired power stations have operated safely within the UK for the last 30 years.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the proximity of a gas installation within three miles of a major hospital, schools and urban dwellings is a major health and safety concern for those living near the plant.</p>	<p>Health and safety related consents are required by the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and subsidiary legislation (including the Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000). Applications would be made to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) by the contractor before construction commences where appropriate.</p> <p>It should be noted that gas fired power stations have operated safely within the UK for the last 30 years.</p>	
<p>Policy</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>One comment states that installing this power station in</p>	<p>Policy EV2 of the UDP, which is considered within the Planning</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>this location is in contravention of policy EV2</p>	<p>Statement (Document Reference 10.1.0), requires new development to have regard to the physical character and topography of the site and its surroundings.</p> <p>The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) (chapter 11 of the ES, Document Reference 6.1) along with other chapters provides a full assessment of the impacts on local features. In respect of landscape and visual impact, the applicant has made extensive efforts to integrate the Project into the local and wider landscape through measures such as: the selection of OCGT technology with substantially lower stack heights than other technologies, the location in lower topography in the local context whilst remaining away from the Lletty Morfil SINC and semi-natural ancient woodland, and the retention of existing field boundaries around the Generating Equipment Site and Laydown Area. The Design</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>Principles Statement (Document Reference 10.2), the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) and the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3), will secure the implementation of mitigation, compensation and enhancement works to local landscape and ecological features. The national need for the Project is also of substantial importance. National Policy Statements take precedence in the planning decision process and will take primacy over the quoted policy.</p>	
<p>Health</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>One comments states that the proximity of a gas installation within three miles of a major hospital is a major health and safety concern for those living near the plant.</p>	<p>Health and safety related consents are required by the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and subsidiary legislation (including the Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000). Applications would be made to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE)</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>by the contractor before construction commences where appropriate.</p> <p>It should be noted that gas fired power stations have operated safely within the UK for the last 30 years.</p>	
<p>Water</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>One comment states that the River Llan floods regularly during busy periods and needs assurances that the proposed development is not going to worsen this.</p> <p>One comment states that they have a private water supply and needs assurances that the quality of water is not going to be affected by the proposed development.</p>	<p>A Flood Consequences Assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and is presented in the ES Appendices (Document Reference 6.2).</p> <p>The assessment considers that the Project will have a negligible impact on flooding in the wider area. The proposed development is not located within the floodplain of the Afon Llan.</p> <p>An assessment of the impact of the Project on water quality and resources been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 9 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The assessment states that the Project is</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>not anticipated to prevent the objectives of the Water Frameworks Directive (WFD) being achieved.</p> <p>Further, the assessment (chapter 9 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) states that the identified potential impacts of the Project – relating to foul effluent and pollutants from vehicles and machinery – will be mitigated good site practise, flood risk management, watercourse diversion, sustainable drainage and design of site levels, such that the residual effects of the Project during construction on water quality and resources are slight adverse and therefore not significant. During operation, there is expected to be an increase in surface water run-off, and treated effluent from the Project; however overall the effects associated with the operation of the Project are considered to be slight adverse and not significant.</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
<p>Generating Equipment</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>One comment asks with regards to the wider UK economy: who makes the gas turbines, alternator sets, controls and switchgears etc.?</p>	<p>There are a number of different manufacturers who make these pieces of equipment. APL has not selected the manufacturers for the construction of the Project and will hold a tender process prior to construction.</p>	
		<p>One comment states the use of an OCGT is not best available technique, particularly on a plant of this scale. Since the plant proposal is more indicative of a mid-merit plant than a peaking plant, CCGT should be the preferred option in my opinion. In view of proposed nearby sustainable village plans, the use of CHP should not be disregarded.</p>	<p>Chapter 5 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) explains the alternatives that have been considered as part of the Project, including consideration of CHP and the following alternative technology options: OCGT plant; Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) plant; and Reciprocating Gas Engines (RGE) plant.</p> <p>The ES (Document Reference 6.1) explains that OCGT is considered to be the most suitable technology choice for generating up to 299 MW as a peaking plant at the Project Site based on the following environmental, technical and feasibility</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>considerations: visual impact; water resources; noise and available space; financial considerations; and start-up times.</p> <p>CHP has been considered alongside other Project alternatives from the outset of the Project; however it has been concluded that there are prohibitive barriers to the application of CHP at the Project Site, as there is no existing regional heat market, and the intermittent and unpredictable peaking modes of operation of OCGT are incompatible with the likely continuous demands of heat users. A CHP Technical Note has been prepared and is contained in Appendix 5.1 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.0).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that this site requires both accesses (a front and a back door) capable of supporting the weight of the grid transformers. Helicopter</p>	<p>The maintenance of any existing 400 kV electrical infrastructure is a matter for National Grid Electricity Transmission and not APL.</p>	

Phase 1 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		landing facilities is a must, for the aging 400kv tower line inspections as it becomes prone to transient faults		

Appendix 6.C: Phase 1 S42 Responses Verbatim

6.C I S42(a) responses

Emma Knapp

From: &box_FPLplantprotection_conx, [REDACTED]
Sent: 08 October 2014 10:44
To: Dermot Scanlon
Cc: 'info@abergellipower.co.uk'
Subject: Abergelli Power Station

Hi,

We can confirm that Fulcrum Pipelines Limited currently have no comments to make on the document received via post. Please note that we are constantly adding to our underground assets and would strongly advise that you consult us again prior to undertaking any excavations.

Please note that other gas transporters may have plant in this locality which could be affected.

We will always make every effort to help you where we can, but Fulcrum Pipelines Limited will not be held responsible for any incident or accident arising from the use of the information associated with this search. The details provided are given in good faith, but no liability whatsoever can be accepted in respect thereof.

If you need any help or information simply contact Fulcrum on 03330 146 455

Yours sincerely,

DEBBIE TURNER
Technical Administrator



FULCRUM NEWS

UTILITY SECTOR FIRST AS NEW UTILITY BUSINESS ALLIANCE IS LAUNCHED

We have officially launched a groundbreaking new 'alliance organisation' operating under the Fulcrum brand. [Learn more.](#)

MAJOR WEBSITE REVAMP

We've unveiled a major website overhaul for www.fulcrum.co.uk. [Take a look.](#)

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–

Emma Knapp

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 08 October 2014 13:11
To: Dermot Scanlon
Subject: Abergelli Power Station

Dear Sirs,

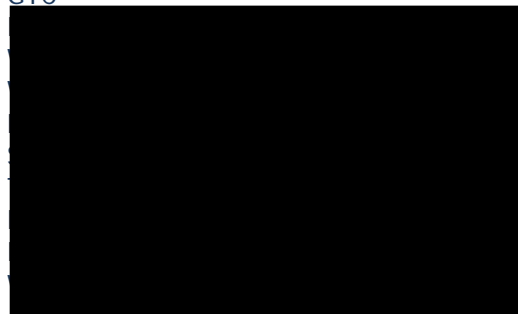
With reference to the above, I can confirm that the following have no comments to make at this moment in time.

The Electricity Network Company Limited
Independent Power Networks Limited
Independent Pipelines Limited
Quadrant Pipelines Limited
GTC Pipelines Limited.

Kind Regards

Maggie

Maggie Ketteridge
Engineering Support Officer
GTC



NOTE:

This E-Mail originates from GTC, Energy House, Woolpit Business Park, Woolpit, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP
VAT Number: GB688 8971 40. Registered No: 029431.

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Emily Brooker

From: 
Sent: 10 October 2014 09:12
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: PB Ref: 287521A PINS Ref: EN010069

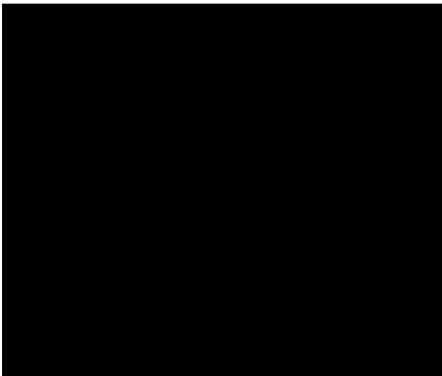
Dear Sirs,

In reference to above I can confirm that the following have no comments to make at this moment in time.

- Independent Power Networks Limited
- Independent Pipelines Limited
- The Electricity Network Company Limited
- GTC Pipelines Limited

Kind Regards

Frances Smith BEng
Graduate Engineer



NOTE:

This E-Mail originates from GTC, Energy House, Woolpit Business Park, Woolpit, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP
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Thank you

Emily Brooker

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 10 October 2014 09:12
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: PB Ref: 287521A PINS Ref: EN010069

Dear Sirs,

In reference to above I can confirm that the following have no comments to make at this moment in time.

- Independent Power Networks Limited
- Independent Pipelines Limited
- The Electricity Network Company Limited
- GTC Pipelines Limited

Kind Regards

Frances Smith BEng
Graduate Engineer

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Thank you

Emily Brooker

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 10 October 2014 09:12
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: PB Ref: 287521A PINS Ref: EN010069

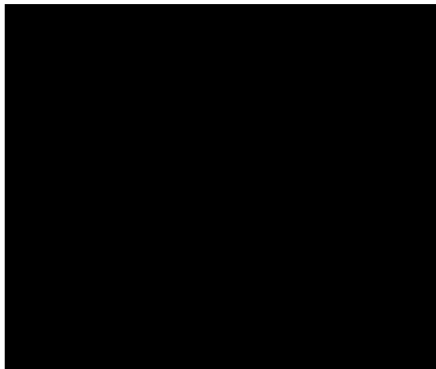
Dear Sirs,

In reference to above I can confirm that the following have no comments to make at this moment in time.

- Independent Power Networks Limited
- Independent Pipelines Limited
- The Electricity Network Company Limited
- GTC Pipelines Limited

Kind Regards

Frances Smith BEng
Graduate Engineer



NOTE:

This E-Mail originates from GTC, Energy House, Woolpit Business Park, Woolpit, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP

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Thank you

Emma Knapp

From: Adam Heffill [REDACTED]
Sent: 10 October 2014 12:39
To: Ingrid Hellan
Cc: Dermot Scanlon
Subject: APL consultation log

Ingrid

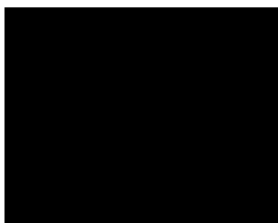
s42(a) prescribed consultee responded to me by telephone on 10/10/2014.

UK Power Networks Limited
Newington House
237 Southwark Bridge Road
London
SE1 6NP

Said the APL project is not in their distribution network license area so they have no comment to make.

Regards,

Adam Heffill
Stag Energy



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Emily Brooker

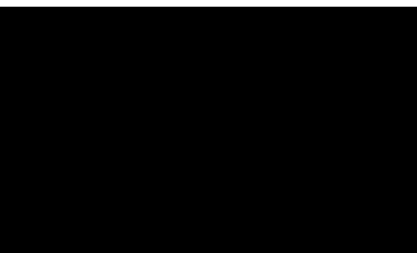
From: ROSSI, Sacha <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 14 October 2014 09:38
To: AbergelliPower
Cc: 'EnvironmentalServices@infrastructure.gsi.gov.uk'; NATS Safeguarding
Subject: Abergelli Power Project PEIR NTS PINS REF: EN010069

Dear Sirs,

I refer to the development referenced above and to the PEIR NTS documentation received by surface mail. NATS does not anticipate any impact from the proposed development and as such has no comments to make.

Regards
S. Rossi
NATS Safeguarding Office

Mr Sacha Rossi
ATC Systems Safeguarding Engineer

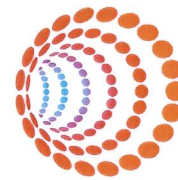


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SGN

Your gas. Our network.

SGN
Gas Control



Norman Campbell



17 October 2014

Dear Sir

Abergelli Power Limited

With reference to your consultation document of 8 October 2014 for the proposed project at Abergelli Farm in Wales. SGN as a gas transportation company do not hold a licence which covers Wales. As such we have no observations or comments relevant to this project.

Yours sincerely



Roger Crane
Gas Control Manager

Emily Brooker

From: Hodgson Helen [REDACTED]
Sent: 23 October 2014 14:07
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: Proposed Gas Fired Power Plant at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea - Statutory Consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act - Network Rail Consultation Response

Dear Sir / Madam,

I refer to your letter dated 8th October 2014 in respect of the statutory consultation being undertaken in relation to the proposed construction and operation of a gas fired power plant on land at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea.

The following outlines Network Rail's comments:

Network Rail is the statutory undertaker responsible for maintaining and operating the country's railway infrastructure and associated estate. It owns, operates, maintains and develops the main rail network.

Network Rail's physical railway infrastructure must be protected and new development must ensure that it does not have an adverse affect upon the safety of the railway line. Network Rail would have strong concerns if, during the construction or operation of the power generation plant, abnormal loads would use routes that include Network Rail assets (e.g. level crossings, bridges, tunnels etc). Should any Network Rail infrastructure be affected a strategy must be agreed to protect our assets from potential damage caused by any abnormal loads in association with the implementation and operation of the Abergelli Power Project. I would also advise that where damage, injury or delay to the rail network is caused by abnormal load (related to the development), Abergelli Power Limited or relevant contractors would incur full liability.

In this respect I note that Figure 2.1 Revision A within the 'Abergelli Power Project - Preliminary Environmental Information Report – Figures' (September 2014) and Figure 5.1 of the 'Non-Technical Summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report' (Sept 2014) show two access route options to the proposed power station, both of which pass over Llangyfelach Rail Tunnel via either the B4489 or Pant-lasau Road, to the north of Llangyfelach. Mindful of this careful consideration should be given to whether the number and loading of vehicles (both construction and operational) accessing the power plant via either of these routes will have any detrimental impact upon the structural integrity of the Llangyfelach Tunnel. Clarification is also sought with regard to whether either of the identified access roads to the power plant will require any alteration or reinforcement where they pass over the tunnel. Accordingly, to mitigate any risk to Network Rail's structures, Abergelli Power Limited must contact Network Rail's Asset Protection Team (assetprotectionwales@networkrail.co.uk) well in advance of commencing any works.

Any installation of cables under or over the railway, any methods of electricity transmissions across Network Rail's land, or any access rights, temporary or otherwise will require the necessary property agreements to be entered into with our Easements and Wayleaves Team who can be contacted on easements&wayleaves@networkrail.co.uk. Please note that Network Rail will seek protection from the exercise of compulsory purchase powers over operational land whether for permanent or temporary purposes.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you require any further information in relation to the above.

I would be grateful if you could confirm receipt of this email.



Helen Hodgson MRTPI
Town Planner (Wales), Property
[REDACTED]

23/10/2014

M +44 (0) 7850 406959

E helen.hodgson@networkrail.co.uk

www.networkrail.co.uk/property

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Network Rail Infrastructure Limited registered in England and Wales No. 2904587, registered office Kings Place, 90 York Way London N1 9AG

Our Reference Number : 8150037827

Your Reference Number :



Wales & West House



FAO:

Dermot Scanlon
Peter Brett Associates LLP
16 Brewhouse Yard
London
EC1V 4LJ

Date : 14.10.2014
Network Contact : Andrew Dickens
Telephone : 02920 278912
Fax : 0845 0720852

Dear Dermot Scanlon

Re: No Gas

Wales & West Utilities acknowledge receipt of your notice received on 06.10.2014, advising us of the proposals for:

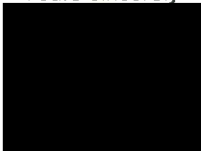
Abergelli Fach Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

According to our mains records Wales & West Utilities has no apparatus in the area of your enquiry. However Gas pipes owned by other GT's and also privately owned may be present in this area. Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the owners.

Safe digging practices, in accordance with HS(G)47, must be used to verify and establish the actual position of mains, pipes, services and other apparatus on site before any mechanical plant is used. It is your responsibility to ensure that this information is provided to all persons (either direct labour or contractors) working for you on or near gas apparatus.

Please note that the plans are only valid for 28 days from the date of issue and updated plans must be requested before any work commences on site if this period has expired.

Yours sincerely



Nigel Winnan
Connections Manager
Wales & West Utilities

Peter Brett Associates LLP	
17 OCT 2014	
Authorised:	
Distribution:	
613	

24 hour gas escape number
Rhif 24 awr os bydd nwy yn gollwng

0800 111 999*

*calls will be recorded and may be monitored
caiff galwadau eu recordio a gellir eu monitro



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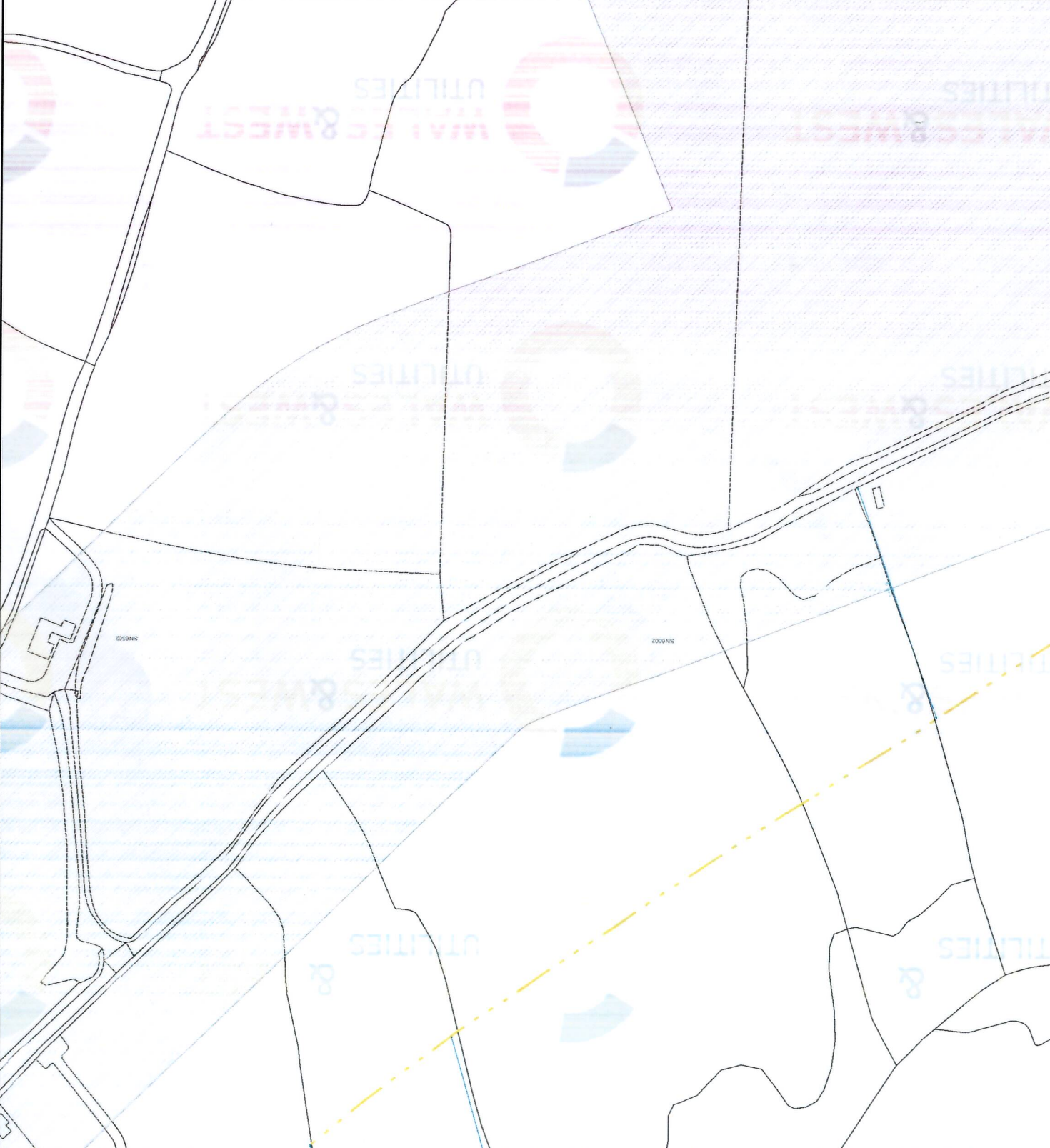

(J) in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). The information shown on this plan is derived from historic information and is guaranteed. Service pipes, valves, syphons, stub connections, etc. may not be shown but their presence should be established to establish the actual position of mains, pipes, services and other apparatus on site before any mechanical plant is used. It is subject to updating.

persons (either direct labour or contractors) working for you or near gas apparatus. The information shown on this plan should be established to establish the actual position of mains, pipes, services and other apparatus on site before any mechanical plant is used. It is subject to updating.

or otherwise privately owned, which may be present in this area. This information is not information of WWU and WWU is not complete. It is supplied voluntarily to assist the user in determining whether to make contact with other GTs or others. The information shown on this plan is derived from historic information and is guaranteed. Service pipes, valves, syphons, stub connections, etc. may not be shown but their presence should be established to establish the actual position of mains, pipes, services and other apparatus on site before any mechanical plant is used. It is subject to updating.

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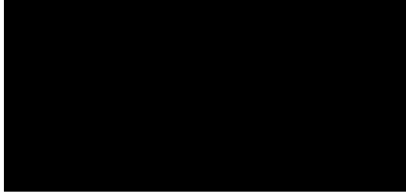
Wales and West Utilities Ltd., Wales and West House, Spooner Close, Celtic Springs, Coedkernew, Newport, NP10 8FZ



4th November 2014

Your Ref: - Abergelli Power Limited
Our Ref: - RP/14/120

Norman Campbell



Wales & West House Tŷ Wales & West



Dear Sirs

Re: Abergelli Power, Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

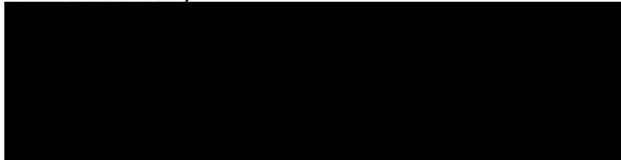
Thank you for your letter dated 8th October 2014 with enclosed documents.

There are two High Pressure ("HP") gas mains within the proposed redline boundary as shown on your enclosed plans, with WWU having the benefit of rights granted to us through several easements.

The works to lay the cable and the access roads will need to be approved by our Plant Protection and Operational departments prior to commencement. Please also find enclosed correspondence from our Plant Protection department in relation to this site.

We look forward to further communication in relation to this project when it is available.

Yours faithfully



Richard Park
Assistant Wayleave Officer



24 hour gas escape number
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0800 111 999*

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Our Reference Number : 8150038655

Your Reference Number : Site 2



Wales & West House

FAO:

Norman Campbell

Date : 04.11.2014
Network Contact : Nic Musker

Dear Norman Campbell

Re: Exchange of Information

Wales & West Utilities acknowledge receipt of your notice received on **04.11.2014**, advising us of your intention to carry out work at:

Abergelli Fach Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

YOU WILL NOTE THE PRESENCE OF OUR INTERMEDIATE / HIGH PRESSURE GAS MAIN(S) IN PROXIMITY TO YOUR SITE. NO EXCAVATIONS ARE TO TAKE PLACE ABOVE OR WITHIN 10m OF THE CONFIRMED POSITION OF THESE MAINS WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH WALES & WEST UTILITIES

We enclose an extract from our mains records of the area covered by your proposals. This plan shows only those pipes owned by Wales & West Utilities in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). Gas pipes owned by other GT's and also privately owned may be present in this area. Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the owners. The information shown on this plan is given without obligation, or warranty, the accuracy thereof cannot be guaranteed, No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Wales & West Utilities, its agents or servants for any error or omission.

The Wales & West Utilities High Pressure Network may be affected by your proposals and a copy of the information you have provided has been forwarded to Asset for their comment. They will then contact you as necessary. Please note, 7 days notice is required if you require a site visit from an Engineer.

If you have any queries please contact **Nic Musker** on [REDACTED] who will be happy to assist you.

Yours sincerely

Nigel Winnan
Connections Manager
Wales & West Utilities

24 hour gas escape number
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GENERAL CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED FOR THE PROTECTION OF APPARATUS AND THE PREVENTION OF DISRUPTION TO GAS SUPPLIES.

General conditions affecting the design, construction or maintenance of services and/or structures or other works in the vicinity of Wales & West Utilities (WWU) plant, pipelines and associated installations:

These general conditions apply only to the gas apparatus and pipes operated by WWU. It is possible that there may be other gas transporters with apparatus in the vicinity; therefore you should ensure that you have made enquiries of them and have complied with their requirements.

1. GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF GAS MAINS

Any plans supplied or marked up by WWU will indicate the **APPROXIMATE** location of its apparatus. This information is provided as a general guide only; its accuracy cannot be guaranteed and is given without obligation or warranty. Service pipes are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability whatsoever is accepted by WWU, its agents or servants for any error, omission, discrepancy or deviation. Plans on site should be current, i.e. no older than 28 days from the date of issue. Gas pipes owned by other Gas Transporters, or otherwise privately owned, may be present in this area (pink areas indicated on our plans). Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the relevant owners.

Should you require assistance on site locating WWU apparatus, please contact our Plant Protection Team on **02920 278912**.

2. METHODS OF WORKING

The following methods of work shall not normally be permitted within the limits of distance indicated (relative to the established pipe position). Any variances must have consent from WWU before works commence on site:

Mechanical Excavation	3m (1m for low pressure mains)	Hydraulic Testing	8 m
Piling / Pile removing / Boring	15m	Welding or other hot works*	15m
Directional Drill Operations	15m	Explosives	250m

* NOTE: Welding or other hot works involving naked flames shall be carried out at a safe distance to the satisfaction of a WWU Engineer. A check should be made prior to the commencement of works, to ensure a gas free atmosphere exists. It is also necessary to monitor the atmosphere at regular intervals for the duration of the works. In no case shall such activities take place in any Wales & West Utilities Easement without the written consent and in the presence of a WWU representative.

WWU must be consulted prior to carrying out any excavation work within **10m** of any above or below ground gas installations or pipeline. No excavation works may commence within **50m** of a High Pressure or Very High Pressure Pipeline unless the pipeline has been located by tracing and its precise route identified.

In addition to the above methods of working, WWU must be contacted prior to any External Wall Installation (EWI) schemes, proposed solar farms and wind turbine installations.

No work shall be undertaken near, nor heavy plant or equipment moved over, any gas pipeline or apparatus until all of the conditions specified by WWU have been complied with.

Where WWU have apparatus in the vicinity of your work, any damage to it could have serious consequences. In view of this and in the interests of safety, a meeting should be arranged before the commencement of work on site between WWU representatives, representatives of the promoting authority, the contractors and any other interested parties. At this meeting the suggested program of site works and plant safety should be discussed. It is essential that this meeting is convened well in advance of commencement on site. Access to WWU plant and facilities for inspection by WWU staff must not be affected. Where formal consent has been given, **A MINIMUM OF SEVEN DAYS NOTICE IS REQUIRED** before carrying out work in WWU easements, or the appropriate notice under the New Roads & Street Works Act (NRSWA) where existing plant is situated within the public highway.

Further guidance can also be sought from the document **HS(G)47 - Avoiding Danger from Underground Services** from the HSE website.

3. PROXIMITY OF OTHER PLANT

A minimum clearance of **600 millimetres (mm)** should be allowed between all plant being installed and an existing gas main operating above 2 bar medium pressure (MP), whether the adjacent plant is parallel to or crossing the gas pipe. For mains operating at MP or below, this distance can be reduced to 300mm. **NO APPARATUS SHOULD BE LAID OVER AND ALONG THE LINE OF A GAS PIPE, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLEARANCE.**

No manhole or chamber shall be built over or around a gas pipe and no work should be carried out which results in a reduction of cover or protection over a pipe without consultation with and the agreement of WWU staff.

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0800 111 999*

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Wales & West Utilities Limited

Registered Office:

Wales & West House, Spooner Close, Coedkernew, Newport NP10 8FZ
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

4. PROTECTION

Where any works cross or run in close proximity to WWU apparatus, periodic visits must be made by a WWU engineer. His requests for protection or support to the apparatus shall be immediately observed.

Suitably designed crossing points are to be constructed to the satisfaction of a WWU Engineer. These crossing points shall be clearly indicated by the erection of bunting and crossings at other places should be prevented.

Backfill material adjacent to WWU apparatus shall be soft fill or sand, containing no stones, bricks, or lumps of concrete etc., placed to a minimum 150mm around the mains and is to be well compacted by hand. No power consolidation shall take place above the main until 300mm of soft fill has been compacted by hand.

5. DAMAGE TO COATINGS

Where a gas pipe is coated with special wrapping and this is damaged, even to a minor extent, WWU must be notified so that repairs can be made to prevent future corrosion and subsequent leakage. **WHERE MINOR DAMAGE TO COATING IS REPORTED TO WWU PRIOR TO BACKFILL, THE NECESSARY REPAIR WILL BE MADE FREE OF CHARGE.**

6. CATHODIC PROTECTION

Where WWU apparatus is cathodically protected either by sacrificial anode or impressed current systems and where new apparatus is to be laid and is to be similarly protected, WWU will require to carry out interaction tests to determine whether its own system is adversely affected. The cost of any mutually agreed remedial action will be recharged to the authority installing the new apparatus. If any bond wires, test leads etc., used in connection with cathodic protection systems are damaged or found to be in poor condition, broken or disconnected, WWU must be notified prior to backfilling so that a repair can be made.

7. HOT WORKS

Even when a gas free atmosphere exists care must be taken when carrying out hot works in close proximity to gas plant in order to ensure that no damage occurs. Particular care must be taken to avoid damage by heat or naked flames to plastic gas pipes or to the protective coatings on other pipes.

8. DEMOLITION

Live gas services must be disconnected **PRIOR** to demolishing any property, arrangements must be made for WWU to check for the presence of any live gas services.

9. TREE PLANTING

WWU must be contacted prior to all tree-planting works above or near our apparatus. Further information can then be made available.

10. DEEP EXCAVATIONS

Any work involving deep excavations (1.5m or more) will be subject to the "Model Consultative Procedure for Pipeline Construction involving Deep Excavations". This may require the diversion of WWU apparatus prior to the commencement of your works. Detailed plans and cross sections will be required in order to determine the effect of these works on WWU apparatus.

11. RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATIONS

Wind Turbines - WWU must be advised of any planned development of wind turbines in the vicinity of an above 2 bar gas pipelines to ensure the development does not impact on the future safe operation of the pipeline. Industry guidance states that any wind turbine must be sited no closer than 1.5 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of the pipeline.

Solar Farms - WWU must be contacted regarding planned solar farms being considered in the vicinity of WWU gas pipelines.

EWI - WWU must be contacted regarding any EWI scheme to ensure the scheme does not impact upon WWU's apparatus.

12. LEAKAGE FROM GAS MAINS OR SERVICES

If damage or leakage is caused or an escape of gas is smelt or suspected the following action should be taken at once:

- Remove all personnel from the immediate vicinity of the escape.
- Inform the 24hr Gas Emergency Service on **0800 111 999**
- Prevent any approach by the public, prohibit smoking, and extinguish all naked flames or other sources of ignition for at least 15 metres from the leakage. Do not operate any electrical switches in the vicinity of the escape.
- Assist gas personnel, Police and/or Fire Services as requested.

**IN THE EVENT OF A LEAK, OBSERVE THE ABOVE BUT DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SEAL THE LEAK
REMEMBER - IF IN DOUBT; SEEK ADVICE FROM WWU**

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0800 111 999*

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13. BUILDING PROXIMITIES

There are minimum proximity distances for buildings from WWU mains depending on both the operating pressure and the material of the main. Advice should be sought from WWU prior to building works taking place to confirm these distances. For High Pressure pipelines you must seek further guidance from the HSE and Local Authority Planning team regarding their PADHI distances regarding building proximities as these may be in addition to WWU proximity distances for a pipeline.

Temporary buildings should not be placed above any gas pipe or within 3.0 metres of mains operating above 75mbar (medium, intermediate and high pressure mains) during construction activities and in no circumstances should permanent structures be built over any pipe transporting gas.

14. SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

All costs incurred by WWU for the repair of direct or consequential damage to gas plant will be rechargeable (with the exception of paragraph 5). WWU reserves the right to divert any affected apparatus or alternatively specify suitable protection of its apparatus. If proved necessary during the course of site works, the cost of which will be chargeable.

The above requirements do not relieve you of the responsibility of taking all precautions necessary to safeguard the Company's plant and to avoid risk to persons and property. The persons for whom the works are being undertaken, their servants, agents and contractors shall indemnify WWU servants, agents and contractors against any loss, damage, expenses, claims and actions incurred or brought against Wales & West Utilities, its servants, agents and contractors in consequence of the provision of these works and activities associated therewith or ancillary thereto.

KEY TO MAPS

LP	Low Pressure	CI	Cast Iron
MP	Medium Pressure	SI	Spun Iron
IP	Intermediate Pressure	DI	Ductile Iron
HP	High Pressure	PE	Polyethylene
		ST	Steel

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WW/SP/SSW/22

SPECIFICATION FOR

**SAFE WORKING IN THE VICINITY OF PIPELINES AND
ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS OPERATING ABOVE 2
BARG - FOR THIRD PARTIES**

JUNE 2013

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FOREWORD

This Specification was approved, by Chris Clarke, Director of Asset Management and HS&E Dept on 21st June 2013 for use by managers, engineers and supervisors throughout Wales & West Utilities Limited.

Documents are revised, when necessary, by the issue of new editions. Users should ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition by referring to The Company's Register of Safety and Engineering Documents available on the Company Intranet.

Compliance with this Safety and Engineering document does not confer immunity from prosecution for breach of statutory or other legal obligations.

BRIEF HISTORY

First published as T/SP/SSW22	October 2001	EPSG/L01/283
Editorial update to reflect merger October 2002	November 2002	
Revised and reissued.	November 2003	EPSG/A03/10125
Revised and Reissued as T/SP/SSW/22	June 2004	EPSG/T04/1209
Editorial update to comply with GRM	August 2004	
Document revised to remove reference to Transco and replace with WWU Ltd.	May 2006	
Document revised to reflect WWU management structure include IP pipelines and update letters	April 2013	

KEY CHANGES (Identify the changes from the previous version of this document)

Section	Amendments
1	Scope extended from any pipe operating above 7 bar to above 2bar gauge
5 & 6	References added to T/PR/P/18
8	References added to wind turbine development near pipelines

USE

This document is provided by Wales & West Utilities Limited for information and reference.

MANDATORY AND NON-MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

In this document:

must: indicates a mandatory requirement.

should: indicates best practice and is the preferred option. If an alternative method is used then a suitable and sufficient risk assessment must be completed to show that the alternative method delivers the same, or better, level of protection.

SPECIFICATION FOR

SAFE WORKING AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF PIPELINES AND ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS OPERATING ABOVE 2 BARG - REQUIREMENTS FOR THIRDPARTIES

INTRODUCTION

This specification is for issue to third parties carrying out work in the vicinity of high pressure gas pipelines (above 2 bar gauge) and associated installations and is provided to ensure that individuals planning and undertaking work take appropriate measures to prevent damage.

Any damage to a high-pressure gas pipeline or its coating can affect its integrity and can result in failure of the pipeline with potential serious hazardous consequences for individuals located in the vicinity of the pipeline if it were to fail. It is therefore essential that the procedures outlined in this document are complied with when working near to a high pressure, above 2 bar gauge, pipeline. If any work is considered by Wales & West Utilities to be in breach of the requirements stipulated in this document then the Wales & West Utilities responsible person will suspend the work until the non-compliances have been rectified.

The Pipelines Safety Regulations state that "No person shall cause such damage to a pipeline as may give rise to a danger to persons" (Regulation 15). Failing to comply with these requirements could therefore also result in prosecution by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

The requirements in this document are in line with the requirements of the IGE (Institution of Gas Engineers) recommendations IGE/SR/18 Edition 2 - Safe Working Practices To Ensure The Integrity Of Gas Pipelines And Associated Installations and the HSE's guidance document HS(G)47 Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.

It is the responsibility of the third party to ensure that any work carried out also conforms with the requirements of the Construction and Design Management Regulations and all other relevant health and safety legislation.

**WHEN CARRYING OUT WORK IN THE VICINITY OF A HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE
FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING PROCESS**

CONTACT WALES & WEST UTILITIES

Contact Wales & West Utilities to obtain formal consent - Section 2 of this document.
Note: at least 7 days notice prior to commencement of the work is normally required



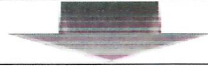
CONSIDER SAFETY

Consider the safety requirements - Section 3 of this document



INFORM WALES & WEST UTILITIES AND REQUEST PIPELINE LOCATION

Inform Wales & West Utilities prior to carrying out work and arrange for Wales & West Utilities to locate the pipeline -
Section 4 of this document
Note: at least 7 days notice is normally required



OBSERVE RESTRICTIONS

Observe Wales & West Utilities restrictions on the allowed proximity of mechanical excavators and other power tools and the measures to protect the pipeline from construction vehicles when carrying out the work - Sections 5, 6 and 7 of this document.
Note: Wales & West Utilities may wish to supervise the work, consult Wales & West Utilities to confirm whether or not this is the case.



SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

If work involves any of the following activities:

No Dig Techniques	Hot Work	Landfilling
Increase In Cover	Blasting	Pressure Testing
Piling	Surface Mineral Extraction	Seismic Surveys
Demolition	Deep Mining	Wind Turbines

Comply with the requirements in Section 8 of this document



CONSULT WALES & WEST UTILITIES

Consult Wales & West Utilities prior to any backfilling over, alongside or under the pipeline and obtain Wales & West Utilities agreement to proceed. Normally Wales & West Utilities require 48 hours notice prior to backfilling - Section 9 of this document.

IMPORTANT: This flowchart should be used in conjunction with the entire SSW22 document and not in isolation, AND If at any time during the works the pipeline is damaged even slightly then observe the precautions in Section 10 of this document

IF IN DOUBT CONTACT Wales & West Utilities

1. SCOPE

This specification sets out the safety precautions and other conditions affecting the design, construction and maintenance of services, structures and other works in the vicinity of Wales & West Utilities pipelines and associated installations operating at pressures greater than 2 bar gauge, located in both negotiated easements (see Section 12), in public highways and within the wider area of interest around a pipeline.

2. FORMAL CONSENT

High pressure pipelines are generally laid across country within an easement agreed with the landowner or within the highway. As the required arrangements for working within an easement and working within the highway differ, this document has been structured to highlight the specific requirements for these two types of area where work may be carried out.

Generally, normal agricultural activities are not considered to affect the integrity of the pipeline, however consult Wales & West Utilities prior to undertaking deep cultivation in excess of 0.5m.

In all other cases no work shall be undertaken in the vicinity of the pipeline without the formal written consent of Wales & West Utilities.

Any documents, handed to contractors on site by Wales & West Utilities must be signed for by the site manager. Wales & West Utilities will record a list of these documents using the form in Appendix A, and the contractor should maintain a duplicate list.

2.1 Within an Easement

The promoter of any works (see Section 12) within an easement must provide Wales & West Utilities with details of the proposed works including a method statement of how the work is intended to be carried out.

Work must not go ahead until formal written consent has been given by Wales & West Utilities. This will include details of Wales & West Utilities protection requirements, contact telephone numbers and the emergency telephone number.

On acceptance of Wales & West Utilities requirements the promoter of the works must give Wales & West Utilities 7 working days' notice, or shorter only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities, before commencing work on site.

2.2 Within the Highway

Work must be notified to Wales & West Utilities in accordance with the requirements of The New Roads and Street Works Act (NRSWA) and HS(G)47.

The promoter of any works within the highway should provide Wales & West Utilities with details of the proposed works including a method statement of how the work is intended to be carried out. This should be submitted 7 working days before the planned work is to be carried out or shorter, only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities. If similar works are being carried out at a number of locations in close proximity a single method statement should be adequate.

Work should not go ahead until formal written consent has been given by Wales & West Utilities. This will include details of Wales & West Utilities' protection requirements, contact telephone numbers and the emergency telephone number.

2.3 Within the Area of Interest

Certain other activities, such as the development of adjacent land with buildings, or other constructions which may have an impact on the safe operation of above 2 bar gauge pipelines, must also be notified to Wales & West Utilities, for example the construction of wind turbines, masts or aerials.

Developers should ensure early consultation with Wales & West Utilities in respect of such development, rather than relying on local authority planning consultation, which may lead to substantial late changes to design or constraints on the planned development.

3. HS&E CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Safe Control of Operations

All working practices must be agreed by Wales & West Utilities prior to work commencing. All personnel working on site must be made aware of the potential hazard of the pipeline and the actions they should follow in case of an emergency. The Site Document Control Form (Appendix A) should be used to record the list of relevant documents that have been provided by Wales & West Utilities to the contractor.

3.2 Deep Excavations

Special consideration should be given to the hazards associated with deep excavations. The HSE document CIS08 'Safety in Excavations' provides further guidance and is available on the HSE web site www.hse.gov.uk

3.3 Positioning of Plant

Mechanical excavators must not be sited or moved above the pipeline unless written authority has been given by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

Mechanical excavators must not dig on one side of the pipeline with the cab of the excavator positioned on the other side.

Mechanical excavators and other traffic must be positioned far enough away from the pipeline trench to prevent trench wall collapse.

3.4 General

Activities associated with working in the vicinity of pipelines operating above 2 bar gauge may have impact on the safety of the general public, Wales & West Utilities staff and contractors, and may affect the local environment. Contractors must carry out suitable and adequate risk assessments prior to the commencement of work to ensure that all such issues are properly considered and risks mitigated.

4. PIPELINE LOCATING

The third party should give 7 working days' notice (or shorter as agreed with Wales & West Utilities) to ensure that the pipeline is suitably located and marked out by Wales & West Utilities prior to the work commencing.

Prior to work commencing on site the pipeline must be located and pegged or suitably marked out by Wales & West Utilities personnel. In exceptional circumstances with the prior agreement of Wales & West Utilities the locating and marking out of the pipeline could be carried out by competent third parties on behalf of the contractor as long as Wales & West Utilities is assured of their competence and the procedures to be followed.

Safe digging practices, in accordance with HSE publication HS(G)47 should be followed as both direct and consequential damage to gas plant can be dangerous both to employees and to the general public.

Previously agreed working practices should be reviewed and revised based on current site conditions. Any changes must be agreed by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

The requirements for trial holes to locate the pipeline or determine levels at crossing points must be determined on site by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

The excavation of all trial holes must be supervised by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

5. SLABBING AND OTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES

No protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection should be installed over or near to the Wales & West Utilities pipeline without the prior permission of Wales & West Utilities. Wales & West Utilities will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure. The method of installation must be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to Wales & West Utilities.

Where permanent slab protection is to be applied over the pipeline Wales & West Utilities should carry out a survey (Pearson or DCVG Survey) of the pipeline to check that there is no existing damage to the coating of the pipeline prior to the slab protection being put in place. In addition the pipeline records should be consulted to determine whether any other investigations or remedial works would be needed in advance of the slab construction, e.g. reference to T/PR/P/18. Wales & West Utilities must therefore be contacted prior to the laying of any slab protection to arrange this survey. The Safety precautions detailed in Sections 3 and 6 of this document should also be observed during the installation of the pipeline protection.

6. EXCAVATION

6.1 In Proximity to a Pipeline in an Easement

Third parties must not excavate unsupervised, with a powered mechanical excavator closer than 3 metres to the Wales & West Utilities located pipeline or with hand held power tools closer than 1.5 metres. Any fitting, attachment or connecting pipework on the pipeline must be exposed by hand. All other excavation must be by hand.

Consideration may be given to a relaxation of these limits by agreement with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site and only whilst he remains on site. In this case a powered mechanical excavator must not be allowed to excavate closer than 0.6 metres to the nearest part of the pipeline.

Where sufficient depth of cover exists, following evidence from hand dug trial holes, light tracked vehicles may be permitted to strip topsoil to a depth of 0.25 metres, using a toothless bucket.

No topsoil or other materials should be stored within the easement without the written permission of Wales & West Utilities.

No topsoil or materials should be stored over the pipeline.

No fires should be allowed in the easement strip or close to above ground gas installations.

After the completion of the work the level of cover over the pipeline should be the same as that prior to work commencing unless agreed otherwise with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

No new service shall be laid parallel to the pipeline within the easement. In special circumstances, and only with formal written agreement from Wales & West Utilities, this may be relaxed for short excursions where the service shall be laid no closer than 600 mm to the side of the pipeline.

Where work is being carried out parallel to the pipeline within or just alongside the easement a post and wire fence must be erected as a protective barrier between the works and the pipeline.

6.2 In Proximity to a Pipeline in the Highway

Removal of the bituminous or concrete highway surface layer by mechanical means is permitted to depth of 300 mm, although the use of chain trenchers to do this shall not be permitted within 3 metres of the pipeline. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person may want to monitor this work.

Where the bituminous or concrete highway surface layer extends below 0.3 metres deep it should only be removed by handheld power assisted tools under the supervision of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person. In exceptional circumstances, and following a risk assessment, these conditions may be relaxed by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

Third parties should not excavate, unsupervised, with a powered mechanical excavator closer than 3 metres to the located Wales & West Utilities pipeline or with hand held power tools closer than 1.5 metres. Any fitting or attachment must be exposed by hand.

In special circumstances consideration may be given to a relaxation of these rules by agreement with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site and only whilst he remains on site only whilst he remains on site and only whilst he remains on site to supervise this work..

The use of 'No dig' techniques is covered in Section 8.1.

Any new service running parallel to the pipeline should be laid no closer than 600 mm to the pipeline (see Section 6.4).

6.3 Crossing Over a Pipeline

Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 600 mm between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service must be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service must cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 600 mm.

In special circumstances this distance may be reduced at the discretion of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site.

6.4 Crossing Below a Pipeline

Where a service is to cross below the pipeline a clearance distance of 600 mm between the crown of the service and underside of the pipeline should be maintained.

The exposed pipeline must be suitably supported. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person must be consulted and a stress analysis may be required in order to establish support requirements. The stress analysis should be carried out by individuals with demonstrated expertise in this area, Wales & West Utilities can be consulted for advice on suitable specialists. Wales & West Utilities may request a copy of the stress analysis to confirm its adequacy.

Specific additional constraints apply to Wales & West Utilities pipelines that fall under the requirements of T/PR/P/18.

All supports must be removed prior to backfilling. The exposed pipelines must be protected by matting and suitable timber cladding.

6.5 Cathodic Protection

Cathodic Protection is applied to all of Wales & West Utilities above 2 bar gauge buried steel pipelines and is a method of protecting pipelines with damaged coatings from corrosion by maintaining an electrical potential difference between the pipeline and anodes placed at strategic points along the pipeline. Where a new service is to be laid and similarly protected, Wales & West Utilities will undertake interference tests to determine whether the new service is interfering with the cathodic protection of the Wales & West Utilities pipeline.

Should any cathodic protection posts or associated apparatus need moving to facilitate third party works reasonable notice, typically 7 days, should be given to Wales & West Utilities. Wales & West Utilities will undertake this work and any associated costs will be borne by the third party.

7. CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC

Where existing roads cannot be used construction traffic should ONLY cross the pipeline at previously agreed locations. All crossing points will be fenced on both sides with a post and wire fence and with the fence returned along the easement for a distance of 6 metres. The pipeline shall be protected at the crossing points by temporary rafts of either sleeper or reinforced concrete construction, constructed at ground level. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person will review ground conditions, vehicle types and crossing frequencies to determine the type and construction of the raft required.

Notices directing traffic to the crossing points should be erected.

8. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

This section details the precautions that need to be taken when carrying out certain prescribed activities in the vicinity of the pipeline. Consult Wales & West Utilities if you are intending to undertake one of the listed prescribed activities and/or you require further advice on whether the work that you are intending to undertake has the potential to affect the pipeline.

8.1 No-Dig Techniques

Where the contractor intends using no dig techniques then a formal method statement must be produced for all work that would encroach (either above or below ground) within the pipeline easement. This method statement must be formally agreed with Wales & West Utilities prior to the commencement of the work. Wales & West Utilities may wish to be present when the work is being carried out and must therefore be given adequate advance notice before the commencement of the work.

8.2 Increase in Cover

A pipeline integrity assessment must be provided for situations involving a final cover depth exceeding 2.5 metres. This assessment should take due account of both soil 'dead' loading and ground settlement due to earthworks. Embankment design and construction over pipelines must give consideration to prevention of any instability. Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.3 Piling

No piling will be allowed within 15 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline should be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration shall be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request. A typical monitoring device would be the Vibrock V801 seismograph and tri-axial geophone sensor.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt and sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.4 Demolition

No demolition should be allowed within 150 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline must be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration shall be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request. Where ground conditions are submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.5 Blasting

No blasting should be allowed within 250 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline must be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration must be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.6 Surface Mineral Extraction

An assessment must be carried out on the effect of surface mineral extraction activity within 100 metres of a pipeline. Consideration should also be given to extraction around groundbeds and other pipeline associated plant and equipment.

Where the mineral extraction extends up to the pipeline easement, a stable slope angle and stand-off distance between the pipeline and slope crest must be determined by Wales & West Utilities. The easement strip should be clearly marked by a suitable permanent boundary such as a post and wire fence, and where appropriate, slope indicator markers shall be erected to facilitate the verification of the recommended slope angle as the slope is formed, by the contractor. The pipeline easement and slope needs to be inspected periodically to identify any signs of developing instability. This may include any change of slope profile including bulging, the development of tension cracks on the slope or easement, or any changes in drainage around the slope. The results of each inspection should be recorded.

Where surface mineral extraction activities are planned within 100 metres of the pipeline but do not extend up to the pipeline easement boundary, an assessment, by Wales & West Utilities must be made on whether the planned activity could promote instability in the vicinity of the pipeline. This may occur where the pipeline is routed across a natural slope or the excavation is deep. A significant cause of this problem is where the groundwater profile is affected by changes in drainage or the development of lagoons.

Where the extraction technique involves explosives the provisions of section 8.5 apply.

8.7 Deep Mining

Pipelines routed within 1 km of active deep mining may be affected by subsidence resulting from mineral extraction. The determination of protective or remedial measures will normally require expert assistance, which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities

8.8 Landfilling

The creation of slopes outside of the pipeline easements may promote instability within the vicinity of the pipeline. An assessment should therefore be carried out, by Wales & West Utilities, on the effect of any landfilling activity within 100 metres of a pipeline. The assessment is particularly important if landfilling operations are taking place on a slope in which the pipeline is routed.

8.9 Pressure Testing

Hydraulic pressure testing will not be permitted within 8 metres of the pipeline unless suitable precautions have been taken against the effects of a burst. These precautions should include limiting of the design factor to 0.3 for the third party pipeline for a distance of 6 metres either side of the Wales & West Utilities pipeline, and the use of mill tested pipe or sleeving.

8.10 Seismic Surveys

Wales & West Utilities must be advised of any seismic surveying work in the vicinity of pipeline that will result in Wales & West Utilities' pipeline being subjected to peak particle velocities in excess of 50 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration near to the pipeline shall also be monitored by the contractor whilst the survey work is being carried out.

Where the peak particle velocity is predicted to exceed 50 mm/sec, the ground vibration should be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request.

8.11 Hot Work

The Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site should supervise all welding, burning or other 'hot work' that takes place within the easement.

8.12 Wind Turbines

Wales & West Utilities must be advised of any planned development of wind turbines in the vicinity of an above 2 bar gas pipelines to ensure the development does not impact on the future safe operation of the pipeline. Industry guidance states that any wind turbine must be sited no closer than 1.5 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of the pipeline.

9. BACKFILLING

Third parties must provide Wales & West Utilities with 7 days' notice, or shorter notice only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities, of the intent to backfill over, under or alongside the pipeline. This requirement should also apply to any backfilling operations alongside the pipeline within 3 metres of the pipeline. Any damage to the pipeline or coating must be reported to the Wales & West Utilities responsible person in order that damage can be assessed and repairs can be carried out.

Minor damage to pipe coating and damage to test leads will normally be repaired by Wales & West Utilities free of charge.

No backfilling should be undertaken without Wales & West Utilities agreement to proceed. When backfilling, the pipeline should be surrounded by at least 300mm of soft fill (i.e. stone dust) containing no stones, bricks, lumps of concrete, etc. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person will stipulate the necessary consolidation requirements.

If the pipeline has been backfilled without the knowledge of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person then he will require the material to be re-excavated in order to enable the condition of the pipeline coating to be confirmed.

10. ACTION IN THE CASE OF DAMAGE TO THE PIPELINE

If the Wales & West Utilities pipeline is damaged, even slightly, and even if no gas leak has occurred then the following precautions must be taken immediately:-

- .. Shut down all plant and machinery and extinguish any potential sources of ignition.
- .. Evacuate all personnel from the vicinity of the pipeline.
- .. Notify Wales & West Utilities using the free 24 hour emergency telephone number
0800 111 999*1
- .. Notify the Wales & West Utilities responsible person or his office immediately using the contact telephone number provided.
- .. Ensure no one approaches the pipeline.
- .. Do not try to stop any leaking gas.

1 * All calls are recorded and may be monitored

11. REFERENCES

NRSWA	New Roads & Street Works Act
HS(G)47	Avoiding Danger from Underground Services
IGE/SR/18	Safe Working Practices to Ensure the Integrity of Gas Pipelines and Associated Installations
T/PR/P/18	Working on Pipelines Containing Defective Girth Welds or Girth Welds of Unknown Quality
CIS08	Safety in Excavations (HSE document)

12. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Contractor:	the person, firm or company with whom Wales & West Utilities enters into a contract to which this specification applies, including the Contractor's personal representatives, successors and permitted assigns.
Easement:	Easements are negotiated legal entitlements between Wales & West Utilities and landowner and allow Wales & West Utilities to lay, operate and maintain pipelines within the easement strip. Easement strips may vary in width typically between 6 and 25 metres depending on the diameter and pressure of the pipeline. Consult Wales & West Utilities for details of the extent of the easement strip where work is intended.
Liquefaction:	Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of the soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other rapid loading. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, that is, soils in which the space between individual particles is completely filled with water. When liquefaction occurs, the strength of the soil decreases and the ability of the soil to support pipelines or other components is reduced.
Pearson Survey:	a survey used for locating coating defects on buried pipeline services.
DCVG Survey:	Direct Current Voltage Gradient, a survey for locating and grading coating defects on buried pipeline service
Promoter of new works:	the person or persons, firm, company or authority for whom new services, structures or other works in the vicinity of existing Wales & West Utilities pipelines and associated installations operating above 7 bar gauge are being undertaken.
Wales & West Utilities responsible person:	the person or persons appointed by Wales & West Utilities with the competencies required to act as the Wales & West Utilities representative for the purpose of the managing the particular activity.
Wayleave:	general term which is considered equivalent to 'easement' in this document.

APPENDIX A

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM - SAMPLE

Emergency Telephone No. **0800 111 999***

Plant Protection Telephone No. **02920278912**

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM

Activity Reference:

Activity Location:

Site Manager:

(name & telephone number)

Wales & West Utilities Contact:

(name & telephone number)

The following documents were issued to *(individual's name)*

..... of
(company name and address)

by *(Wales & West Utilities representative)*

..... **on**

(date).....:-

Documents:-

(List of documents)

Signed : *(by the recipient)*

Date of signature :

APPENDIX A

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM - SAMPLE

Emergency Telephone No. **0800 111 999***

Plant Protection Telephone No. **02920 278912**

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM
Activity Reference:
Activity Location:
Site Manager: <i>(name & telephone number)</i>
Wales & West Utilities Contact: <i>(name & telephone number)</i>

The following documents were issued to (Individuals Name)
.....**of**
(company name and address)
.....

by *(Wales and West Utilities representative)*
..... **on**
(date) :-

Documents:-

Signed :
Date of signature :

ENDNOTE**Comments**

Comments and queries regarding the technical content of this document should be directed to:

Asset Management & HSE Dept
Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Wales & West House
Spooner Close
Celtic Springs
Coedkernew
NEWPORT
NP10 8FZ

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Our Reference Number : 8150038654

Your Reference Number : Site 1



Wales & West House
Spooner Close
Celtic Springs
Coedkernew
Newport NP10 8FZ

www.wwuutilities.co.uk

FAO:

Norman Campbell
Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST
49 Abergeli Power Limited
York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Date : 04.11.2014
Network Contact : Nic Musker
Telephone : 02920 278912
Fax : 0845 072 0852

Dear Norman Campbell

Re: Exchange of Information

Wales & West Utilities acknowledge receipt of your notice received on **04.11.2014**, advising us of your intention to carry out work at:

Abergelli Fach Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

YOU WILL NOTE THE PRESENCE OF OUR INTERMEDIATE / HIGH PRESSURE GAS MAIN(S) IN PROXIMITY TO YOUR SITE. NO EXCAVATIONS ARE TO TAKE PLACE ABOVE OR WITHIN 10m OF THE CONFIRMED POSITION OF THESE MAINS WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH WALES & WEST UTILITIES

We enclose an extract from our mains records of the area covered by your proposals. This plan shows only those pipes owned by Wales & West Utilities in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). Gas pipes owned by other GT's and also privately owned may be present in this area. Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the owners. The information shown on this plan is given without obligation, or warranty, the accuracy thereof cannot be guaranteed. No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Wales & West Utilities, its agents or servants for any error or omission.

The Wales & West Utilities High Pressure Network may be affected by your proposals and a copy of the information you have provided has been forwarded to Asset for their comment. They will then contact you as necessary. Please note, 7 days notice is required if you require a site visit from an Engineer.

If you have any queries please contact **Nic Musker** on **02920 278912** who will be happy to assist you.

Yours sincerely

Nigel Winnan
Connections Manager
Wales & West Utilities

24 hour gas escape number
Rhif 24 awr os bydd nwy yn gollwng

0800 111 999*

*calls will be recorded and may be monitored
caiff galwadau eu recordio a gellir eu monitro



BSL210

Wales & West Utilities Limited

Registered Office:
Wales & West House, Spooner Close, Coedkernew, Newport NP10 8FZ
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

GENERAL CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED FOR THE PROTECTION OF APPARATUS AND THE PREVENTION OF DISRUPTION TO GAS SUPPLIES.

General conditions affecting the design, construction or maintenance of services and/or structures or other works in the vicinity of Wales & West Utilities (WWU) plant, pipelines and associated installations:

These general conditions apply only to the gas apparatus and pipes operated by WWU. It is possible that there may be other gas transporters with apparatus in the vicinity; therefore you should ensure that you have made enquiries of them and have complied with their requirements.

1. GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF GAS MAINS

Any plans supplied or marked up by WWU will indicate the **APPROXIMATE** location of its apparatus. This information is provided as a general guide only; its accuracy cannot be guaranteed and is given without obligation or warranty. Service pipes are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability whatsoever is accepted by WWU, its agents or servants for any error, omission, discrepancy or deviation. Plans on site should be current, i.e. no older than 28 days from the date of issue. Gas pipes owned by other Gas Transporters, or otherwise privately owned, may be present in this area (pink areas indicated on our plans). Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the relevant owners.

Should you require assistance on site locating WWU apparatus, please contact our Plant Protection Team on **02920 278912**.

2. METHODS OF WORKING

The following methods of work shall not normally be permitted within the limits of distance indicated (relative to the established pipe position). Any variances must have consent from WWU before works commence on site:

Mechanical Excavation	3m (1m for low pressure mains)	Hydraulic Testing	8 m
Piling / Pile removing / Boring	15m	Welding or other hot works*	15m
Directional Drill Operations	15m	Explosives	250m

* NOTE: Welding or other hot works involving naked flames shall be carried out at a safe distance to the satisfaction of a WWU Engineer. A check should be made prior to the commencement of works, to ensure a gas free atmosphere exists. It is also necessary to monitor the atmosphere at regular intervals for the duration of the works. In no case shall such activities take place in any Wales & West Utilities Easement without the written consent and in the presence of a WWU representative.

WWU must be consulted prior to carrying out any excavation work within **10m** of any above or below ground gas installations or pipeline. No excavation works may commence within **50m** of a High Pressure or Very High Pressure Pipeline unless the pipeline has been located by tracing and its precise route identified.

In addition to the above methods of working, WWU must be contacted prior to any External Wall Installation (EWI) schemes, proposed solar farms and wind turbine installations.

No work shall be undertaken near, nor heavy plant or equipment moved over, any gas pipeline or apparatus until all of the conditions specified by WWU have been complied with.

Where WWU have apparatus in the vicinity of your work, any damage to it could have serious consequences. In view of this and in the interests of safety, a meeting should be arranged before the commencement of work on site between WWU representatives, representatives of the promoting authority, the contractors and any other interested parties. At this meeting the suggested program of site works and plant safety should be discussed. It is essential that this meeting is convened well in advance of commencement on site. Access to WWU plant and facilities for inspection by WWU staff must not be affected. Where formal consent has been given, **A MINIMUM OF SEVEN DAYS NOTICE IS REQUIRED** before carrying out work in WWU easements, or the appropriate notice under the New Roads & Street Works Act (NRSWA) where existing plant is situated within the public highway.

Further guidance can also be sought from the document **HS(G)47 - Avoiding Danger from Underground Services** from the HSE website.

3. PROXIMITY OF OTHER PLANT

A minimum clearance of **600 millimetres (mm)** should be allowed between all plant being installed and an existing gas main operating above 2 bar medium pressure (MP), whether the adjacent plant is parallel to or crossing the gas pipe. For mains operating at MP or below, this distance can be reduced to 300mm. **NO APPARATUS SHOULD BE LAID OVER AND ALONG THE LINE OF A GAS PIPE, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLEARANCE.**

No manhole or chamber shall be built over or around a gas pipe and no work should be carried out which results in a reduction of cover or protection over a pipe without consultation with and the agreement of WWU staff.

24 hour gas escape number
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0800 111 999*

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4. PROTECTION

Where any works cross or run in close proximity to WWU apparatus, periodic visits must be made by a WWU engineer. His requests for protection or support to the apparatus shall be immediately observed.

Suitably designed crossing points are to be constructed to the satisfaction of a WWU Engineer. These crossing points shall be clearly indicated by the erection of bunting and crossings at other places should be prevented.

Backfill material adjacent to WWU apparatus shall be soft fill or sand, containing no stones, bricks, or lumps of concrete etc., placed to a minimum 150mm around the mains and is to be well compacted by hand. No power consolidation shall take place above the main until 300mm of soft fill has been compacted by hand.

5. DAMAGE TO COATINGS

Where a gas pipe is coated with special wrapping and this is damaged, even to a minor extent, WWU must be notified so that repairs can be made to prevent future corrosion and subsequent leakage. **WHERE MINOR DAMAGE TO COATING IS REPORTED TO WWU PRIOR TO BACKFILL, THE NECESSARY REPAIR WILL BE MADE FREE OF CHARGE.**

6. CATHODIC PROTECTION

Where WWU apparatus is cathodically protected either by sacrificial anode or impressed current systems and where new apparatus is to be laid and is to be similarly protected, WWU will require to carry out interaction tests to determine whether its own system is adversely affected. The cost of any mutually agreed remedial action will be recharged to the authority installing the new apparatus. If any bond wires, test leads etc., used in connection with cathodic protection systems are damaged or found to be in poor condition, broken or disconnected, WWU must be notified prior to backfilling so that a repair can be made.

7. HOT WORKS

Even when a gas free atmosphere exists care must be taken when carrying out hot works in close proximity to gas plant in order to ensure that no damage occurs. Particular care must be taken to avoid damage by heat or naked flames to plastic gas pipes or to the protective coatings on other pipes.

8. DEMOLITION

Live gas services must be disconnected **PRIOR** to demolishing any property, arrangements must be made for WWU to check for the presence of any live gas services.

9. TREE PLANTING

WWU must be contacted prior to all tree-planting works above or near our apparatus. Further information can then be made available.

10. DEEP EXCAVATIONS

Any work involving deep excavations (1.5m or more) will be subject to the "Model Consultative Procedure for Pipeline Construction involving Deep Excavations". This may require the diversion of WWU apparatus prior to the commencement of your works. Detailed plans and cross sections will be required in order to determine the effect of these works on WWU apparatus.

11. RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATIONS

Wind Turbines - WWU must be advised of any planned development of wind turbines in the vicinity of an above 2 bar gas pipelines to ensure the development does not impact on the future safe operation of the pipeline. Industry guidance states that any wind turbine must be sited no closer than 1.5 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of the pipeline.

Solar Farms - WWU must be contacted regarding planned solar farms being considered in the vicinity of WWU gas pipelines.

EWI - WWU must be contacted regarding any EWI scheme to ensure the scheme does not impact upon WWU's apparatus.

12. LEAKAGE FROM GAS MAINS OR SERVICES

If damage or leakage is caused or an escape of gas is smelt or suspected the following action should be taken at once:

- Remove all personnel from the immediate vicinity of the escape.
- Inform the 24hr Gas Emergency Service on **0800 111 999**
- Prevent any approach by the public, prohibit smoking, and extinguish all naked flames or other sources of ignition for **at least 15 metres** from the leakage. Do not operate any electrical switches in the vicinity of the escape.
- Assist gas personnel, Police and/or Fire Services as requested.

**IN THE EVENT OF A LEAK, OBSERVE THE ABOVE BUT DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SEAL THE LEAK
REMEMBER - IF IN DOUBT; SEEK ADVICE FROM WWU**

24 hour gas escape number
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0800 111 999*

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13. BUILDING PROXIMITIES

There are minimum proximity distances for buildings from WWU mains depending on both the operating pressure and the material of the main. Advice should be sought from WWU prior to building works taking place to confirm these distances. For High Pressure pipelines you must seek further guidance from the HSE and Local Authority Planning team regarding their PADHI distances regarding building proximities as these may be in addition to WWU proximity distances for a pipeline.

Temporary buildings should not be placed above any gas pipe or within 3.0 metres of mains operating above 75mbar (medium, intermediate and high pressure mains) during construction activities and in no circumstances should permanent structures be built over any pipe transporting gas.

14. SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

All costs incurred by WWU for the repair of direct or consequential damage to gas plant will be rechargeable (with the exception of paragraph 5). WWU reserves the right to divert any affected apparatus or alternatively specify suitable protection of its apparatus. If proved necessary during the course of site works, the cost of which will be chargeable.

The above requirements do not relieve you of the responsibility of taking all precautions necessary to safeguard the Company's plant and to avoid risk to persons and property. The persons for whom the works are being undertaken, their servants, agents and contractors shall indemnify WWU servants, agents and contractors against any loss, damage, expenses, claims and actions incurred or brought against Wales & West Utilities, its servants, agents and contractors in consequence of the provision of these works and activities associated therewith or ancillary thereto.

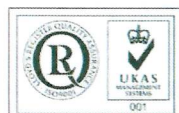
KEY TO MAPS

LP	Low Pressure	CI	Cast Iron
MP	Medium Pressure	SI	Spun Iron
IP	Intermediate Pressure	DI	Ductile Iron
HP	High Pressure	PE	Polyethylene
		ST	Steel

24 hour gas escape number
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WW/SP/SSW/22

SPECIFICATION FOR

**SAFE WORKING IN THE VICINITY OF PIPELINES AND
ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS OPERATING ABOVE 2
BARG - FOR THIRD PARTIES**

JUNE 2013

(Rev 04/13)

This Document is Uncontrolled When Printed - See Intranet for Current Copy

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FOREWORD

This Specification was approved, by Chris Clarke, Director of Asset Management and HS&E Dept on 21st June 2013 for use by managers, engineers and supervisors throughout Wales & West Utilities Limited.

Documents are revised, when necessary, by the issue of new editions. Users should ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition by referring to The Company's Register of Safety and Engineering Documents available on the Company Intranet..

Compliance with this Safety and Engineering document does not confer immunity from prosecution for breach of statutory or other legal obligations.

BRIEF HISTORY

First published as T/SP/SSW22	October 2001	EPSG/L01/283
Editorial update to reflect merger October 2002	November 2002	
Revised and reissued.	November 2003	EPSG/A03/10125
Revised and Reissued as T/SP/SSW/22	June 2004	EPSG/T04/1209
Editorial update to comply with GRM	August 2004	
Document revised to remove reference to Transco and replace with WWU Ltd.	May 2006	
Document revised to reflect WWU management structure include IP pipelines and update letters	April 2013	

KEY CHANGES (Identify the changes from the previous version of this document)

Section	Amendments
1	Scope extended from any pipe operating above 7 bar to above 2bar gauge
5 & 6	References added to T/PR/P/18
8	References added to wind turbine development near pipelines

USE

This document is provided by Wales & West Utilities Limited for information and reference.

MANDATORY AND NON-MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

In this document:

must: indicates a mandatory requirement.

should: indicates best practice and is the preferred option. If an alternative method is used then a suitable and sufficient risk assessment must be completed to show that the alternative method delivers the same, or better, level of protection.

SPECIFICATION FOR

SAFE WORKING AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF PIPELINES AND ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS OPERATING ABOVE 2 BARG - REQUIREMENTS FOR THIRDPARTIES

INTRODUCTION

This specification is for issue to third parties carrying out work in the vicinity of high pressure gas pipelines (above 2 bar gauge) and associated installations and is provided to ensure that individuals planning and undertaking work take appropriate measures to prevent damage.

Any damage to a high-pressure gas pipeline or its coating can affect its integrity and can result in failure of the pipeline with potential serious hazardous consequences for individuals located in the vicinity of the pipeline if it were to fail. It is therefore essential that the procedures outlined in this document are complied with when working near to a high pressure, above 2 bar gauge, pipeline. If any work is considered by Wales & West Utilities to be in breach of the requirements stipulated in this document then the Wales & West Utilities responsible person will suspend the work until the non-compliances have been rectified.

The Pipelines Safety Regulations state that "No person shall cause such damage to a pipeline as may give rise to a danger to persons" (Regulation 15). Failing to comply with these requirements could therefore also result in prosecution by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

The requirements in this document are in line with the requirements of the IGE (Institution of Gas Engineers) recommendations IGE/SR/18 Edition 2 - Safe Working Practices To Ensure The Integrity Of Gas Pipelines And Associated Installations and the HSE's guidance document HS(G)47 Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.

It is the responsibility of the third party to ensure that any work carried out also conforms with the requirements of the Construction and Design Management Regulations and all other relevant health and safety legislation.

**WHEN CARRYING OUT WORK IN THE VICINITY OF A HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE
FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING PROCESS**

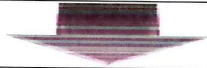
CONTACT WALES & WEST UTILITIES

Contact Wales & West Utilities to obtain formal consent - Section 2 of this document.
Note: at least 7 days notice prior to commencement of the work is normally required



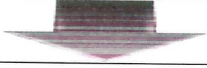
CONSIDER SAFETY

Consider the safety requirements - Section 3 of this document



INFORM WALES & WEST UTILITIES AND REQUEST PIPELINE LOCATION

Inform Wales & West Utilities prior to carrying out work and arrange for Wales & West Utilities to locate the pipeline - Section 4 of this document
Note: at least 7 days notice is normally required



OBSERVE RESTRICTIONS

Observe Wales & West Utilities restrictions on the allowed proximity of mechanical excavators and other power tools and the measures to protect the pipeline from construction vehicles when carrying out the work - Sections 5, 6 and 7 of this document.
Note: Wales & West Utilities may wish to supervise the work, consult Wales & West Utilities to confirm whether or not this is the case.

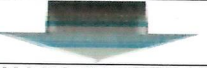


SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

If work involves any of the following activities:

No Dig Techniques	Hot Work	Landfilling
Increase In Cover	Blasting	Pressure Testing
Piling	Surface Mineral Extraction	Seismic Surveys
Demolition	Deep Mining	Wind Turbines

Comply with the requirements in Section 8 of this document



CONSULT WALES & WEST UTILITIES

Consult Wales & West Utilities prior to any backfilling over, alongside or under the pipeline and obtain Wales & West Utilities agreement to proceed. Normally Wales & West Utilities require 48 hours notice prior to backfilling - Section 9 of this document.

IMPORTANT: This flowchart should be used in conjunction with the entire SSW22 document and not in isolation, AND If at any time during the works the pipeline is damaged even slightly then observe the precautions in Section 10 of this document

IF IN DOUBT CONTACT Wales & West Utilities

1. SCOPE

This specification sets out the safety precautions and other conditions affecting the design, construction and maintenance of services, structures and other works in the vicinity of Wales & West Utilities pipelines and associated installations operating at pressures greater than 2 bar gauge, located in both negotiated easements (see Section 12), in public highways and within the wider area of interest around a pipeline.

2. FORMAL CONSENT

High pressure pipelines are generally laid across country within an easement agreed with the landowner or within the highway. As the required arrangements for working within an easement and working within the highway differ, this document has been structured to highlight the specific requirements for these two types of area where work may be carried out.

Generally, normal agricultural activities are not considered to affect the integrity of the pipeline, however consult Wales & West Utilities prior to undertaking deep cultivation in excess of 0.5m.

In all other cases no work shall be undertaken in the vicinity of the pipeline without the formal written consent of Wales & West Utilities.

Any documents, handed to contractors on site by Wales & West Utilities must be signed for by the site manager. Wales & West Utilities will record a list of these documents using the form in Appendix A, and the contractor should maintain a duplicate list.

2.1 Within an Easement

The promoter of any works (see Section 12) within an easement must provide Wales & West Utilities with details of the proposed works including a method statement of how the work is intended to be carried out.

Work must not go ahead until formal written consent has been given by Wales & West Utilities. This will include details of Wales & West Utilities protection requirements, contact telephone numbers and the emergency telephone number.

On acceptance of Wales & West Utilities requirements the promoter of the works must give Wales & West Utilities 7 working days' notice, or shorter only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities, before commencing work on site.

2.2 Within the Highway

Work must be notified to Wales & West Utilities in accordance with the requirements of The New Roads and Street Works Act (NRSWA) and HS(G)47.

The promoter of any works within the highway should provide Wales & West Utilities with details of the proposed works including a method statement of how the work is intended to be carried out. This should be submitted 7 working days before the planned work is to be carried out or shorter, only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities. If similar works are being carried out at a number of locations in close proximity a single method statement should be adequate.

Work should not go ahead until formal written consent has been given by Wales & West Utilities. This will include details of Wales & West Utilities' protection requirements, contact telephone numbers and the emergency telephone number.

2.3 Within the Area of Interest

Certain other activities, such as the development of adjacent land with buildings, or other constructions which may have an impact on the safe operation of above 2 bar gauge pipelines, must also be notified to Wales & West Utilities, for example the construction of wind turbines, masts or aerials.

Developers should ensure early consultation with Wales & West Utilities in respect of such development, rather than relying on local authority planning consultation, which may lead to substantial late changes to design or constraints on the planned development.

3. HS&E CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Safe Control of Operations

All working practices must be agreed by Wales & West Utilities prior to work commencing. All personnel working on site must be made aware of the potential hazard of the pipeline and the actions they should follow in case of an emergency. The Site Document Control Form (Appendix A) should be used to record the list of relevant documents that have been provided by Wales & West Utilities to the contractor.

3.2 Deep Excavations

Special consideration should be given to the hazards associated with deep excavations. The HSE document CIS08 'Safety in Excavations' provides further guidance and is available on the HSE web site www.hse.gov.uk

3.3 Positioning of Plant

Mechanical excavators must not be sited or moved above the pipeline unless written authority has been given by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

Mechanical excavators must not dig on one side of the pipeline with the cab of the excavator positioned on the other side.

Mechanical excavators and other traffic must be positioned far enough away from the pipeline trench to prevent trench wall collapse.

3.4 General

Activities associated with working in the vicinity of pipelines operating above 2 bar gauge may have impact on the safety of the general public, Wales & West Utilities staff and contractors, and may affect the local environment. Contractors must carry out suitable and adequate risk assessments prior to the commencement of work to ensure that all such issues are properly considered and risks mitigated.

4. PIPELINE LOCATING

The third party should give 7 working days' notice (or shorter as agreed with Wales & West Utilities) to ensure that the pipeline is suitably located and marked out by Wales & West Utilities prior to the work commencing.

Prior to work commencing on site the pipeline must be located and pegged or suitably marked out by Wales & West Utilities personnel. In exceptional circumstances with the prior agreement of Wales & West Utilities the locating and marking out of the pipeline could be carried out by competent third parties on behalf of the contractor as long as Wales & West Utilities is assured of their competence and the procedures to be followed.

Safe digging practices, in accordance with HSE publication HS(G)47 should be followed as both direct and consequential damage to gas plant can be dangerous both to employees and to the general public.

Previously agreed working practices should be reviewed and revised based on current site conditions. Any changes must be agreed by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

The requirements for trial holes to locate the pipeline or determine levels at crossing points must be determined on site by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

The excavation of all trial holes must be supervised by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

5. SLABBING AND OTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES

No protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection should be installed over or near to the Wales & West Utilities pipeline without the prior permission of Wales & West Utilities. Wales & West Utilities will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure. The method of installation must be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to Wales & West Utilities.

Where permanent slab protection is to be applied over the pipeline Wales & West Utilities should carry out a survey (Pearson or DCVG Survey) of the pipeline to check that there is no existing damage to the coating of the pipeline prior to the slab protection being put in place. In addition the pipeline records should be consulted to determine whether any other investigations or remedial works would be needed in advance of the slab construction, e.g. reference to T/PR/P/18. Wales & West Utilities must therefore be contacted prior to the laying of any slab protection to arrange this survey. The Safety precautions detailed in Sections 3 and 6 of this document should also be observed during the installation of the pipeline protection.

6. EXCAVATION

6.1 In Proximity to a Pipeline in an Easement

Third parties must not excavate unsupervised, with a powered mechanical excavator closer than 3 metres to the Wales & West Utilities located pipeline or with hand held power tools closer than 1.5 metres. Any fitting, attachment or connecting pipework on the pipeline must be exposed by hand. All other excavation must be by hand.

Consideration may be given to a relaxation of these limits by agreement with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site and only whilst he remains on site. In this case a powered mechanical excavator must not be allowed to excavate closer than 0.6 metres to the nearest part of the pipeline.

Where sufficient depth of cover exists, following evidence from hand dug trial holes, light tracked vehicles may be permitted to strip topsoil to a depth of 0.25 metres, using a toothless bucket.

No topsoil or other materials should be stored within the easement without the written permission of Wales & West Utilities.

No topsoil or materials should be stored over the pipeline.

No fires should be allowed in the easement strip or close to above ground gas installations.

After the completion of the work the level of cover over the pipeline should be the same as that prior to work commencing unless agreed otherwise with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

No new service shall be laid parallel to the pipeline within the easement. In special circumstances, and only with formal written agreement from Wales & West Utilities, this may be relaxed for short excursions where the service shall be laid no closer than 600 mm to the side of the pipeline.

Where work is being carried out parallel to the pipeline within or just alongside the easement a post and wire fence must be erected as a protective barrier between the works and the pipeline.

6.2 In Proximity to a Pipeline in the Highway

Removal of the bituminous or concrete highway surface layer by mechanical means is permitted to depth of 300 mm, although the use of chain trenchers to do this shall not be permitted within 3 metres of the pipeline. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person may want to monitor this work.

Where the bituminous or concrete highway surface layer extends below 0.3 metres deep it should only be removed by handheld power assisted tools under the supervision of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person. In exceptional circumstances, and following a risk assessment, these conditions may be relaxed by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

Third parties should not excavate, unsupervised, with a powered mechanical excavator closer than 3 metres to the located Wales & West Utilities pipeline or with hand held power tools closer than 1.5 metres. Any fitting or attachment must be exposed by hand.

In special circumstances consideration may be given to a relaxation of these rules by agreement with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site and only whilst he remains on site only whilst he remains on site and only whilst he remains on site to supervise this work..

The use of 'No dig' techniques is covered in Section 8.1.

Any new service running parallel to the pipeline should be laid no closer than 600 mm to the pipeline (see Section 6.4).

6.3 Crossing Over a Pipeline

Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 600 mm between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service must be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service must cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 600 mm.

In special circumstances this distance may be reduced at the discretion of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site.

6.4 Crossing Below a Pipeline

Where a service is to cross below the pipeline a clearance distance of 600 mm between the crown of the service and underside of the pipeline should be maintained.

The exposed pipeline must be suitably supported. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person must be consulted and a stress analysis may be required in order to establish support requirements. The stress analysis should be carried out by individuals with demonstrated expertise in this area, Wales & West Utilities can be consulted for advice on suitable specialists. Wales & West Utilities may request a copy of the stress analysis to confirm its adequacy.

Specific additional constraints apply to Wales & West Utilities pipelines that fall under the requirements of T/PR/P/18.

All supports must be removed prior to backfilling. The exposed pipelines must be protected by matting and suitable timber cladding.

6.5 Cathodic Protection

Cathodic Protection is applied to all of Wales & West Utilities above 2 bar gauge buried steel pipelines and is a method of protecting pipelines with damaged coatings from corrosion by maintaining an electrical potential difference between the pipeline and anodes placed at strategic points along the pipeline. Where a new service is to be laid and similarly protected, Wales & West Utilities will undertake interference tests to determine whether the new service is interfering with the cathodic protection of the Wales & West Utilities pipeline.

Should any cathodic protection posts or associated apparatus need moving to facilitate third party works reasonable notice, typically 7 days, should be given to Wales & West Utilities. Wales & West Utilities will undertake this work and any associated costs will be borne by the third party.

7. CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC

Where existing roads cannot be used construction traffic should ONLY cross the pipeline at previously agreed locations. All crossing points will be fenced on both sides with a post and wire fence and with the fence returned along the easement for a distance of 6 metres. The pipeline shall be protected at the crossing points by temporary rafts of either sleeper or reinforced concrete construction, constructed at ground level. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person will review ground conditions, vehicle types and crossing frequencies to determine the type and construction of the raft required.

Notices directing traffic to the crossing points should be erected.

8. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

This section details the precautions that need to be taken when carrying out certain prescribed activities in the vicinity of the pipeline. Consult Wales & West Utilities if you are intending to undertake one of the listed prescribed activities and/or you require further advice on whether the work that you are intending to undertake has the potential to affect the pipeline.

8.1 No-Dig Techniques

Where the contractor intends using no dig techniques then a formal method statement must be produced for all work that would encroach (either above or below ground) within the pipeline easement. This method statement must be formally agreed with Wales & West Utilities prior to the commencement of the work. Wales & West Utilities may wish to be present when the work is being carried out and must therefore be given adequate advance notice before the commencement of the work.

8.2 Increase in Cover

A pipeline integrity assessment must be provided for situations involving a final cover depth exceeding 2.5 metres. This assessment should take due account of both soil 'dead' loading and ground settlement due to earthworks. Embankment design and construction over pipelines must give consideration to prevention of any instability. Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.3 Piling

No piling will be allowed within 15 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline should be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration shall be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request. A typical monitoring device would be the Vibrock V801 seismograph and tri-axial geophone sensor.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt and sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.4 Demolition

No demolition should be allowed within 150 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline must be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration shall be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request. Where ground conditions are submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.5 Blasting

No blasting should be allowed within 250 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline must be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration must be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.6 Surface Mineral Extraction

An assessment must be carried out on the effect of surface mineral extraction activity within 100 metres of a pipeline. Consideration should also be given to extraction around groundbeds and other pipeline associated plant and equipment.

Where the mineral extraction extends up to the pipeline easement, a stable slope angle and stand-off distance between the pipeline and slope crest must be determined by Wales & West Utilities. The easement strip should be clearly marked by a suitable permanent boundary such as a post and wire fence, and where appropriate, slope indicator markers shall be erected to facilitate the verification of the recommended slope angle as the slope is formed, by the contractor. The pipeline easement and slope needs to be inspected periodically to identify any signs of developing instability. This may include any change of slope profile including bulging, the development of tension cracks on the slope or easement, or any changes in drainage around the slope. The results of each inspection should be recorded.

Where surface mineral extraction activities are planned within 100 metres of the pipeline but do not extend up to the pipeline easement boundary, an assessment, by Wales & West Utilities must be made on whether the planned activity could promote instability in the vicinity of the pipeline. This may occur where the pipeline is routed across a natural slope or the excavation is deep. A significant cause of this problem is where the groundwater profile is affected by changes in drainage or the development of lagoons.

Where the extraction technique involves explosives the provisions of section 8.5 apply.

8.7 Deep Mining

Pipelines routed within 1 km of active deep mining may be affected by subsidence resulting from mineral extraction. The determination of protective or remedial measures will normally require expert assistance, which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities

8.8 Landfilling

The creation of slopes outside of the pipeline easements may promote instability within the vicinity of the pipeline. An assessment should therefore be carried out, by Wales & West Utilities, on the effect of any landfilling activity within 100 metres of a pipeline. The assessment is particularly important if landfilling operations are taking place on a slope in which the pipeline is routed.

8.9 Pressure Testing

Hydraulic pressure testing will not be permitted within 8 metres of the pipeline unless suitable precautions have been taken against the effects of a burst. These precautions should include limiting of the design factor to 0.3 for the third party pipeline for a distance of 6 metres either side of the Wales & West Utilities pipeline, and the use of mill tested pipe or sleeving.

8.10 Seismic Surveys

Wales & West Utilities must be advised of any seismic surveying work in the vicinity of pipeline that will result in Wales & West Utilities' pipeline being subjected to peak particle velocities in excess of 50 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration near to the pipeline shall also be monitored by the contractor whilst the survey work is being carried out.

Where the peak particle velocity is predicted to exceed 50 mm/sec, the ground vibration should be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request.

8.11 Hot Work

The Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site should supervise all welding, burning or other 'hot work' that takes place within the easement.

8.12 Wind Turbines

Wales & West Utilities must be advised of any planned development of wind turbines in the vicinity of an above 2 bar gas pipelines to ensure the development does not impact on the future safe operation of the pipeline. Industry guidance states that any wind turbine must be sited no closer than 1.5 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of the pipeline.

9. BACKFILLING

Third parties must provide Wales & West Utilities with 7 days' notice, or shorter notice only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities, of the intent to backfill over, under or alongside the pipeline. This requirement should also apply to any backfilling operations alongside the pipeline within 3 metres of the pipeline. Any damage to the pipeline or coating must be reported to the Wales & West Utilities responsible person in order that damage can be assessed and repairs can be carried out.

Minor damage to pipe coating and damage to test leads will normally be repaired by Wales & West Utilities free of charge.

No backfilling should be undertaken without Wales & West Utilities agreement to proceed. When backfilling, the pipeline should be surrounded by at least 300mm of soft fill (i.e. stone dust) containing no stones, bricks, lumps of concrete, etc. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person will stipulate the necessary consolidation requirements.

If the pipeline has been backfilled without the knowledge of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person then he will require the material to be re-excavated in order to enable the condition of the pipeline coating to be confirmed.

10. ACTION IN THE CASE OF DAMAGE TO THE PIPELINE

If the Wales & West Utilities pipeline is damaged, even slightly, and even if no gas leak has occurred then the following precautions must be taken immediately:-

- .. Shut down all plant and machinery and extinguish any potential sources of ignition.
- .. Evacuate all personnel from the vicinity of the pipeline.
- .. Notify Wales & West Utilities using the free 24 hour emergency telephone number
0800 111 999*¹
- .. Notify the Wales & West Utilities responsible person or his office immediately using the contact telephone number provided.
- .. Ensure no one approaches the pipeline.
- .. Do not try to stop any leaking gas.

1 * All calls are recorded and may be monitored

11. REFERENCES

NRSWA	New Roads & Street Works Act
HS(G)47	Avoiding Danger from Underground Services
IGE/SR/18	Safe Working Practices to Ensure the Integrity of Gas Pipelines and Associated Installations
T/PR/P/18	Working on Pipelines Containing Defective Girth Welds or Girth Welds of Unknown Quality
CIS08	Safety in Excavations (HSE document)

12. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Contractor:	the person, firm or company with whom Wales & West Utilities enters into a contract to which this specification applies, including the Contractor's personal representatives, successors and permitted assigns.
Easement:	Easements are negotiated legal entitlements between Wales & West Utilities and landowner and allow Wales & West Utilities to lay, operate and maintain pipelines within the easement strip. Easement strips may vary in width typically between 6 and 25 metres depending on the diameter and pressure of the pipeline. Consult Wales & West Utilities for details of the extent of the easement strip where work is intended.
Liquefaction:	Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of the soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other rapid loading. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, that is, soils in which the space between individual particles is completely filled with water. When liquefaction occurs, the strength of the soil decreases and the ability of the soil to support pipelines or other components is reduced.
Pearson Survey:	a survey used for locating coating defects on buried pipeline services.
DCVG Survey:	Direct Current Voltage Gradient, a survey for locating and grading coating defects on buried pipeline service
Promoter of new works:	the person or persons, firm, company or authority for whom new services, structures or other works in the vicinity of existing Wales & West Utilities pipelines and associated installations operating above 7 bar gauge are being undertaken.
Wales & West Utilities responsible person:	the person or persons appointed by Wales & West Utilities with the competencies required to act as the Wales & West Utilities representative for the purpose of the managing the particular activity.
Wayleave:	general term which is considered equivalent to 'easement' in this document.

APPENDIX A

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM - SAMPLE

Emergency Telephone No. **0800 111 999***

Plant Protection Telephone No. **02920278912**

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM

Activity Reference:

Activity Location:

Site Manager:
(name & telephone number)

Wales & West Utilities Contact:
(name & telephone number)

The following documents were issued to *(individual's name)*
..... of
(company name and address)

by *(Wales & West Utilities representative)*
..... **on**
(date)

Documents:-
(List of documents)

Signed : *(by the recipient)*
Date of signature :

APPENDIX A

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM - SAMPLE

Emergency Telephone No. **0800 111 999***

Plant Protection Telephone No. **02920 278912**

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM

Activity Reference:

Activity Location:

Site Manager:

(name & telephone number)

Wales & West Utilities Contact:

(name & telephone number)

The following documents were issued to (Individuals Name)

.....**of**
(company name and address)

by *(Wales and West Utilities representative)*

..... **on**

(date) :-

Documents:-

Signed :

Date of signature :

ENDNOTE**Comments**

Comments and queries regarding the technical content of this document should be directed to:

Asset Management & HSE Dept
Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Wales & West House
Spooner Close
Celtic Springs
Coedkernew
NEWPORT
NP10 8FZ

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**The Coal
Authority**



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



Mr Norman Campbell – Project Director
Abergelli Power Limited

[By Email: info@abergellipower.co.uk]

6 November 2014

Dear Mr Campbell

Abergelli Power Limited: proposed gas fired power plant project on land adjacent to the National Grid compressor station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea SA5 7NN

Consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, as amended

Thank you for your consultation letter of 8 October 2014 seeking the views of The Coal Authority on the above proposal.

The Coal Authority is a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department of Energy and Climate Change. As a statutory consultee, The Coal Authority has a duty to respond to planning applications and development plans in order to protect the public and the environment in mining areas.

The Coal Authority Response:

I have reviewed the proposals and Preliminary Environmental Information Report and confirm that the site of this proposed Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project falls within the defined Development High Risk Area and area of surface coal resource; therefore within the application site and surrounding area there are coal mining features and hazards which need to be considered in relation to the determination of this project. Given the presence of surface coal resources, we would also expect due consideration to be afforded to the potential for prior extraction of the mineral resource in line with the requirements of Minerals Planning Policy Wales, paragraph 13.

The Coal Authority records indicate that parts of the proposed application site have been subject to both recorded and likely historic unrecorded underground coal mining at shallow depth. There are also two recorded mine entries either within or immediately adjacent to the proposed red line boundary.

The Coal Authority is therefore pleased to note that Chapter 10 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report on Geology, Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology has been informed by a desk based review of coal mining and geological information. This review is informed by a Coal Authority Mining Report and identifies the presence of the recorded mine entries, together with past underground coal mining activity at shallow depth. The assessment of effects undertaken throughout Chapter 10 and summarised in Table 10.11 correctly identify the potential sterilisation of mineral resources (which would include surface coal resources) and risk of ground instability resulting from past mining activity as two issues for further consideration and assessment.

The Preliminary Environmental Information Report includes appropriate recommendations for intrusive site investigation works prior to commencement of development in order to assess the viability of prior extraction of mineral resources and to confirm ground conditions and to identify any necessary remedial measures to ensure the safety and stability of the proposed development. The report confirms that these investigations and/or remedial measures would be made a Requirement of the Development Consent Order.

The Coal Authority would be satisfied with the desk based review work and conclusions of the PEIR with respect to coal mining legacy and ground conditions being carried forward into the Environmental Statement that accompanies the future Development Consent Order application.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss this matter further.

Yours sincerely

Mark Harrison

Mark E. N. Harrison *B.A.(Hons), DipTP, LL.M, MInstLM, MRTPI*
Planning Liaison Manager

General Information for the Applicant

Where development is proposed over areas of coal and past coal workings at shallow depth, The Coal Authority is of the opinion that applicants should consider wherever possible removing the remnant shallow coal. This will enable the land to be stabilised and treated by a more sustainable method; rather than by attempting to grout fill any voids and consequently unnecessarily sterilising the nation's asset. Prior extraction of surface coal requires an Incidental Coal Agreement from The Coal Authority. Further information can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/get-a-licence-for-coal-mining>

Under the Coal Industry Act 1994 any intrusive activities, including initial site investigation boreholes, and/or any subsequent treatment of coal mine workings/coal mine entries for ground stability purposes require the prior written permission of The Coal Authority, since

such activities can have serious public health and safety implications. Failure to obtain permission will result in trespass, with the potential for court action. In the event that you are proposing to undertake such work in the Forest of Dean local authority area our permission may not be required; it is recommended that you check with us prior to commencing any works. Application forms for Coal Authority permission and further guidance can be obtained from The Coal Authority's website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/get-a-permit-to-deal-with-a-coal-mine-on-your-property>

Disclaimer

The above consultation response is provided by The Coal Authority as a Statutory Consultee and is based upon the latest available coal mining data on the date of the response, and electronic consultation records held by The Coal Authority since 1 April 2013. The comments made are also based upon only the information provided to The Coal Authority by the Local Planning Authority and/or has been published on the Council's website for consultation purposes in relation to this specific planning application. The views and conclusions contained in this response may be subject to review and amendment by The Coal Authority if additional or new data/information (such as a revised Coal Mining Risk Assessment) is provided by the Local Planning Authority or the Applicant for consultation purposes.



Ministry
of Defence

Defence
Infrastructure
Organisation

Sir/Madam
Abbergelli Power
49 York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Safeguarding Department
Statutory & Offshore

Defence Infrastructure Organisation



Your Reference: **N/A**
Our reference: D/DIO/43/20 (2014/1015)

06 November 2014

Dear Sir/Madam

MOD Safeguarding – SITE OUTSIDE SAFEGUARDING AREA

Proposal: Proposed gas fired power plant
Location: Land adjacent to the National Grid
Grid Ref: 265106, 201655
Planning Ref: **N/A**

Thank you for consulting Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) on the above proposed development. This application relates to a site outside of Ministry of Defence safeguarding areas. I can therefore confirm that the Ministry of Defence has no safeguarding objections to this proposal.

I trust this adequately explains our position on this matter.

Yours sincerely



Di Sylvester

Emily Brooker

From: Jane Hennell <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 10 November 2014 15:39
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: PEIR consultation

Categories: Green Category

Dear Sir

Thank you for your letter dated 9 October 2014 in respect of the above.

The Canal & River Trust (the Trust) is a company limited by guarantee and registered as a charity. The Trust has a range of charitable objectives including:

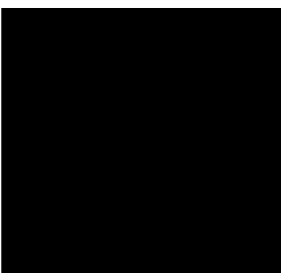
- To hold in trust or own and to operate and manage inland waterways for public benefit, use and enjoyment;
- To protect and conserve objects and buildings of heritage interest;
- To further the conservation, protection and improvement of the natural environment of inland waterways; and
- To promote sustainable development in the vicinity of any inland waterways for the benefit of the public.

The following comments are provided in our capacity as a consultee identified in Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008.

The Canal & River Trust own and manage the Swansea Canal and supports the restoration of the Neath and Tennant Canals in South Wales. The proposed Abergelli Power Station is not near any canal owned or managed by the Canal & River Trust, and as such we have no comments to make in relation to this project. However In due course we may wish to comment on haul routes or power lines if they affect any of the canals mentioned above.

Kind regards

Jane Hennell
Area Planner South



The Canal & River Trust is a new charity entrusted with the care of 2,000 miles of waterways in England and Wales. Get involved, join us - Visit / Donate / Volunteer at www.canalrivertrust.org.uk - Sign up for our newsletter at www.canalrivertrust.org.uk/newsletter

Canal & River Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee registered in England & Wales with company number 7807276 and charity number 1146792. Registered office address First Floor North, Station House, 500 Elder Gate, Milton Keynes MK9 1BB.

Elusen newydd yw Glandŵr Cymru sy'n gofalu am 2,000 o filltiroedd o ddyfrffyrdd yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Cymerwch ran, ymunwch â ni - Ewch i Rhoddion a Gwirfoddoli yn www.glandwrcymru.org.uk

Mae Glandŵr Cymru yn gwmni cyfyngedig drwy warant a gofrestrwyd yng Nghymru a Lloegr gyda rhif cwmni 7807276 a rhif elusen gofrestrdig 1146792. Swyddfa gofrestrdig: First Floor North, Station House, 500 Elder Gate, Milton Keynes MK9 1BB.

Emily Brooker

From: [Redacted] on behalf of [Redacted]
Sent: 13 November 2014 15:39
To: AbergelliPower
Cc: [Redacted]
Subject: NSIP - Proposed Abergelli Power Project (HSE Response)
Attachments: NSIP - Proposed Abergelli Power Project - Section 42, HSE PDF Response.PDF

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Sir / Madam,

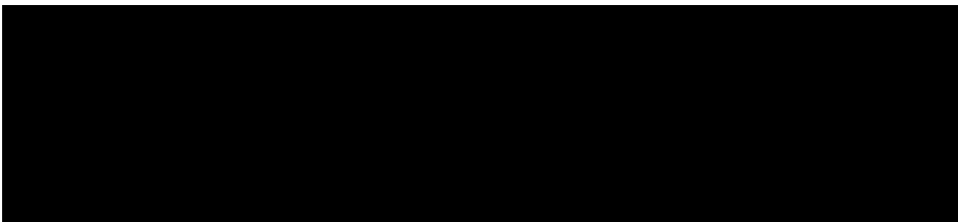
Please find attached HSE's response. A hard copy has also been despatched in the post.

Yours faithfully,

Dave Adams

Dave.MHPD.Adams

Land Use Planning Policy, Major Hazards Policy Division, Hazardous Installations Directorate, Health and Safety Executive.



Please note : Incoming and outgoing email messages are routinely monitored for compliance with our policy on the use of electronic communications and may be automatically logged, monitored and / or recorded for lawful purposes by the GSI service provider.

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www.hse.gov.uk

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HID Policy - Land Use Planning
NSIP Consultations



Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST
Abergelli Power Limited
49 York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Dear Sir / Madam,

13 November 2014

Section 42 Planning Act 2008: Statutory Consultation
- Proposed gas fired power plant project on a site at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea

Thank you for your letter of 8th October 2014 regarding the proposed gas fired power plant project on a site at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea.

HSE's land use planning advice

Will the proposed project fall within any of HSE's consultation distances?

By necessity, the proposal will be in close proximity to a number of Major Accident Hazard pipelines located mainly to the north of the proposed site.

The positioning of any occupied buildings should take into account HSE land-use planning guidance (<http://www.hse.gsi.gov.uk/landuseplanning/index.htm>). If these buildings are necessarily considered to be part of the establishment, HSE is unlikely to advise against the proposed development in its current form.

The Section 42 consultation does not contain any information on the extent and severity of known hazards from the proposed generating station, with the potential to impact on local populations, and/or the adjacent major hazard installation(s). The loss of fuel gas containment may give rise to vapour cloud explosion, or flash fire; these may in turn escalate to adjacent plant.

The need for such a consideration, at this stage of the development, was recently supported by the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change in a ruling on a power plant order application. This can be found at <http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/document/2780656>. This also noted that the preparation and approval of high level assessment need not have a significant impact on project timescales, since at this stage this does not need the detailed design or detailed risk assessment to be considered.

In view of adjacent major accident hazard sites, contact should be made with the following regarding the proposed development, if the Applicant has not done so already:

Welsh Water Development Authority



National Grid Gas plc

[REDACTED]

It is not clear from the submission if the proposed site annexes land within the curtilage of the existing Felindre Gas Compressor Station. The Applicant should establish if 'control of the land' occupied by the compressor station will change (this is not simply who has ownership). If a part of the land with an extant consent is sold this could require a continuation, or possible revocation of the old consent if it's surrendered and a new entity created. If this corridor is solely for the purposes of a pipeline branch into the existing line on the site, a notification under the Pipelines System Regulations is required.

Would Hazardous Substance Consent be needed?

The presence on, over or above land of certain hazardous substances, at or above set threshold quantities (Controlled Quantities), may require Hazardous Substances Consent (HSC) under the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 as amended. The substances, alone or when aggregated with others, for which HSC is required, and the associated Controlled Quantities, are set out in The Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 1992 as amended by The Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2009 and 2010.

Hazardous Substances Consent would be required if the site is intending to store or use any of the Named Hazardous Substances or Categories of Substances and Preparations at or above the controlled quantities set out in schedule 1 of these Regulations.

Further information on HSC should be sought from the relevant Hazardous Substances Authority.

Explosives

The proposed Abergelli Power Project development does not impinge on the separation distances of any explosives licensed site in the vicinity of the application.

Electrical Safety

The project involves connections to electrical power distribution systems and has an impact on the existing generation, transmission and distribution assets on the UK mainland. In the light of that, HSE offers the following comments:

As well as satisfying general health and safety legislation (ie the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and supporting regulations), the proposed design and future operations must comply with the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 and the Electricity, Safety, Continuity and Quality Regulations 2002 as amended. Generators, distributors, their contractors and others have defined duties in order to protect members of the public from the dangers posed by the electrical equipment used. HSE enforces the safety aspects of these regulations. If you have any doubts about the particular application of these regulations in terms of either the operation or construction of generators, substations, overhead lines or underground cables please contact Mr J C Steed, Principle Specialist Electrical Inspector, either at john.steed@hse.gsi.gov.uk or Rose Court GSW, 2 Southwark Bridge Road, London, SE1 9HS.

Please note that any further electronic communication on this project can be sent directly to the HSE designated e-mail account for NSIP applications the details of which can be found at the top of this letter.

Alternatively, hard copy correspondence should be sent to:



Miss Laura Evans
NSIP Consultations



Yours faithfully,



Laura Evans
HID Policy - Land Use Planning

HID Policy - Land Use Planning
NSIP Consultations



Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST
Abergelli Power Limited
49 York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

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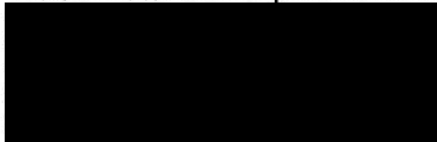
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For your information, the need for such a consideration was recently included in a Development Consent Order issued by the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change for another power plant. This can be found at <http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/document/2780656>. This also noted that the preparation and approval of high level assessment need not have a significant impact on project timescales, since at this stage this does not need the detailed design or detailed risk assessment to be considered.

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National Grid Gas plc



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Alternatively, hard copy correspondence should be sent to:



Miss Laura Evans
NSIP Consultations



Yours faithfully,



Laura Evans
HID Policy - Land Use Planning

Mr Norman Campbell
Project Director
Abergelli Power Limited
49 York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Eich cyf/Your ref: 287521A/EN010069

Ein cyf/Our ref: SH/2014/117684/01

Dyddiad/Date: 14 November 2014

Annwyl/Dear Mr Campbell

ABERGELLI POWER LIMITED: PROPOSED GAS FIRED POWER PLANT PROJECT ON LAND ADJACENT TO THE NATIONAL GRID COMPRESSOR STATION AT ABERGELLI FARM, FELINDRE, SWANSEA, SA5 7NN

Thank you for your letter of 8 October 2014 regarding the proposed 50-299 MW Gas Fired Power Plant project at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea.

It is noted that this letter and accompanying documentation (namely the Preliminary Environmental Information Report dated September 2014 (PEIR)), comprises consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. We are a prescribed consultee under the Act.

Our purpose is to ensure that the environment and natural resources of Wales are sustainably maintained, enhanced and used, now and in the future. Our functions are set out in the Natural Resources Body for Wales (Functions) Order 2012. Our advice and comments are therefore provided in the context of this remit.

We note the information may be subject to further update and revision and the full results of the various technical studies undertaken will be provided in the Environmental Statement (ES), which will be submitted alongside the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. On this basis, we reserve the right to make further comments and representations during the course of the proposed application, as may be required. The comments herein are therefore without prejudice to any future comments which may be provided by us in relation to future submissions.

The operation of this development gives rise to Combustion Activities under Part A1 (a) of Schedule 1 Part 2 of the Environmental Permit Regulations 2010 and we are the determining authority for an Environmental Permit for such activity. The Environmental Permit is determined under distinct and separate legislation and our comments in relation to the PEIR are independent and without prejudice to any

comments made in respect of the Environmental Permit application. At this time no application for an Environmental Permit has been made.

Our detailed comments on the PEIR are detailed in the attached Annex I and follow the layout of the information as presented in your report.

I hope the above comments are helpful. If you have any queries or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact Hannah Thomas at our Llandarcy office (email: [REDACTED]; telephone no.: [REDACTED]).

Yn gywir / Yours sincerely

[REDACTED]

Martyn Evans

Rheolwr Cynllunio Ecosystemau a Phartneriaethau De Cymru / Ecosystems
Planning & Partnerships Manager South
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales

[REDACTED]

Enclosed: Annex 1 – Natural Resources Wales' Comments

ANNEX 1

Natural Resources Wales' Comments Section 42 consultation by Abergelli Power Limited

Abergelli Power Project Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PB Reference: 287521A; PINS Reference: EN010069)

A. Chapter 2 Project and Site Description

A.1. Waste Arisings

A.1.1. Section 2.9 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) states that there is good provision for all types of waste arising from the project (with Neath Port Talbot being the coordinating authority). We would highlight that contaminated excavation material and hazardous wastes outlets, should they be required, are likely to be outside of the County Borough. Therefore, it would be prudent to ensure that appropriate measures and outlets exist should they be necessary as part of the project and following further testing and investigation as part of the Environmental Statement (ES).

B. Chapter 6 Air Quality

B. 1. Environmental Permitting Requirements - early dialogue with NRW and submission of EPR application

B. 1.1. Whilst the Secretary of State (SoS) and ourselves have recommended that you submit an application or an EPR¹ permit prior to submission of the DCO application, you have stated that this is not your intention. In fact you have stated '*The Environmental Permit application will be submitted 12 months prior to the commencement of commercial operations.*' Whilst we respect this decision, we will not be in a position to fully assess many aspects of the proposal until the EPR permit application has been submitted and assessed. This does add complexities to the process which could be avoided with parallel applications.

B.1.2. We refer you to The Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note Eleven: Working with public bodies in the infrastructure planning process – Annex D: Environment Agency, which under the Environmental Permitting section states that '*Applicants are encouraged to "twin track" environmental permit applications to the Environment Agency with their DCO applications to the Planning Inspectorate in order to facilitate timely decision-making.*' Please note that the 'Environment Agency' should be read as 'Natural Resources Wales'.

B.1.3. In the light of your intention to submit an EPR application at some future date we must advise you that we cannot rule out the possibility that further information (such as additional monitoring or assessments) may be required during the EPR permit determination process.

¹ Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations

B.1.4. We would highlight that an EPR permit cannot be predetermined and that many aspects of the plant's design and operation will be assessed as part of the EPR permitting process.

B. 2. Technology selection - Open Cycle Gas Turbine

B.2.1. As stated previously we believe that an open (simple) cycle gas turbine (GT) operation would not usually be considered to represent Best Available Technique (BAT). You state that you will endeavour to address this concern as part of the ES submission. However this issue may only be resolved at the EPR permit application determination stage where a full BAT assessment will be undertaken.

B.3. Technology Selection – Combined Heat & Power (CHP) Utilisation

B.3.1. You have stated that the proposal would not be suitable for CHP utilisation a robust justification to support this statement should be included in future submissions. In the event that justifications were accepted, then the facility will still need to be designed as a CHP- ready unit.

B.4. Air Quality

B.4.1. You state that you have followed Environment Agency document Horizontal Guidance Note H1 – Annex F: Air Emissions². Annex F sets distances for consideration of conservation sites, criteria for screening out insignificant emissions and in Appendix C a suggested structure for a detailed air quality modelling assessment for EPR application. We note that you have also used the Air Pollution Information System (APIS) in your habitats impact assessment (this is further discussed below).

B.4.2. Section 6.2.14 of the PEIR states that *'as a peaking plant, the operation of the Generating Equipment will be limited through the permitting regime to 1,500 hours per annum. The assessment is, therefore, based on the operation of the Generating Equipment, at full load, for 1,500 hours per annum. For the purposes of the air quality assessment this intermittent operation is assessed by assuming full load, continuous operation (to ensure worst case meteorological impacts are included in the model) and scaling the outputs for periods longer than one hour by likely operating hours i.e. 1500 out of a possible 8760 hours for annual mean impacts. No scaling is applied to hourly impacts to ensure a conservative approach, since it is possible that the operation of the Generating Equipment will coincide with poor dispersion conditions.'*

B.4.3. Factoring the long-term predictions by operating hours is a methodology that is generally acceptable when there is sufficient headroom such that the uncertainties involved are unlikely to make a significant difference to predictions. In this case you acknowledge that critical loads at nearby habitats are already exceeded, therefore there is little headroom. Without further work we cannot

² H1 Annex F – Air Emissions, v2.2 December 2011 (Environment Agency)

comment on whether this methodology is a “worst case” approach. We would expect you to justify that your assessment is representative of a worst case scenario.

B.4.4. Section 6.10.13 refers to a slight adverse effect on air quality during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Power station with mitigation stated as monitoring of emissions. Monitoring is not considered to be mitigation, as the pollutant may still be released. What additional mitigation can be employed to prevent the adverse effects in the first place?

B.4.5. Generally speaking, the PEIR has followed an assessment methodology that is appropriate in regards to air quality impact assessment. We have not completed a detailed assessment and therefore cannot comment on the predicted impact. It should also be noted that we cannot rule out the possibility that further information may be required during a detailed risk impact assessment audit at the application stage for an EPR permit.

B.5. Air Quality - Nature Conservation Interests

B.5.1. For all Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within at least 2 km, and all Special Area of Conservation (SAC)/Special Protection Areas (SPA)/Ramsar sites within 10km of the proposed plant, information should be included in the ES as follows;

B.5.2. Concentrations of NO_x (and SO₂ if present in emissions) emitted by the proposed plant compared to the critical levels for sensitive habitats at the above sites.

B.5.3. Critical Levels are to be found on APIS (http://www.apis.ac.uk/overview/issues/overview_Cloadslevels.htm#_Toc279788054).

B.5.4. Proposed plant emissions (Process Contribution/PC) should be compared as a percentage of the relevant critical level as well being compared to the PC added to the background (PEC), to give percentage figures.

B.5.5. Levels of nutrient Nitrogen deposition and Acid deposition derived from the proposed plant (PC) should also be compared to site relevant critical loads for the above sites. These are available on APIS (<http://www.apis.ac.uk/src1>) and should be similarly compared to the PC and PEC for each feature's most sensitive critical load value, to give percentage values.

B.5.6. Instructions on how to carry out these calculations for acid deposition are available on APIS (<http://www.apis.ac.uk/critical-load-function-tool>) and in Environment Agency AQ TAG Paper 06 for nutrient Nitrogen deposition. Please note that in relation to a Peaking Power facility which operates sporadically, the assessment must be done as a worst case scenario i.e. the maximum number of hours that the plant will be able to operate, over a year.

B.6. Habitats Regulations Assessment

B.6.1. We advise that a Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) should be recorded by yourselves (as per PINS guidance Note 10). The HRA should test the likely significant effects of the development for all relevant receptor SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites, in light of impact pathways from the development itself (for example aerial emissions). These effects should be tested alone and if no likely significant effects concluded for a particular impact pathway on a site(s) alone, in-combination effects should then be tested for those parameters, according to any residual effects from this development and other relevant plans/projects. Guidance is available for competent authorities in recording HRAs (*Assessing Projects Under The Habitats Directive - Guidance For Competent Authorities, CCW, 2011*) and this may aid in recording a shadow HRA, in terms of main guiding principles of the HRA process. The guidance sets out the principles of the in-combination test as described above, including which plans/projects to consider within the in-combination test. Any likely significant effects identified should lead to the recording of a shadow Appropriate Assessment (or Report to Inform an Appropriate Assessment, or similar) to assess such effects further. The above guidance is available at the following URL (please note that this guidance has not been updated since 2011);

<http://www.ccg.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/managing-land-and-sea/environmental-assessment/habitats-regulations-assessmen.aspx>

C. Chapter 7 Noise and Vibration

C.1. Noise- General Comments

C.1.1. Whilst the PEIR submission states that the noise monitoring locations were agreed with us and the Local Authority, we note that we do not appear to have been in dialogue with the consultants in regards to this matter.

C.1.2. The ambient noise survey was conducted in accordance with the relevant standards but key frequency data is omitted from the report which was requested by the SoS and confirmed to be captured by the contractor. The PEIR outlines that at each identified Nearest Sensitive Receptor location the sound level is predicted to range between 40 dB to 47 dB LAeq which would result in a major noise impact at the receptor locations. These figures have been produced without factoring in any mitigation. What mitigation is planned to attenuate this increase in noise against the current background? Will each of the measures being proposed reduce the noise levels to an acceptable level? We have not had access to the modelling files to agree the figures suggested in the PEIR.

C.1.3. Increased noise levels are likely to be perceived during start-up. What levels are likely above background and how will this be mitigated?

C.2. Noise- Ambient Noise Survey Report

C.2.1. Section 2.1.1 states that the survey was undertaken to quantify existing noise levels at nearest sensitive receptors. We were expecting a tonal assessment to be carried out in tandem with the noise survey. This was specified in our letter dated 22 July 2014 sent by us (ref SH/2014/116929/01) and confirmed by you.

C.2.2. Slight and minor adverse effects are predicted at sensitive receptors during the construction phase of the project. The LA_{eq} seems to be significantly higher than the LA₉₀ at each of the sensitive receptors. The proposed mitigation to this is site hoarding to mask the activities. Will this afford any real mitigation against the increased noise levels other than removing direct line of sight?

C.2.3. Section 2.1.2 states that '*short-term sampling measurements were conducted...in order to capture the existing ambient noise level representative of that particular period*'. You should explain why you feel a 30 minute sample which covered a 24 hour period would be representative to suggest that the sound was stable and not fluctuating.

C.2.4. Additionally in section 2.1.2 it states that 3 day; 1 evening and 2 night samples will be taken. We would question this statement, it would appear the actual sampling undertaken was 2 day; 1 evening and 1 night for each nearest sensitive receptor.

C.3. Noise- Preliminary Environmental Information Report

C.3.1. Section 7.2.2 of the PEIR states that "*The assessment methodologies used in the PEIR are the same as those that will be adopted for the EIA. However, the level of detail available at the PEIR stage is only sufficient to form preliminary conclusions and more detailed information will be required for the EIA.*" You state that you have followed the BS 4142 methodology. BS 4142 assesses the likelihood of complaints by subtracting the measured background noise level from the rating level predictions at sensitive receptors. In order to conduct a robust BS 4142 assessment, representative background LA₉₀ noise levels are required at sensitive receptors. The noise monitoring survey should therefore be conducted over a sufficient time period to determine typical background levels under all operational scenarios (days, nights, weekdays and weekends). Additionally measurements should be taken over relevant reference time intervals. Please note that BS 4142 is currently being revised and the new version is likely to be published soon. When conducting the noise survey and noise impact assessment it is appropriate to follow the most recently published British Standards.

C.3.2. In section 7.2.1 there is no reference to Environment Agency's horizontal guidance note for noise.

C.3.3. It is recommended that an overview of '*A Noise Action Plan for Wales 2013-2018*' is provided in the relevant policy and guidance section with particular emphasis on the importance of 'sustainable development principles' and 'creeping background'.

C.3.4. Section 7.3.3 of the PEIR states that '*discussions were held with CCS and NRW in August 2014 to agree a study area, a noise survey methodology, and suitable locations for the survey measurement positions*'. We would question whether we were consulted on this.

C.3.5. In section 7.3.4 there is an exclusion of a tonal assessment (please see our earlier comment on this matter).

C.3.6. In Table 7.5, there are references to "Bergelli farm" and these continue throughout the report. We presume this should be Abergelli .

C.3.7. In section 7.3.6 there is a reference to weather data and this was raised in the review of the 'Ambient Noise Survey Report'. We would like confirmation of how weather data was collected.

C.3.8. Please note that we will not comment on construction/decommissioning or off site traffic noise - this is a role for the Local Authority.

C.3.9. In Table 7.9 there is reference to 'slight adverse' effects but it is unclear whether you are referring to 'minor adverse' effects specified in Table 7.4 above. There is no justification as to why the sound levels from the gas and electrical connections are thought to be negligible.

C.3.10. When submitting a noise impact assessment, as part of the permit application for an EPR permit, you should refer to Environment Agency document Noise Impact Assessment - Information Requirements 3 to inform yourselves of the expected requirements for a noise impact assessment submission.

C.4. Preliminary Stack Sensitivity Analysis (PSSA)

C.4.1. We have not assessed the PSSA submitted as part of the PEIR. A detailed assessment will be undertaken as part of the EPR permit application process which will determine the appropriate stack height required for appropriate environmental control. We note that section 4.9.4 states that '*Air quality sensitivity tests have indicated that a minimum stack height of 35m will be required for adequate dispersion of exhaust gases and to meet legislative air quality targets (i.e. IED)*'. We also note that '*a maximum height of 40m has been assumed for the purpose of the Landscape and Visual Impact and Cultural Heritage Assessments as a 'realistic worst-case scenario*'.

C.4.2. However we do note that in the PEIR the consultant has used significance criteria set out in H1 Annex F. The consultant considered the impact of NOx and nitrogen deposition, and reference was made to acidification, but it is unclear if this was taken into account. This will need to be addressed when the permit application is submitted.

D. Chapter 8 Ecology

D.1. Habitats

D.1.1. We note that the final design of the project is still to be decided and habitat losses and impacts on protected species will be fully assessed when the design is finalised in the ES.

D.1.2. We reiterate our comments made previously that we would welcome further justification if the final location for the Generating Equipment Site and Temporary Laydown Area is decided to be on an area of marshy grassland (also known as Purple moorgrass and rush pasture), and why it cannot be located on areas of improved grassland, which would be less ecologically damaging. Marshy grassland is a habitat listed under section 42 of the Natural Environmental and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and under the City and County of Swansea's (CCS) Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. CCS have a duty under section 40 of the NERC Act, to have regard to conserving biodiversity; and therefore we advise that CCS's Ecologist is consulted regarding section 42 habitats and species in order to take account of possible adverse effects on such interests.

D.1.3. We advise that the predicted habitat losses should be quantified in the ES. This is particularly important when working with CCS's Ecologist to agree a mitigation/compensation scheme.

D.1.4. We note the references to section 2.13 of the PEIR and embedded mitigation throughout section 8 Ecology; however there is not sufficient reference to ecological mitigation and monitoring in Section 2.13.

D.1.5. In section 2.11.1 Table 2.1 Access Road Comparison table, we would suggest the ecological impact considerations are also included in this table.

D.1.6. We also refer to our previous comments in our scoping response letter in relation to the watercourses and wetland habitats and their associated species and advise that further consultation with ourselves is carried out before detailed site layout plans are drawn up and submitted at draft ES stage.

D.2. Access

D.2.1. We note the project is looking at two access options. Option one would result in some habitat losses to Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) through road widening. Option two would also result in habitat losses, but to a greater extent. The losses resulting from option two would result in permanent loss of ancient woodland which cannot be mitigated.

D.2.2. We note that there has already been a significant loss of woodland in this area as a result of industrial development and that the remaining woodland on and around the site was reclassified as Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) under the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) dataset in 2011. Section 5.2.9 of Planning Policy Wales Chapter 5: Conserving and Improving Natural

Heritage and the Coast states that '*Trees, woodlands and hedgerows are of great importance, both as wildlife habitats and in terms of their contribution to landscape character and beauty. They also play a role in tackling climate change by trapping carbon and can provide a sustainable energy source. Local planning authorities should seek to protect trees, groups of trees and areas of woodland where they have natural heritage value or contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality. Ancient and semi-natural woodlands are irreplaceable habitats of high biodiversity value which should be protected from development that would result in significant damage.*' We advise that any proposed loss of woodland should be avoided.

D.2.3. Once the final access route has been selected, should the route require any road widening/improvements, we advise that further survey work is carried out on the external access roads which have not been included in the Phase 1 habitat survey and possible subsequent protected species survey work.

D.3. Peat

D.3.1. We are pleased to see a reference to a Peat Management Plan and further ground investigations to determine the potential loss of peat, which will be a requirement of the DCO.

D.4. Invasive Species

D.4.1. With reference to invasive species found on the site, we note that five invasive species have been found. Section 8.3.22 describes invasive species identified during the site surveys. We advise that appropriate measures must be implemented for the removal or long-term management of the identified invasive species on site. Japanese Knotweed is classed as controlled waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and as such must be disposed of in a suitable manner.

D.5. Species

D.5.1. We note that all the standard ecological surveys have been carried out; however analysis of some of the surveys is still being carried out and the final design is yet to be decided therefore we will not be providing detailed comments on the impacts at this stage. We would be happy to provide comments on the survey work and results prior to the draft ES stage should you wish to consult us.

D.6. Otters

D.6.1. Ecological conditions can change over the short term, we would recommend regularly re-surveying for otters in the watercourse where an otter spraint was found and the watercourses identified as having potential to support otters.

D.7. Watervoles

D.7.1. The details of the watervole survey in the PEIR Appendix appear to be inconclusive as to whether there are water voles on site. The surveys found no signs of recent activity but there was suitable habitat and holes. At the time of writing the report there were only historic watervole records from 1996 available for the River Llan but an active population of watervoles has recently been found downstream at Penllergaer. We would recommend that further watervole surveys are carried out in May when the voles are very active.

D.7.2. Protection and enhancement of suitable watervole habitat on site will be an important mitigation measure which we would like to discuss further in the future when detailed plans for the development are being considered.

E. Chapter 9 Water Quality and Resources

E.1.1. A number of ordinary watercourses cross the site and a small section runs adjacent to the Main River Llan.

E.1.2. We note that a flood consequences assessment (FCA) will be produced for the development and we advise that this should assess the impact of the development upon the flood risk associated with both the ordinary watercourses which cross the site, and the main River Llan, to ensure that it is compliant with TAN15. Any FCA should consider both risk to the development itself and demonstrate any consequences to third parties.

E.1.3. We advise that you consults with the City and County of Swansea Council's Drainage Engineers with regards to flood risk associated with the ordinary watercourses crossing the site.

E.1.4. Section 9 of the PEIR indicates that a site drainage plan will be discussed at a high level in the Environmental Statement and may incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SUDS). We would advise that SUDS should be implemented where possible, subject to ground conditions, in accordance with Section 8 of TAN15.

E.1.5. If any proposed route crossings or any works on site are likely to affect the main river, then relevant Flood Defence Consents may be required, along with detailed method statements that incorporate pollution prevention and mitigation e.g. to prevent the accidental introduction of solid matter to the water course via excavation; diversion of the watercourse; dewatering; run-off etc. Any works in, under, over or within 7m from the main River Llan will require prior consent from us. For ordinary watercourses, you should consult the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) which in this instance is the City and County of Swansea Council, though we would expect the same level of protection to be applied with regard to pollution prevention and mitigation.

E.1.6. Section 9.2.10 of the PEIR points out the limitations of this report given the current absence of a hydrogeological survey. It is not possible therefore, to make

an informed assessment of likely impact and whether any proposed mitigation is appropriate to protect ground and surface waters at this stage.

E.1.7. We note that detail relating to discharge from the power generation plant has not been provided. If any cooling waters/process waters are proposed to be discharged to the receiving waters (River Llan and its tributaries/River Lliw/Loughor), this will require a Water Discharge Activity Permit as part of the EPR. We advise that further detail is provided in the ES in relation to the discharge characteristics (with particular regards to temperature and chemical composition) of any cooling/process waters upon the above watercourses in order to assess any offsite environmental impact.

E.2. WFD Compliance Assessment

E.2.1. Section 9.2.6 of the PEIR states that a WFD report is unlikely to be required. We advise that a screening assessment should be undertaken as part of the ES. New or changed river crossings should also be included in any screening assessment. If potential impact on WFD compliance is concluded, then a formal WFD assessment should be undertaken.

E.3. Construction Activities

E.3.1. The applicant should fully assess any ground instability and should be satisfied that piling operations and any vibration associated with the construction process will not disturb or cause any fracturing of the Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water main that traverses the proposed site. This water main augments the drinking water supply as far east as Cardiff and so it is of strategic importance in South Wales. The same consideration is needed in relation to disturbance of any historic mine workings, adits, or groundwater.

E.3.2. Dust/debris is to be controlled by wheel washing facilities and damping down. EPR permits are likely to be required for both of these activities if you generate effluent that will be discharged to surface or ground waters. If water for these activities is sourced via abstraction rather than potable supply then an EPR permit maybe required.

E.3.3. Any dewatering as part of construction activities is likely to require an EPR permit.

E.3.4. Section 5.6.3 refers to the assumed connection to the Swansea North Substation. If this is not permissible, we advise that the alternatives are submitted and discussed.

F. Chapter 10 Geology, Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology

F.1. We note that there have previously been two landfills within the planning development boundary and that both sites now fall outside our regulation.

F.2. A contaminated land risk assessment should be undertaken as part of the ES. You are advised to contact the local authority to agree the scope of the assessment as they are the lead authority for land quality.

G. Chapter 11 Landscape and Visual Impacts

G.1. Scope of the assessment

G.1.1. There does not appear to be any evidence presented on the consideration of alternative sites for the power generation plant. We advise that this should be included in the EIA.

G.1.2. A 15km study area is considered acceptable for the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) based on a maximum 40m stack height.

G.1.3. In order to 'scope out' impacts on the Gower AONB and Brecon Beacons National Park, it would be helpful to provide single frame photographs at A3 size from viewpoints within these designations and within the 15km study area. This would help to demonstrate whether there are likely to be significant effects on these designations.

G.2. Photomontages

G.2.1. We would recommend that the photomontages (when selected) include single frame extracts from the panoramas (40 degree angle of view), reproduced at A3 size. These can be held up in the field and can reasonably demonstrate the level of detail seen with the eye. The panoramas help to provide context.

G.3. LANDMAP & Landscape Sensitivity

G.3.1. Table 11.2 and 11.3 descriptions should recognise that these are typical features of the various category of sensitivity and not definitive e.g. landscapes not recognised by designations are not necessarily of low sensitivity. The level of sensitivity depends on the character of the landscape and the nature of the proposal. This is set out in Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) 2013.

G.4. Landscape Character Assessment

G.4.1. The landscape character areas illustrated on figure 11.3 appear to be the visual and sensory aspect areas taken from LANDMAP. This should be clarified. The assessment of landscape character sensitivity appears to only consider the visual and sensory aspect and not all five aspects. The overall evaluation used in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) only relates to the visual and sensory aspect. The overall evaluation for the geological, historical, cultural and habitats aspects vary within the site from high to outstanding.

G.4.2. The assessment of landscape character and sensitivity should consider information from all five aspect areas, not only the visual and sensory aspect

areas. As well as the overall evaluation for each aspect, the rarity/uniqueness evaluation for Geological Landscape, the connectivity/cohesion evaluation for Landscape Habitats, the scenic quality and character evaluation for Visual and Sensory and the rarity and group value for Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape should be taken account of. Landscape character derives from all five aspects within LANDMAP. If the character assessment does not consider all 5 aspects it is likely to be flawed.

G.5. Selection of viewpoints and visual receptors

G.5.1. It is unclear why houses in Llangefelach are not considered in the residential visual receptors when the information states that there are views of the site from the village.

G.6. Lighting

G.6.1. The LVIA should include an assessment of the visual effects of lighting e.g. the potential need for airport hazard lights.

G.7. Construction Environmental Management Plan

G.7.1. This should include proposals for the protection and storage of soils and the restoration of compounds and disturbed areas. Restoration should be appropriate to the surrounding landscape.

G.8. Mitigation

G.8.1. There is currently very little information on the opportunities for mitigation. The area of land owned or available to you will influence the amount and effectiveness of mitigation and needs to be considered at the outset. There may be opportunities for advance planting. If insufficient land is available for mitigation the significance of effects is likely to be higher, therefore this has a direct effect on the potential acceptability of the proposals.

G.9. Cumulative assessment

G.9.1. A number of other wind farm and solar energy proposals have been approved and should be taken into account in the cumulative assessment, along with the other existing and planned development in the locality (e.g. Proposed Felindre Business Park and Sustainable Urban Village).

G.9.2. Wind farms/turbines within the 15km study area include: Mynydd y Betws (operational), Mynydd y Gwair, Mynydd y Gwrhyd, Tyle Coch Mawr and Gilfach Renewable Energy Project (approved), Mynydd Marchywel (in planning).

G.9.3. Solar farms within the 15km study area and in close proximity to the site include: Brynwhilach Farm (operational), Abergelli and Cefn Betingau/Rhyd-y-Pandy (approved).

G.9.4. Depending on the timescale of the project, other developments may need to be considered and contact with the local authority is recommended in this regard.

ENDS



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Mr N Campbell
Project Director
Abergelli Power Limited
49 York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Our Ref: 141013 366

14th November 2014

Dear Mr Campbell,

Re: Abergelli Power Limited: proposed gas fired power plant project on land adjacent to the National Grid compressor station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, as amended

As a statutory consultee, Public Health England (PHE) welcomes the opportunity to comment on your proposals and preliminary environmental information report (PEIR) at this stage of the project. Our response focuses on health protection issues relating to chemicals and radiation. Advice offered by PHE is impartial and independent.

PHE, including PHE's Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (Wales), has evaluated the submitted PEIR (September 2014). We note that the electric fields produced by the proposed new underground cables have been considered within the Report (Section 2.10). However, such cables will also produce magnetic fields, which will not be shielded in the same way; therefore an assessment of the health impact of the magnetic fields should be included in the Environmental Statement (ES). The PHE scoping response sent previously sets out the framework for carrying out the assessment, and a copy is appended to this letter.

It is noted that the PEIR states that the Environmental Statement (ES) will consider the potential impacts on human receptors from emissions to air, noise, water quality, ground and soil including potential for contamination. In addition, PHE welcomes that the forthcoming Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will cumulatively assess i.e. more than one effect on the same receptor, the likely significant environmental effects of the Project identified in the PEIR.

PHE will provide further comments when the ES becomes available. Should the promoter or their agents wish to discuss our recommendations or to seek any specific advice prior to the submission of the ES, PHE would of course be pleased to assist.

Yours sincerely

pp 

Edwin Huckle
Principal Environmental Public Health Scientist



Please mark any correspondence for the attention of National Infrastructure Planning Administration.

cc: Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (Wales)

Appendix: PHE recommendations regarding the scoping document

General approach

The EIA should give consideration to best practice guidance such as the Government's Good Practice Guide for EIA¹. It is important that the EIA identifies and assesses the potential public health impacts of the activities at, and emissions from, the installation. Assessment should consider the development, operational, and decommissioning phases.

It is not PHE's role to undertake these assessments on behalf of promoters as this would conflict with PHE's role as an impartial and independent body.

We note that the information provided states that there will be three associated development projects, but that these will be the subject of separate planning consent applications. We recommend that the EIA includes consideration of the impacts of associated development and that cumulative impacts are fully accounted for.

Consideration of alternatives (including alternative sites, choice of process, and the phasing of construction) is widely regarded as good practice. Ideally, EIA should start at the stage of site and process selection, so that the environmental merits of practicable alternatives can be properly considered. Where this is undertaken, the main alternatives considered should be outlined in the ES².

The following text covers a range of issues that PHE would expect to be addressed by the promoter. However this list is not exhaustive and the onus is on the promoter to ensure that the relevant public health issues are identified and addressed. PHE's advice and recommendations carry no statutory weight and constitute non-binding guidance.

Receptors

The ES should clearly identify the development's location and the location and distance from the development of off-site human receptors that may be affected by emissions from, or activities at, the development. Off-site human receptors may include people living in residential premises; people working in commercial, and industrial premises and people using transport infrastructure (such as roads and railways), recreational areas, and publicly-accessible land. Consideration should also be given to environmental receptors such as the surrounding land, watercourses, surface and groundwater, and drinking water supplies such as wells, boreholes and water abstraction points.

Impacts arising from construction and decommissioning

Any assessment of impacts arising from emissions due to construction and decommissioning should consider potential impacts on all receptors and describe monitoring and mitigation during these phases. Construction and decommissioning will be associated with vehicle movements and cumulative impacts should be accounted for.

¹ Environmental Impact Assessment: A guide to good practice and procedures - A consultation paper; 2006; Department for Communities and Local Government. Available from:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/publications/planningandbuilding/environmentalimpactassessment>

² DCLG guidance, 1999 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/155958.pdf>

We would expect the promoter to follow best practice guidance during all phases from construction to decommissioning to ensure appropriate measures are in place to mitigate any potential impact on health from emissions (point source, fugitive and traffic-related). An effective Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (and Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP)) will help provide reassurance that activities are well managed. The promoter should ensure that there are robust mechanisms in place to respond to any complaints of traffic-related pollution, during construction, operation, and decommissioning of the facility.

Emissions to air and water

Significant impacts are unlikely to arise from installations which employ Best Available Techniques (BAT) and which meet regulatory requirements concerning emission limits and design parameters. However, PHE has a number of comments regarding emissions in order that the EIA provides a comprehensive assessment of potential impacts.

When considering a baseline (of existing environmental quality) and in the assessment and future monitoring of impacts these:

- should include appropriate screening assessments and detailed dispersion modelling where this is screened as necessary
- should encompass all pollutants which may be emitted by the installation in combination with all pollutants arising from associated development and transport, ideally these should be considered in a single holistic assessment
- should consider the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases
- should consider the typical operational emissions and emissions from start-up, shut-down, abnormal operation and accidents when assessing potential impacts and include an assessment of worst-case impacts
- should fully account for fugitive emissions
- should include appropriate estimates of background levels
- should identify cumulative and incremental impacts (i.e. assess cumulative impacts from multiple sources), including those arising from associated development, other existing and proposed development in the local area, and new vehicle movements associated with the proposed development; associated transport emissions should include consideration of non-road impacts (i.e. rail, sea, and air)
- should include consideration of local authority, Environment Agency / Natural Resources Wales, Defra national network, and any other local site-specific sources of monitoring data
- should compare predicted environmental concentrations to the applicable standard or guideline value for the affected medium (such as UK Air Quality Standards and Objectives and Environmental Assessment Levels)

- If no standard or guideline value exists, the predicted exposure to humans should be estimated and compared to an appropriate health-based value (a Tolerable Daily Intake or equivalent). Further guidance is provided in Annex 1
 - This should consider all applicable routes of exposure e.g. include consideration of aspects such as the deposition of chemicals emitted to air and their uptake via ingestion
- should identify and consider impacts on residential areas and sensitive receptors (such as schools, nursing homes and healthcare facilities) in the area(s) which may be affected by emissions, this should include consideration of any new receptors arising from future development

Whilst screening of impacts using qualitative methodologies is common practice (e.g. for impacts arising from fugitive emissions such as dust), where it is possible to undertake a quantitative assessment of impacts then this should be undertaken.

PHE's view is that the EIA should appraise and describe the measures that will be used to control both point source and fugitive emissions and demonstrate that standards, guideline values or health-based values will not be exceeded due to emissions from the installation, as described above. This should include consideration of any emitted pollutants for which there are no set emission limits. When assessing the potential impact of a proposed installation on environmental quality, predicted environmental concentrations should be compared to the permitted concentrations in the affected media; this should include both standards for short and long-term exposure.

Additional points specific to emissions to air

When considering a baseline (of existing air quality) and in the assessment and future monitoring of impacts these:

- should include consideration of impacts on existing areas of poor air quality e.g. existing or proposed local authority Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)
- should include modelling using appropriate meteorological data (i.e. come from the nearest suitable meteorological station and include a range of years and worst case conditions)
- should include modelling taking into account local topography

Additional points specific to emissions to water

When considering a baseline (of existing water quality) and in the assessment and future monitoring of impacts these:

- should include assessment of potential impacts on human health and not focus solely on ecological impacts
- should identify and consider all routes by which emissions may lead to population exposure (e.g. surface watercourses; recreational waters; sewers; geological routes etc.)

- should assess the potential off-site effects of emissions to groundwater (e.g. on aquifers used for drinking water) and surface water (used for drinking water abstraction) in terms of the potential for population exposure
- should include consideration of potential impacts on recreational users (e.g. from fishing, canoeing etc) alongside assessment of potential exposure via drinking water

Land quality

We would expect the promoter to provide details of any hazardous contamination present on site (including ground gas) as part of the site condition report.

Emissions to and from the ground should be considered in terms of the previous history of the site and the potential of the site, once operational, to give rise to issues. Public health impacts associated with ground contamination and/or the migration of material off-site should be assessed³ and the potential impact on nearby receptors and control and mitigation measures should be outlined.

Relevant areas outlined in the Government's Good Practice Guide for EIA include:

- effects associated with ground contamination that may already exist
- effects associated with the potential for polluting substances that are used (during construction / operation) to cause new ground contamination issues on a site, for example introducing / changing the source of contamination
- impacts associated with re-use of soils and waste soils, for example, re-use of site-sourced materials on-site or offsite, disposal of site-sourced materials offsite, importation of materials to the site, etc.

Waste

The EIA should demonstrate compliance with the waste hierarchy (e.g. with respect to re-use, recycling or recovery and disposal).

For wastes arising from the installation the EIA should consider:

- the implications and wider environmental and public health impacts of different waste disposal options
- disposal route(s) and transport method(s) and how potential impacts on public health will be mitigated

Other aspects

Within the EIA PHE would expect to see information about how the promoter would respond to accidents with potential off-site emissions e.g. flooding or fires, spills, leaks or releases

³ Following the approach outlined in the section above dealing with emissions to air and water i.e. comparing predicted environmental concentrations to the applicable standard or guideline value for the affected medium (such as Soil Guideline Values)

off-site. Assessment of accidents should: identify all potential hazards in relation to construction, operation and decommissioning; include an assessment of the risks posed; and identify risk management measures and contingency actions that will be employed in the event of an accident in order to mitigate off-site effects.

The EIA should include consideration of the COMAH Regulations (Control of Major Accident Hazards) and the Major Accident Off-Site Emergency Plan (Management of Waste from Extractive Industries) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009: both in terms of their applicability to the installation itself, and the installation's potential to impact on, or be impacted by, any nearby installations themselves subject to the these Regulations.

There is evidence that, in some cases, perception of risk may have a greater impact on health than the hazard itself. A 2009 report⁴, jointly published by Liverpool John Moores University and the HPA, examined health risk perception and environmental problems using a number of case studies. As a point to consider, the report suggested: "Estimation of community anxiety and stress should be included as part of every risk or impact assessment of proposed plans that involve a potential environmental hazard. This is true even when the physical health risks may be negligible." PHE supports the inclusion of this information within EIAs as good practice.

Electromagnetic fields (EMF) [include for installations with associated substations and/or power lines]

There is a potential health impact associated with the electric and magnetic fields around substations and the connecting cables or lines. The following information provides a framework for considering the potential health impact.

In March 2004, the National Radiological Protection Board, NRPB (now part of PHE), published advice on limiting public exposure to electromagnetic fields. The advice was based on an extensive review of the science and a public consultation on its website, and recommended the adoption in the UK of the EMF exposure guidelines published by the International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP):-

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140629102627/http://www.hpa.org.uk/Publications/Radiation/NPRBArchive/DocumentsOfTheNRPB/Absd1502/>

The ICNIRP guidelines are based on the avoidance of known adverse effects of exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF) at frequencies up to 300 GHz (gigahertz), which includes static magnetic fields and 50 Hz electric and magnetic fields associated with electricity transmission.

PHE notes the current Government policy is that the ICNIRP guidelines are implemented in line with the terms of the EU Council Recommendation on limiting exposure of the general public (1999/519/EC):

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+www.dh.gov.uk/en/PublicHealth/Healthprotection/DH_4089500

⁴ Available from: <http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=538>

For static magnetic fields, the latest ICNIRP guidelines (2009) recommend that acute exposure of the general public should not exceed 400 mT (millitesla), for any part of the body, although the previously recommended value of 40 mT is the value used in the Council Recommendation. However, because of potential indirect adverse effects, ICNIRP recognises that practical policies need to be implemented to prevent inadvertent harmful exposure of people with implanted electronic medical devices and implants containing ferromagnetic materials, and injuries due to flying ferromagnetic objects, and these considerations can lead to much lower restrictions, such as 0.5 mT as advised by the International Electrotechnical Commission.

At 50 Hz, the known direct effects include those of induced currents in the body on the central nervous system (CNS) and indirect effects include the risk of painful spark discharge on contact with metal objects exposed to the field. The ICNIRP guidelines give reference levels for public exposure to 50 Hz electric and magnetic fields, and these are respectively 5 kV m⁻¹ (kilovolts per metre) and 100 µT (microtesla). If people are not exposed to field strengths above these levels, direct effects on the CNS should be avoided and indirect effects such as the risk of painful spark discharge will be small. The reference levels are not in themselves limits but provide guidance for assessing compliance with the basic restrictions and reducing the risk of indirect effects. Further clarification on advice on exposure guidelines for 50 Hz electric and magnetic fields is provided in the following note on the HPA website:

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140714084352/http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/Radiation/UnderstandingRadiation/InformationSheets/info_IcnirpExpGuidelines/

The Department of Energy and Climate Change has also published voluntary code of practices which set out key principles for complying with the ICNIRP guidelines for the industry.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37447/1256-code-practice-emf-public-exp-guidelines.pdf

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48309/1255-code-practice-optimum-phasing-power-lines.pdf

There is concern about the possible effects of long-term exposure to electromagnetic fields, including possible carcinogenic effects at levels much lower than those given in the ICNIRP guidelines. In the NRPB advice issued in 2004, it was concluded that the studies that suggest health effects, including those concerning childhood leukaemia, could not be used to derive quantitative guidance on restricting exposure. However, the results of these studies represented uncertainty in the underlying evidence base, and taken together with people's concerns, provided a basis for providing an additional recommendation for Government to consider the need for further precautionary measures, particularly with respect to the exposure of children to power frequency magnetic fields.

The Stakeholder Advisory Group on ELF EMFs (SAGE) was then set up to take this recommendation forward, explore the implications for a precautionary approach to extremely low frequency electric and magnetic fields (ELF EMFs), and to make practical recommendations to Government. In the First Interim Assessment of the Group,

consideration was given to mitigation options such as the 'corridor option' near power lines, and optimal phasing to reduce electric and magnetic fields. A Second Interim Assessment addresses electricity distribution systems up to 66 kV. The SAGE reports can be found at the following link:

<http://sagedialogue.org.uk/> (go to "Document Index" and Scroll to SAGE/Formal reports with recommendations)

The Agency has given advice to Health Ministers on the First Interim Assessment of SAGE regarding precautionary approaches to ELF EMFs and specifically regarding power lines and property, wiring and electrical equipment in homes:

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140629102627/http://www.hpa.org.uk/Publications/Radiation/HPAResponseStatementsOnRadiationTopics/rpdadvice_sage/

The evidence to date suggests that in general there are no adverse effects on the health of the population of the UK caused by exposure to ELF EMFs below the guideline levels. The scientific evidence, as reviewed by PHE, supports the view that precautionary measures should address solely the possible association with childhood leukaemia and not other more speculative health effects. The measures should be proportionate in that overall benefits outweigh the fiscal and social costs, have a convincing evidence base to show that they will be successful in reducing exposure, and be effective in providing reassurance to the public.

The Government response to the First SAGE Interim Assessment is given in the written Ministerial Statement by Gillian Merron, then Minister of State, Department of Health, published on 16th October 2009:

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091016/wmstext/91016m0001.htm>

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130107105354/http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_107124

HPA and Government responses to the Second Interim Assessment of SAGE are available at the following links:

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140629102627/http://www.hpa.org.uk/Publications/Radiation/HPAResponseStatementsOnRadiationTopics/rpdadvice_sage2/

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_130703

The above information provides a framework for considering the health impact associated with the proposed development, including the direct and indirect effects of the electric and magnetic fields as indicated above.

Liaison with other stakeholders, comments should be sought from:

- the local authority for matters relating to noise, odour, vermin and dust nuisance

- the local authority regarding any site investigation and subsequent construction (and remediation) proposals to ensure that the site could not be determined as 'contaminated land' under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act
- the local authority regarding any impacts on existing or proposed Air Quality Management Areas
- the Food Standards Agency / Food Standards Agency (Wales) for matters relating to the impact on human health of pollutants deposited on land used for growing food/ crops
- the Environment Agency / Natural Resources Wales for matters relating to flood risk and releases with the potential to impact on surface and groundwaters
- the Environment Agency / Natural Resources Wales for matters relating to waste characterisation and acceptance
- the Clinical Commissioning Groups, NHS commissioning Boards, Health Boards (in Wales) and Local Planning Authority for matters relating to wider public health

Environmental Permitting

Amongst other permits and consents, the development will require an environmental permit from the Environment Agency / Natural Resources Wales to operate (under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010). Therefore the installation will need to comply with the requirements of best available techniques (BAT). PHE is a consultee for bespoke environmental permit applications and will respond separately to any such consultation.

Annex 1

Human health risk assessment (chemical pollutants)

The points below are cross-cutting and should be considered when undertaking a human health risk assessment:

- The promoter should consider including Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers alongside chemical names, where referenced in the ES
- Where available, the most recent United Kingdom standards for the appropriate media (e.g. air, water, and/or soil) and health-based guideline values should be used when quantifying the risk to human health from chemical pollutants. Where UK standards or guideline values are not available, those recommended by the European Union or World Health Organisation can be used
- When assessing the human health risk of a chemical emitted from a facility or operation, the background exposure to the chemical from other sources should be taken into account
- When quantitatively assessing the health risk of genotoxic and carcinogenic chemical pollutants PHE does not favour the use of mathematical models to extrapolate from high dose levels used in animal carcinogenicity studies to well below the observed region of a dose-response relationship. When only animal data are available, we recommend that the 'Margin of Exposure' (MOE) approach⁵ is used

⁵ Benford D et al. 2010. Application of the margin of exposure approach to substances in food that are genotoxic and carcinogenic. Food Chem Toxicol 48 Suppl 1: S2-24

Emily Brooker

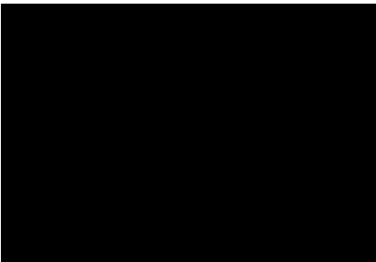
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 14 November 2014 15:30
To: AbergelliPower
Cc: Nsipconsultations
Subject: Agergelli Power Project - Section 42 consultation
Attachments: Abergelli Power Project Section 42_v01.00_EH AG NB BF 366 141114.pdf


Dear Sir/Madam,

Please see attached an electronic copy of the Public Health England response with regards to the proposed Abergelli Power project. A hard copy of the letter will be sent out to you.

Kind regards
Barbara

Barbara Fothergill
Administrative Officer
Chemicals and Poisons Department
CRCE NSIP Consultation Team/International Research & Development Group
Public Health England



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Protecting and improving the nation's health



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BRITISH PORTS
SOUTH WALES

14 November 2014

Y BARRI
CAERDYDD
CASNEWYDD
PORT TALBOT
ABERTAWE

RRS/DD

Please reply to Cardiff

Abergelli Power Limited
49 York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Dear Sir,

**ABERGELLI POWER LIMITED: PROPOSED GAS FIRED PLANT PROJECT ON LAND
ADJACENT TO THE NATIONAL GRID COMPRESSOR STATION AT ABERGELLI
FARM, FELINDRE, SWANSEA.**

**RESPONSE TO STATUTORY CONSULTATION UNDER S42 OF THE PLANNING ACT
2008 AS AMENDED**

We refer to your letter of 8th October 2014, sent to our Dockmaster in Swansea Docks, and confirm that we are not aware of any adverse impacts from the proposals on our dock operations or Estate in Swansea and therefore do not have any comments to make.

Yours faithfully

**R R Slorach FICE
Projects Engineer (Property)**

Abergelli Power Limited
info@abergellipower.co.uk

Issued via email only

Date: 14/11/2014

Our Ref: OG/NSIP/Abergelli

Dear Sir / Madam,

Planning Act 2008 – Section 42 Consultation

Application by Abergelli Power Limited for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Abergelli Power Project

I refer to your consultation documents received in accordance with Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 process, which precedes your application for a Development Consent Order for a power station at Abergelli, Swansea.

I am pleased to confirm that we have actively engaged with you on the project and will continue to do so in respect to the development and possible impact upon our assets. We have also responded to the Scoping Opinion consultation and provided comments to the Planning Inspectorate in July of this year.

We acknowledge that the details of the proposal are in a preliminary stage and accordingly we are keen to work with you to develop the proposal where there are possible impacts upon Welsh Water assets. We therefore trust that our comments and discussions on matters relating to the project following the close of this formal consultation stage will be taken into account in your submission of the Development Consent Order.

However, at this stage I must reiterate that the application site lies in close proximity to the Lower Lliw Reservoir which supplies Felindre Water Treatment Works. Your documentation refers to this reservoir as an emergency supply, however it should be noted that the Lower Lliw is the source to the largest Water Treatment Works in Wales, permanently supplying in the region of 700,000 customers.

The proposed development has the potential to impact upon the water quality within the reservoir, which is approximately 1km from the site. It is therefore recommended that you explore these issues and undertake an appropriate air quality assessment to consider possible effects to the water in the reservoir from both deposition and affected rainfall. We would encourage the reservoir to be considered as a main receptor in their air quality change modeling.

Further to the above, and where relevant, we recommend that the developer considers the impact upon any DCWW assets and apparatus and our ability to fulfil statutory obligations. In particular we draw attention to the 36" and 66" strategic water mains that cross the application site. Proactive discussions have since taken place in regard to these mains and we encourage this dialogue to be maintained.

Notwithstanding the above, we respectfully reserve the right to comment further on any matters and issues arising from ongoing and future consultation. However, we trust the above information is helpful at this stage and we look forward to continuing our engagement on the project prior and during the submission of an application to the Planning Inspectorate.

Finally, I would be grateful if all future correspondence relating to the project is directed to me at the above address. For any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully,



Owain George
Lead Development Control Officer
Developer Services



Welsh Water is owned by Glas Cymru – a 'not-for-profit' company.
Mae Dŵr Cymru yn eiddo i Glas Cymru – cwmni 'nid-er-elw'.

We welcome correspondence in
Welsh and English

Dŵr Cymru Cyf, a limited company registered in
Wales no 2366777. Registered office: Pentwyn Road,
Nelson, Treharris, Mid Glamorgan CF46 6LY

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn y
Gymraeg neu yn Saesneg

Dŵr Cymru Cyf, cwmni cyfyngedig wedi'i gofrestru yng
Nghymru rhif 2366777. Swyddfa gofrestredig: Heol Pentwyn
Nelson, Treharris, Morgannwg Ganol CF46 6LY.

Emily Brooker

From: George Owain [REDACTED]
Sent: 14 November 2014 16:12
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: DCWW S42 Consultation Response
Attachments: DCWW - Abergelli S42 Consultation Response.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached our comments on the current S42 Consultation.

Regards,



Owain George
Lead Development Control Officer | Developer Services | Dwr Cymru Welsh Water

Dwr Cymru Welsh Water is investing heavily and working hard to ensure top quality services to all its communities. The company is investing £1.3 billion in its water and sewerage network between 2010 – 2015.

It is a 'not-for-profit company' which has been owned by Glas Cymru since 2001. Welsh Water does not have shareholders and any financial surpluses are reinvested in the business for the benefit of customers. Visit our website at www.dwrcymru.com to find out more about us.

This email and any files attached are intended for the recipient(s) only. It may contain proprietary material, confidential information and/or be subject to commercial privilege. It should not be copied, disclosed to or used by any other party. If you are not a named recipient please delete this e-mail and any attachments and promptly inform the sender.

Company Name - DWR CYMRU CYFYNGEDIG. Registered Office: Pentwyn Road, Nelson, Treharris, Mid Glamorgan CF46 6LY Company No. 02366777

Mae Dwr Cymru Welsh Water yn buddsoddi'n hael ac yn gweithio'n galed i sicrhau gwasanaethau o'r ansawdd uchaf i'w holl gymunedau. Mae'r cwmni'n buddsoddi £1.3 biliwn yn ei rwydwaith dwr a charthffosiaeth rhwng 2010 a 2015.

Mae'n 'gwmni nid-er-elw', sydd wedi bod ym mherchnogaeth Glas Cymru ers 2001. Nid oes gan Dwr Cymru Welsh Water gyfranddalwyr, ac mae unrhyw wargedion ariannol yn cael eu hail-fuddsoddi yn y busnes er budd cwsmeriaid. Manylion pellach ar ein gwefan www.dwrcymru.com

Mae'r neges hon ac unrhyw ffeiliau atodedig at sylw'r bobl y cyfeiriwyd nhw atynt yn unig. Gallant gynnwys deunydd perchnogol, gwybodaeth gyfrinachol a/neu fod yn destun breintiau masnachol. Ni ddylid eu copïo, datgelu i neu ddefnyddio gan unrhyw barti arall. Os derbyniwyd trwy gamgymeriad, dilïewch y neges ac unrhyw atodiadau a hysbyswch yr anfonwr yn syth.

Enw'r cwmni - DWR CYMRU CYFYNGEDIG. Swyddfa gofrestredig: Heol Pentwyn, Nelson, Treharris, Morgannwg Ganol CF46 6LY Rhif y cwmni 02366777

Emily Brooker

From: David Jenkins <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 15 November 2014 14:47
To: AbergelliPower
Cc: Paul Baker
Subject: Abergelli Power Ltd: Proposed Gas fired power plant project on land adjacent to the National Grid compressor station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea. - Statutory Consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, as amended.

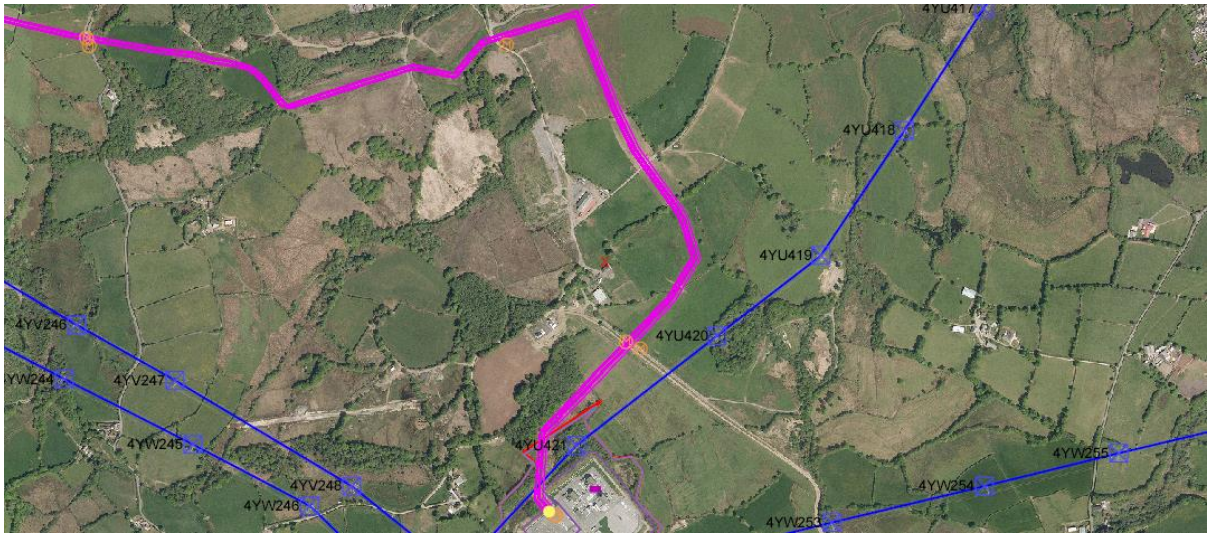
Llangyfelach Community Council have no Objections, in principle, to the above proposed development, however the following Comments & Representations are made:-

- (1). The whole of this site's boundaries should be screened.
- (2). Where appropriate, the site should be landscaped.
- (3). A decision as to the selected route to this site, has not been determined, in the submitted documentation & the Council reserve the right to submit further representations when this has been determined, as with outstanding matters not completed in the submitted EIA.

The Council also reserve the right to Register as an "Interested Party" in this planning application.

Regards,

D. Jenkins,
(Clerk to Llangyfelach Community Council).

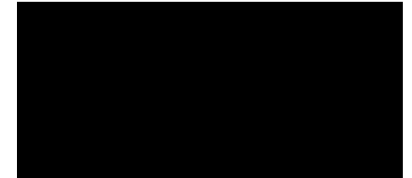




Land and Development Group

Vicky Stirling

DCO Liaison Officer



SUBMITTED VIA EMAIL TO: info@abergellipower.co.uk

15 November 2014

Our Ref:

Your Ref:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Abergelli Power Limited: Proposed Gas Fired Power Plant

Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

This is a joint response by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) and National Grid Gas plc (NGG)

I refer to your letter dated 8th October 2014 regarding the above proposed application. Having reviewed the Section 42 consultation documents, I would like to make the following comments:

National Grid Infrastructure within or in close proximity to the Proposed Order Limits

National Grid Electricity Transmission

National Grid Electricity Transmission has a number of high voltage electricity overhead transmission lines which lie within or in close proximity to the proposed order limits. These lines form an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales and include the following:

- 4YV-400kV Overhead Transmission Line – Pembroke- Walham
Pembroke- Swansea
- 4YW- 400kV Overhead Transmission Line- Pembroke-Swansea
Clifynydd- Swansea
- 4YU – 400kV Overhead Transmission Line- Pembroke- Walham
Clifynydd- Swansea

The following substation is also located within or in close proximity to the proposed order limits:

- Swansea North Substation

I enclose plans showing the routes of our overhead lines and the location of our substation within the area shown in the consultation documents.

National Grid is a trading name for:

National Grid is a trading name for:





The following points should be taken into consideration:

- National Grid's Overhead Line/s is protected by a Deed of Easement/Wayleave Agreement which provides full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our asset
- Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. Any proposed buildings must not be closer than 5.3m to the lowest conductor. National Grid recommends that no permanent structures are built directly beneath overhead lines. These distances are set out in EN 43 – 8 Technical Specification for “overhead line clearances Issue 3 (2004) available at:
http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/LandandDevelopment/DDC/devnearohl_final/appendixIII/applIII-part2
- If any changes in ground levels are proposed either beneath or in close proximity to our existing overhead lines then this would serve to reduce the safety clearances for such overhead lines. Safe clearances for existing overhead lines must be maintained in all circumstances.
- Further guidance on development near electricity transmission overhead lines is available here: <http://www.nationalgrid.com/NR/rdonlyres/1E990EE5-D068-4DD6-8C9A-4D0B06A1BA79/31436/Developmentnearoverheadlines1.pdf>
- The relevant guidance in relation to working safely near to existing overhead lines is contained within the Health and Safety Executive's (www.hse.gov.uk) Guidance Note GS 6 “Avoidance of Danger from Overhead Electric Lines” and all relevant site staff should make sure that they are both aware of and understand this guidance.
- Plant, machinery, equipment, buildings or scaffolding should not encroach within 5.3 metres of any of our high voltage conductors when those conductors are under their worse conditions of maximum “sag” and “swing” and overhead line profile (maximum “sag” and “swing”) drawings should be obtained using the contact details above.
- If a landscaping scheme is proposed as part of the proposal, we request that only slow and low growing species of trees and shrubs are planted beneath and adjacent to the existing overhead line to reduce the risk of growth to a height which compromises statutory safety clearances.
- Drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if they have the potential to disturb or adversely affect the foundations or “pillars of support” of any existing tower. These foundations always extend beyond the base area of the existing tower and foundation (“pillar of support”) drawings can be obtained using the contact details above

National Grid Gas Transmission

National Grid has a high pressure gas transmission pipeline located within or in close proximity to the proposed order limits. The high pressure gas pipeline located within this area is:

- FM28- Herbrandston- Felinfre





- FM28- Felindre- Three Cocks
- FM28- Felindre- Clifrew

Specific Comments – Gas Infrastructure

The following points should be taken into consideration:

- National Grid has a Deed of Grant of Easement for each pipeline, which prevents the erection of permanent / temporary buildings, or structures, change to existing ground levels, storage of materials etc.

Pipeline Crossings:

- Where existing roads cannot be used, construction traffic should ONLY cross the pipeline at previously agreed locations.
- The pipeline shall be protected, at the crossing points, by temporary rafts constructed at ground level. The third party shall review ground conditions, vehicle types and crossing frequencies to determine the type and construction of the raft required.
- The type of raft shall be agreed with National Grid prior to installation.
- No protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection shall be installed over or near to the National Grid pipeline without the prior permission of National Grid.
- National Grid will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure.
- The method of installation shall be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to National Grid.
- Please be aware that written permission is required before any works commence within the National Grid easement strip.
- A National Grid representative shall monitor any works within close proximity to the pipeline to comply with National Grid specification T/SP/SSW22.
- A Deed of Consent is required for any crossing of the easement

Cables Crossing:

- Cables may cross the pipeline at perpendicular angle to the pipeline i.e. 90 degrees.
- A National Grid representative shall supervise any cable crossing of a pipeline.
- Clearance must be at least 600mm above or below the pipeline.





- Impact protection slab should be laid between the cable and pipeline if cable crossing is above the pipeline.
- A Deed of Consent is required for any cable crossing the easement.
- Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 0.6 metres between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service should be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service shall cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 0.6 metres.

General Notes on Pipeline Safety:

- You should be aware of the Health and Safety Executives guidance document HS(G) 47 "Avoiding Danger from Underground Services", and National Grid's specification for Safe Working in the Vicinity of National Grid High Pressure gas pipelines and associated installations - requirements for third parties T/SP/SSW22.
- National Grid will also need to ensure that our pipelines access is maintained during and after construction.
- Our pipelines are normally buried to a depth cover of 1.1 metres however; actual depth and position must be confirmed on site by trial hole investigation under the supervision of a National Grid representative. Ground cover above our pipelines should not be reduced or increased.
- If any excavations are planned within 3 metres of National Grid High Pressure Pipeline or, within 10 metres of an AGI (Above Ground Installation), or if any embankment or dredging works are proposed then the actual position and depth of the pipeline must be established on site in the presence of a National Grid representative. A safe working method agreed prior to any work taking place in order to minimise the risk of damage and ensure the final depth of cover does not affect the integrity of the pipeline.
- Excavation works may take place unsupervised no closer than 3 metres from the pipeline once the actual depth and position has been confirmed on site under the supervision of a National Grid representative. Similarly, excavation with hand held power tools is not permitted within 1.5 metres from our apparatus and the work is undertaken with NG supervision and guidance.

To view the SSW22 Document, please use the link below:

<http://www2.nationalgrid.com/uk/Safety/library/>

To download a copy of the HSE Guidance HS(G)47, please use the following link:

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Further information in relation to National Grid's gas transmission pipelines can be accessed via the following internet link:

<http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/LandandDevelopment/DDC/gastransmission/gaspipes/>

Further Advice

National Grid is a trading name for:
National Grid Electricity Transmission plc

National Grid is a trading name for:
National Grid Gas plc





We would request that the potential impact of the proposed scheme on National Grid's existing assets as set out above is considered in any subsequent reports, including in the Environmental Statement, and as part of any subsequent application.

Where it is intended to acquire land, extinguish rights, or interfere with any of National Grid apparatus protective provisions will be required in a form acceptable to it to be included within the DCO.

The information in this letter is provided notwithstanding any discussions taking place in relation to connections with electricity or gas customer services.

I hope the above information is useful. If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Vicky Stirling

(Submitted Electronically)

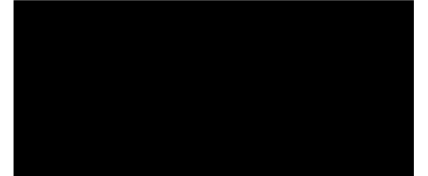




Land and Development Group

Vicky Stirling

DCO Liaison Officer



SUBMITTED VIA EMAIL TO: info@abergellipower.co.uk

15 November 2014

Our Ref:

Your Ref:

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

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- The method of installation shall be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to National Grid.
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- A Deed of Consent is required for any crossing of the easement

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- Clearance must be at least 600mm above or below the pipeline.

- Impact protection slab should be laid between the cable and pipeline if cable crossing is above the pipeline.
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- Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 0.6 metres between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service should be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service shall cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 0.6 metres.

General Notes on Pipeline Safety:

- You should be aware of the Health and Safety Executives guidance document HS(G) 47 "Avoiding Danger from Underground Services", and National Grid's specification for Safe Working in the Vicinity of National Grid High Pressure gas pipelines and associated installations - requirements for third parties T/SP/SSW22.
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I hope the above information is useful. If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vicky Stirling', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Vicky Stirling

(Submitted Electronically)



From: Smailes Baggy <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 17 October 2014 09:49
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: Proposed Abergelli Power Project – Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) Comment

Dear Sirs,

Proposed Abergelli Power Project – Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) Comment

Thank you for your recent correspondence that sought Civil Aviation Authority comment associated with the proposed Abergelli Power Project. I trust the following, which draws from information contained within the PEIR Non-Technical Summary (NTS) and is fundamentally in line with related comment provided for the Planning Inspectorate at the scoping stage, is useful.

We note from the PEIR NTS that the tallest related structures are expected to be between a maximum of 5x40m high stacks. It is assumed that these heights are measured above ground level. On that basis we believe the following (potential) issues are worthy of consideration:

- **Aerodromes.** In respect of any potential aerodrome related issue, we note the relatively close proximity of Swansea Airport to the development site. Given that aerodrome safeguarding responsibility rests in all cases with the relevant aerodrome operator / licensee, not the CAA, we believe it important that Swansea Airport's related viewpoints is established and any concerns expressed appropriately taken into account.
- **Aviation Warning Lighting:**
- In the UK, the need for aviation obstruction lighting on 'tall' structures depends in the first instance upon any particular structure's location in relationship to an aerodrome. If the structure constitutes an 'aerodrome obstruction' it is the aerodrome operator that with review the lighting requirement. For civil aerodromes, they will, in general terms, follow the requirements of CAP 168 - Licensing of Aerodromes. This document can be downloaded from the Civil Aviation CAA website at www.caa.co.uk/docs/33/CAP168.PDF - Chapter 4 (12.8) refers to obstacle lighting.
- Away from aerodromes Article 219 of the UK Air Navigation Order applies. This Article requires that for en-route obstructions (ie away from aerodromes) lighting only becomes legally mandated for structures of a height of 150m or more. However, structures of lesser high might need aviation obstruction lighting if, by virtue of their location and nature, they are considered a significant navigational hazard.
- Cranes, whether in situ temporarily or long term are captured by the points heightened above. Note that if a crane is located on top of another structure, it is the overall height (structure + crane) than is relevant.
- In this case, given the assumed maximum height of 40m, Article 219 would not apply. In the event that there is no aerodrome issue we can advise that the CAA would not in isolation make any case for lighting.
- **Gas Venting and/or Flaring.** It is assumed that the facility is not intended to vent or flare gas either routinely or as an emergency procedure such as to cause a danger to overlying aircraft. If that is not the case parties are invited to use myself as an appropriate point of contact for any further related discussion.

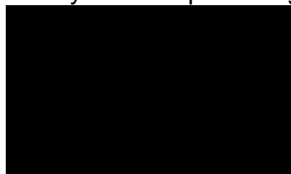
- Aviation Promulgation. There is a civil aviation requirement in the UK for all structures over 300ft (91.4m) high to be charted on aviation maps. It follows that, at a maximum of 40m, aside of any aerodrome requirement, there is no en-route (ie non-aerodrome specific) civil aviation charting requirement. However, if crane usage in the construction phase involves heights of 300ft or more, the temporary structure will need to be appropriately notified. For temporary structures this notification can be achieved through the publication of a **Notice to Airmen** (NOTAM). If needed by virtue of temporary use of cranes such that the 300ft threshold is breached a NOTAM can be arranged through the developer providing related details to the CAA's Airspace Utilisation Section (ausops@caa.co.uk / 0207 453 6599).
- Military Aviation. For completeness, the Ministry of Defence position in regards to the proposed development and military aviation activity should be established.
- I should also add that that due to the unique nature of associated operations in respect of operating altitudes and potentially unusual landing sites, it would also be sensible to establish the related viewpoint of local emergency services air support units.

I believe that any associated Development Consent Order (or equivalent / similar) would be expected to acknowledge and where applicable address the issues highlighted above.

Whilst none of the above negates any aforementioned need to consult in line with Government requirements associated with the safeguarding of aerodromes and other technical sites (Government Circular 1/2003 refers), we hope this information matches your requirements. Please do not hesitate to get in touch if you require any further comment or needs clarification of any point.

Mark Smailes

Airspace Regulator
 Safety and Airspace Regulation Group



Before Printing consider the environment.

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 Thank you.

Please note that all e-mail messages sent to the Civil Aviation Authority are subject to monitoring / interception for lawful business

Emma Knapp

From: Louise O'raw [REDACTED]
Sent: 08 October 2014 11:56
To: Dermot Scanlon
Subject: Abergelli Farm, Swansea

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for submitting your recent plant enquiry.

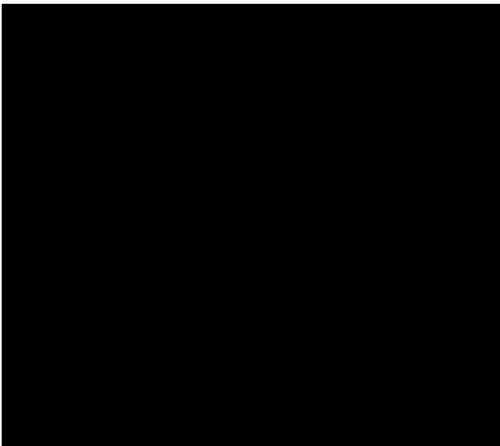
Based on the information provided, I can confirm that Energetics **does not** have any plant within the area(s) specified in your request.

Please be advised that it may take around 10 working days to process enquiries. In the unlikely event that you have been waiting longer than 10 working days, or require further assistance with outstanding enquiries, please call 01698 404945.

Please ensure all plant enquiries are sent to plantenquiries@energetics-uk.com

Regards

Louise O'Raw
Technical Clerical Team



This message has been scanned for viruses by Websense

Appendix 6.C: Phase 1 S42 Responses Verbatim

6.C II S42(b) responses

Eich cyf/ Your ref:

Gofynner am/ Please ask for: RICHARD JONES

Fy nghyf/ My ref: DCCARMS-OCT14-137093

Llinell Uniongyrchol/ Direct Line: (01267) 228892

CYDNABYDDIAETH / ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

10.10.2014

NORMAN CAMPBELL
PROJECT MANAGER
ABERGELLI POWER LIMITED
49 YORK PLACE
EDINBURGH
EH1 3JD

Annwyl Syr / Madam


Dear Sir/Madam

PROPOSED GAS FIRED POWER PLANT PROJECT AT ABERGELLI FARM, FELINDRE,
SWANSEA

*Rwy'n cydnabod eich llythyr/dogfennau
amgaeedig a dderbyniwyd ar 10/10/2014*

I acknowledge receipt of your
correspondence /enclosures received on
10/10/2014

Yn gywir / Yours faithfully



EIFION W BOWEN

Pennaeth Cynllunio / Head of Planning

Appendix 6.C: Phase 1 S42 Responses Verbatim

6.C III S42(d) responses



Emily Brooker

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 07 November 2014 15:30
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: Abergelli Power
Attachments: Letter of objection Abergelli PDF.pdf; Mist in the valley PDF.pdf

Please find attached copy of the objection letter relation to Abergelli Power Station and a photograph relating to the objection

Please acknowledge receipt of email.

Regards [REDACTED]

PJ & EM Rasbridge
4 Cefn Betingau Farm
Rhyd Y Pandy Rd
Pontlassau,
Morrison
Swansea
SA6 6NX

Elenor.rasbridge@hotmail.co.uk

01792844432 or 07974432215

Abergelli Power Limited
49 York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Abergelli Gas Power Station

Dear Sir or madam,

I would like to take this opportunity to object to a planning application for a gas fired power station at Abergelli Farm Felindre proposed by Stag Energy. The grounds for our objections are:

- a. Location for the power station
- b. The loss of agricultural land, approximately 70% of the site
- c. The loss of endangered habitat, approximately 20% of the site
- d. The destruction of an established wild life pond, approximately 10% of the site
- e. The disturbance of protected species
- f. An industrial development in open countryside

Explanations to the points above.

- A. The location of this development is of great concern as it is only 500meters away from our property at Cefn Betingau Farm. As the development is in a south westwordly direction and the prevailing wind and weather comes from the south west and we are approximately 50 meters higher than the development. The noise and exhaust gas emissions will have a detrimental effect on our health and wellbeing. We are also attempting to sell houses on the farm; this development will have a serious effect on our ability to find a buyer and the value of the property. The positioning of this development will also have serious health issues for the surrounding properties due to the co2 emissions. The main problem will be under certain weather conditions I.E. high pressure system centres over South Wales especially in winter this will not allow the co2 emissions to escape the valley and be disbursed into the surrounding area. The valley is best described as being shaped like a huge soup bowl with the lowest point being approximately 1 km to the south, which is the village of Bryntywod. If the power station is operating under these weather conditions and the co2 being heavier than air the entire valley could be filled with co2. I have witnessed this happening many times by the emissions from the old Felindre Tin Plate Works, this closed approximately 15 years ago. If you were to move the proposed site 800metres to the North West, this would not happen, as the site is positioned on a small platitude surrounded by trees and very limited visibility from surrounding countryside. I enclose a mist settling photograph in the said valley.

- B. The loss of agricultural land that has been in production for hundreds of years should not be allowed unless food production and the development can be managed alongside each other. Such as land based solar panels and sheep production this development will mean that the total loss of production permanently.
- C. Fen habitats support a large amount of plants and animals some can contain over 500 different species of plants and more than half the U.K. Species of dragon flies, and several thousands of other insect's species such as aquatic species. These would be lost if this development was to go ahead.
- D. The easterly edge of the proposed development there is an established wild life pond. 50 years ago there were twice as many ponds in the countryside than there are today. There destruction has meant a huge decline in wild life in plants. I have been involved in conservation for the past 30 years on the neighbouring land creating wildlife pond, habits and setting aside land for wild life.
- E. The northern edge for the proposed development, there is a long established badger set. This set has been there a minimum of 120 years to my knowledge. As you will be aware it is illegal, to disturb or destroy a badger set, under the badger act 1992. The proposed site is crossed over with runs to their feeding grounds.
- F. This development is contrary to the Swansea unitary development plan. Specifically SP1 SP2 and SP3 and many other planning policies. We are not in principally objecting to this development as we will always need an electrical generation. It is the location we are objection too. When there is a far more suitable site approximately 800meters to the North West which could be classed as a brown field site because of it industrial passed. IE coal mining and recent land fill. The alternative site is closer to the gas pipe line and the electrical connections are still accessible and closer to the main entrance to Abergelli Farm.

Yours faithfully

PJ & EM Rasbridge

Emily Brooker

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 12 November 2014 14:26
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: Abergelli Power. - proposed gas fired power plant

Dear Mr Campbell

Thank you for your letter of 14 October with enclosures about the above.

We strongly oppose the location of the proposed gas fired power plant Abergelli Farm for the following reasons:-


We live approximately 500 metres from the proposed site and are concerned about the emissions and also the noise levels.

We purchased the property a year ago and if the power station is approved, this will definitely devalue it.

Yours sincerely

[REDACTED]

Sent from my iPad



The Managing Director,
Abergelli Power Ltd
49, York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Dear Sir /Madam,

Re: D.C.O. for Abergelli Power Project

Your pamphlet and Press Notice under section 48 of the Planning Act 2008 invite representations regarding the proposed Application. Our objections are against possible use of the Rhydypany Road route for site access as enlarged upon below:-


1. The direct access route from J46 of the M4 towards Rhydypany is also the access route to/from Morrision Hospital, the Specialist and Accident and Emergency Centre for the region. The implications of Emergency Vehicles being held up by wide loads or slow moving transporters need not be enlarged upon but could impact on the population of a wide area as well as of the locality.
2. Rhydypany Road is a narrow and circuitous country lane which was never intended, designed or constructed to withstand the volume and category of traffic engendered by your proposed large construction project.
3. Residents of this rural community of farms, cottages and hamlets rely on using the road to access the M4 or Morrision for their daily commute, for essential provisions, delivery of all fuel and other supplies, and for access to all services including medical and home care. Any delay or temporary closure can and has led to having to manage without, having to rearrange appointments and deliveries, late for work etc
4. Since this area was designated an 'energy belt' there has been a flurry of applications for planning consent for various energy generation schemes. Some are for the Local Authority to determine, others for the Planning Inspectorate. Each proposal is considered in isolation on its individual merits and impact but without an over-view of the combined effects of over concentration along one particular route. Swansea City Council had to be dissuaded from their proposed closure of this road for the whole of February 2014 in order to facilitate installation of the new solar park at Cefn Betingau Farm. Currently we are aware of another 3 projects likely to cause havoc along Rhydypany Road.
 - Solar panel farm at Abergelli already approved
 - Revised RWE Scheme for erection of 16 wind turbines on Mynydd y Gwair

- Your own project at Abergelli

Should any of the construction periods overlap you could at least fight amongst yourselves for priority of passage

To summarise, Rhydypany Road is adequate for regular users. For local businesses and households it is our vital artery which must not be blocked by the projects of Companies competing to make money for the minimum possible outlay and inconvenience to themselves. Our priority has to be today's lifeblood not tomorrow's promised jam.

Yours faithfully,

A large black rectangular redaction box covers the signature area. To the left of the box, there are three horizontal lines, likely representing a list or a table structure.

Abergelli Power Ltd.
49 York Place,
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Dear Sirs,

You requested comments on the proposed siting of a gas powered station at Abergelli Farm, my objections are as follows:

The proximity of a gas installation within three miles of a major hospital, schools and houses, means there must be major concerns over health and safety for those residents living closest to the proposed plant. Also, the cost economically to those people living in its immediate vicinity. What value will be placed on properties adjacent to a possible health hazard. I understand that earlier objections to the height of the stacks has meant they have provisionally been "lowered" ergo, the fumes which would have been borne away will now be much closer to the roofs of those houses nearest to the plant. Will you be prepared to compensate (at current market values) those wishing to sell their homes, rather than live next door to a power plant, if they cannot sell?

The application is not in keeping with the aesthetics of the area, namely, it is proposed to build a power station in what is effectively Green Belt land, i.e. farm and heathland. It will undoubtedly, be another blight on an area which is unique to Swansea. There is already a solar panel monstrosity situated on land at Cefn Betingau farm, land which was used for sheep and cows, and which is in farming countryside. You are proposing to decimate further the few green spaces left.

The main road to Murrison hospital is extremely busy at all times, with the **ONLY** Accident and Emergency unit **in use** serving all of Swansea and district. The suggestion that Rhydybandy road be used as the access route to the proposed site is surely a recipe for disaster with all the traffic currently using the main road to the hospital. It is infeasible, given it is a conduit for people who live north of Swansea, it is heavily used and also, is too narrow in places to accommodate the lorries that will undoubtedly be used of the proposal is allowed. There was utter chaos many days when the solar panel farm was being erected, to the irritation and extreme annoyance of all the drivers who had no alternative but to travel on it.

Why has the ex-British Steel site at the old Velindre works not been considered? It has all the infrastructure in place, namely a power plant next door and also the access roads to the from the site are still used daily, as a Park and Ride for those employees of nearby DVLA.

It has been suggested that the installation will benefit the community in that jobs will be created, thus boosting the local economy. Any gain from the construction side would be short-lived, as in practice, there is very limited scope for job creation mainly because skilled workers in the industry are usually drafted in from outside the area.

For many years, the Murrison area of Swansea has suffered from the effects of heavy industry. It has taken a very long time for the countryside adjacent to recover from

the toxicity of the old steel and tinplate works, and the Swansea Vale works. Today, the area is home to many different businesses, and in turn they give employment to thousands.

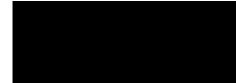
The previous gas site on the old Gas Works estate in the Enterprise zone has been demolished, which surely begs the question, if the supply of gas to Swansea and district is sufficient for the needs of all its residents, what reason is there to require the building of another plant, other than perhaps the payments of bonuses and dividends to the directors and shareholders?

As a resident of the district who will be greatly affected by this proposal, I strongly object to it and shall be contacting my local councillor and Assembly member to make my opinions known.

Yours faithfully

I-ABE-s42-ST-WATT-L-27

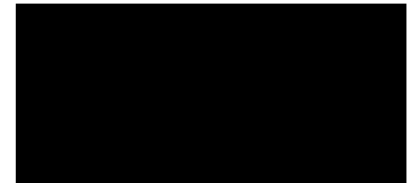
24th October 2014



Land and Development Group

Vicky Stirling

DCO Liaison Officer



SUBMITTED VIA EMAIL TO: info@abergellipower.co.uk

15 November 2014

Our Ref:

Your Ref:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Abergelli Power Limited: Proposed Gas Fired Power Plant

Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

This is a joint response by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) and National Grid Gas plc (NGG)

I refer to your letter dated 8th October 2014 regarding the above proposed application. Having reviewed the Section 42 consultation documents, I would like to make the following comments:

National Grid Infrastructure within or in close proximity to the Proposed Order Limits

National Grid Electricity Transmission

National Grid Electricity Transmission has a number of high voltage electricity overhead transmission lines which lie within or in close proximity to the proposed order limits. These lines form an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales and include the following:

- 4YV-400kV Overhead Transmission Line – Pembroke- Walham
Pembroke- Swansea
- 4YW- 400kV Overhead Transmission Line- Pembroke-Swansea
Clifynydd- Swansea
- 4YU – 400kV Overhead Transmission Line- Pembroke- Walham
Clifynydd- Swansea

The following substation is also located within or in close proximity to the proposed order limits:

- Swansea North Substation

I enclose plans showing the routes of our overhead lines and the location of our substation within the area shown in the consultation documents.





The following points should be taken into consideration:

- National Grid's Overhead Line/s is protected by a Deed of Easement/Wayleave Agreement which provides full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our asset
- Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. Any proposed buildings must not be closer than 5.3m to the lowest conductor. National Grid recommends that no permanent structures are built directly beneath overhead lines. These distances are set out in EN 43 – 8 Technical Specification for “overhead line clearances Issue 3 (2004) available at:
http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/LandandDevelopment/DDC/devnearohl_final/appendixIII/applIII-part2
- If any changes in ground levels are proposed either beneath or in close proximity to our existing overhead lines then this would serve to reduce the safety clearances for such overhead lines. Safe clearances for existing overhead lines must be maintained in all circumstances.
- Further guidance on development near electricity transmission overhead lines is available here: <http://www.nationalgrid.com/NR/rdonlyres/1E990EE5-D068-4DD6-8C9A-4D0B06A1BA79/31436/Developmentnearoverheadlines1.pdf>
- The relevant guidance in relation to working safely near to existing overhead lines is contained within the Health and Safety Executive's (www.hse.gov.uk) Guidance Note GS 6 “Avoidance of Danger from Overhead Electric Lines” and all relevant site staff should make sure that they are both aware of and understand this guidance.
- Plant, machinery, equipment, buildings or scaffolding should not encroach within 5.3 metres of any of our high voltage conductors when those conductors are under their worse conditions of maximum “sag” and “swing” and overhead line profile (maximum “sag” and “swing”) drawings should be obtained using the contact details above.
- If a landscaping scheme is proposed as part of the proposal, we request that only slow and low growing species of trees and shrubs are planted beneath and adjacent to the existing overhead line to reduce the risk of growth to a height which compromises statutory safety clearances.
- Drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if they have the potential to disturb or adversely affect the foundations or “pillars of support” of any existing tower. These foundations always extend beyond the base area of the existing tower and foundation (“pillar of support”) drawings can be obtained using the contact details above

National Grid Gas Transmission

National Grid has a high pressure gas transmission pipeline located within or in close proximity to the proposed order limits. The high pressure gas pipeline located within this area is:

- FM28- Herbrandston- Felinfre



- FM28- Felindre- Three Cocks
- FM28- Felindre- Clifrew

Specific Comments – Gas Infrastructure

The following points should be taken into consideration:

- National Grid has a Deed of Grant of Easement for each pipeline, which prevents the erection of permanent / temporary buildings, or structures, change to existing ground levels, storage of materials etc.

Pipeline Crossings:

- Where existing roads cannot be used, construction traffic should ONLY cross the pipeline at previously agreed locations.
- The pipeline shall be protected, at the crossing points, by temporary rafts constructed at ground level. The third party shall review ground conditions, vehicle types and crossing frequencies to determine the type and construction of the raft required.
- The type of raft shall be agreed with National Grid prior to installation.
- No protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection shall be installed over or near to the National Grid pipeline without the prior permission of National Grid.
- National Grid will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure.
- The method of installation shall be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to National Grid.
- Please be aware that written permission is required before any works commence within the National Grid easement strip.
- A National Grid representative shall monitor any works within close proximity to the pipeline to comply with National Grid specification T/SP/SSW22.
- A Deed of Consent is required for any crossing of the easement

Cables Crossing:

- Cables may cross the pipeline at perpendicular angle to the pipeline i.e. 90 degrees.
- A National Grid representative shall supervise any cable crossing of a pipeline.
- Clearance must be at least 600mm above or below the pipeline.



- Impact protection slab should be laid between the cable and pipeline if cable crossing is above the pipeline.
- A Deed of Consent is required for any cable crossing the easement.
- Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 0.6 metres between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service should be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service shall cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 0.6 metres.

General Notes on Pipeline Safety:

- You should be aware of the Health and Safety Executives guidance document HS(G) 47 "Avoiding Danger from Underground Services", and National Grid's specification for Safe Working in the Vicinity of National Grid High Pressure gas pipelines and associated installations - requirements for third parties T/SP/SSW22.
- National Grid will also need to ensure that our pipelines access is maintained during and after construction.
- Our pipelines are normally buried to a depth cover of 1.1 metres however; actual depth and position must be confirmed on site by trial hole investigation under the supervision of a National Grid representative. Ground cover above our pipelines should not be reduced or increased.
- If any excavations are planned within 3 metres of National Grid High Pressure Pipeline or, within 10 metres of an AGI (Above Ground Installation), or if any embankment or dredging works are proposed then the actual position and depth of the pipeline must be established on site in the presence of a National Grid representative. A safe working method agreed prior to any work taking place in order to minimise the risk of damage and ensure the final depth of cover does not affect the integrity of the pipeline.
- Excavation works may take place unsupervised no closer than 3 metres from the pipeline once the actual depth and position has been confirmed on site under the supervision of a National Grid representative. Similarly, excavation with hand held power tools is not permitted within 1.5 metres from our apparatus and the work is undertaken with NG supervision and guidance.

To view the SSW22 Document, please use the link below:

<http://www2.nationalgrid.com/uk/Safety/library/>

To download a copy of the HSE Guidance HS(G)47, please use the following link:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg47.htm>

Further information in relation to National Grid's gas transmission pipelines can be accessed via the following internet link:

<http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/LandandDevelopment/DDC/gastransmission/gaspipes/>

Further Advice

National Grid is a trading name for:
National Grid Electricity Transmission plc

National Grid is a trading name for:
National Grid Gas plc





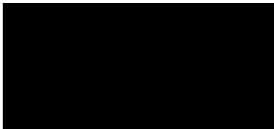
We would request that the potential impact of the proposed scheme on National Grid's existing assets as set out above is considered in any subsequent reports, including in the Environmental Statement, and as part of any subsequent application.

Where it is intended to acquire land, extinguish rights, or interfere with any of National Grid apparatus protective provisions will be required in a form acceptable to it to be included within the DCO.

The information in this letter is provided notwithstanding any discussions taking place in relation to connections with electricity or gas customer services.

I hope the above information is useful. If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

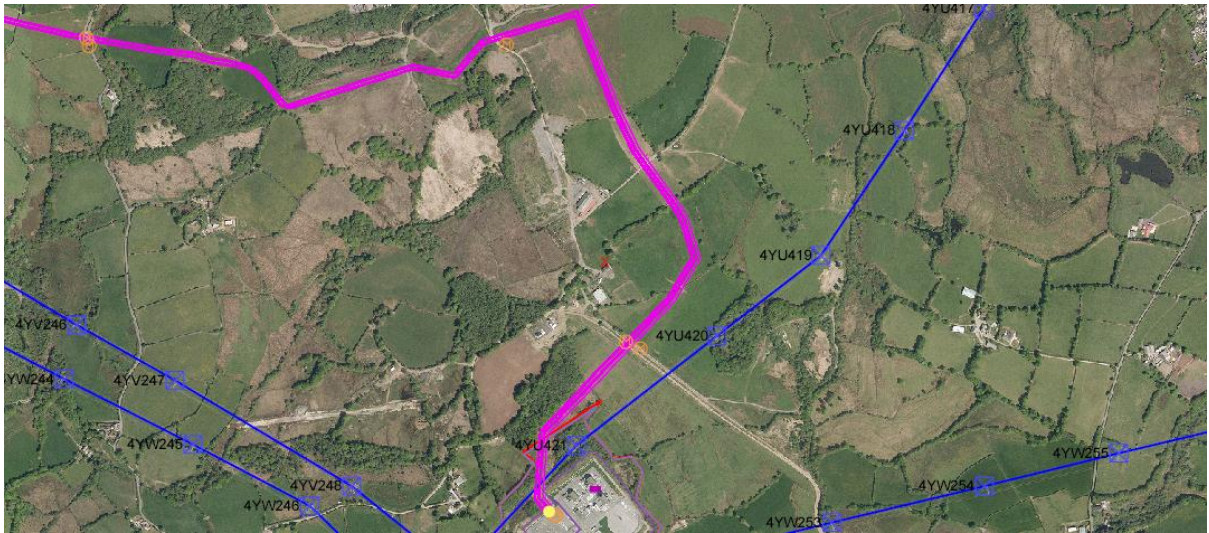
Yours sincerely



Vicky Stirling

(Submitted Electronically)







Land and Development Group

Vicky Stirling
DCO Liaison Officer
Network Engineering



SUBMITTED VIA EMAIL TO: info@abergellipower.co.uk

15 November 2014

Our Ref:

Your Ref:

Dear Sir/Madam,

Abergelli Power Limited: Proposed Gas Fired Power Plant

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This is a joint response by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) and National Grid Gas plc (NGG)

I refer to your letter dated 8th October 2014 regarding the above proposed application. Having reviewed the Section 42 consultation documents, I would like to make the following comments:

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I enclose plans showing the routes of our overhead lines and the location of our substation within the area shown in the consultation documents.





The following points should be taken into consideration:

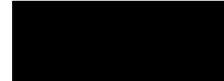
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http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/LandandDevelopment/DDC/devnearohl_final/appendixIII/applIII-part2
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- Plant, machinery, equipment, buildings or scaffolding should not encroach within 5.3 metres of any of our high voltage conductors when those conductors are under their worse conditions of maximum “sag” and “swing” and overhead line profile (maximum “sag” and “swing”) drawings should be obtained using the contact details above.
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- Drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if they have the potential to disturb or adversely affect the foundations or “pillars of support” of any existing tower. These foundations always extend beyond the base area of the existing tower and foundation (“pillar of support”) drawings can be obtained using the contact details above

National Grid Gas Transmission

National Grid has a high pressure gas transmission pipeline located within or in close proximity to the proposed order limits. The high pressure gas pipeline located within this area is:

- FM28- Herbrandston- Felinfre





- FM28- Felindre- Three Cocks
- FM28- Felindre- Clifrew

Specific Comments – Gas Infrastructure

The following points should be taken into consideration:

- National Grid has a Deed of Grant of Easement for each pipeline, which prevents the erection of permanent / temporary buildings, or structures, change to existing ground levels, storage of materials etc.

Pipeline Crossings:

- Where existing roads cannot be used, construction traffic should ONLY cross the pipeline at previously agreed locations.
- The pipeline shall be protected, at the crossing points, by temporary rafts constructed at ground level. The third party shall review ground conditions, vehicle types and crossing frequencies to determine the type and construction of the raft required.
- The type of raft shall be agreed with National Grid prior to installation.
- No protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection shall be installed over or near to the National Grid pipeline without the prior permission of National Grid.
- National Grid will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure.
- The method of installation shall be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to National Grid.
- Please be aware that written permission is required before any works commence within the National Grid easement strip.
- A National Grid representative shall monitor any works within close proximity to the pipeline to comply with National Grid specification T/SP/SSW22.
- A Deed of Consent is required for any crossing of the easement

Cables Crossing:

- Cables may cross the pipeline at perpendicular angle to the pipeline i.e. 90 degrees.
- A National Grid representative shall supervise any cable crossing of a pipeline.
- Clearance must be at least 600mm above or below the pipeline.



- Impact protection slab should be laid between the cable and pipeline if cable crossing is above the pipeline.
- A Deed of Consent is required for any cable crossing the easement.
- Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 0.6 metres between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service should be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service shall cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 0.6 metres.

General Notes on Pipeline Safety:

- You should be aware of the Health and Safety Executives guidance document HS(G) 47 "Avoiding Danger from Underground Services", and National Grid's specification for Safe Working in the Vicinity of National Grid High Pressure gas pipelines and associated installations - requirements for third parties T/SP/SSW22.
- National Grid will also need to ensure that our pipelines access is maintained during and after construction.
- Our pipelines are normally buried to a depth cover of 1.1 metres however; actual depth and position must be confirmed on site by trial hole investigation under the supervision of a National Grid representative. Ground cover above our pipelines should not be reduced or increased.
- If any excavations are planned within 3 metres of National Grid High Pressure Pipeline or, within 10 metres of an AGI (Above Ground Installation), or if any embankment or dredging works are proposed then the actual position and depth of the pipeline must be established on site in the presence of a National Grid representative. A safe working method agreed prior to any work taking place in order to minimise the risk of damage and ensure the final depth of cover does not affect the integrity of the pipeline.
- Excavation works may take place unsupervised no closer than 3 metres from the pipeline once the actual depth and position has been confirmed on site under the supervision of a National Grid representative. Similarly, excavation with hand held power tools is not permitted within 1.5 metres from our apparatus and the work is undertaken with NG supervision and guidance.

To view the SSW22 Document, please use the link below:

<http://www2.nationalgrid.com/uk/Safety/library/>

To download a copy of the HSE Guidance HS(G)47, please use the following link:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg47.htm>


Further information in relation to National Grid's gas transmission pipelines can be accessed via the following internet link:

<http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/LandandDevelopment/DDC/gastransmission/gaspipes/>

Further Advice

National Grid is a trading name for:
National Grid Electricity Transmission plc

National Grid is a trading name for:
National Grid Gas plc





We would request that the potential impact of the proposed scheme on National Grid's existing assets as set out above is considered in any subsequent reports, including in the Environmental Statement, and as part of any subsequent application.

Where it is intended to acquire land, extinguish rights, or interfere with any of National Grid apparatus protective provisions will be required in a form acceptable to it to be included within the DCO.

The information in this letter is provided notwithstanding any discussions taking place in relation to connections with electricity or gas customer services.

I hope the above information is useful. If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

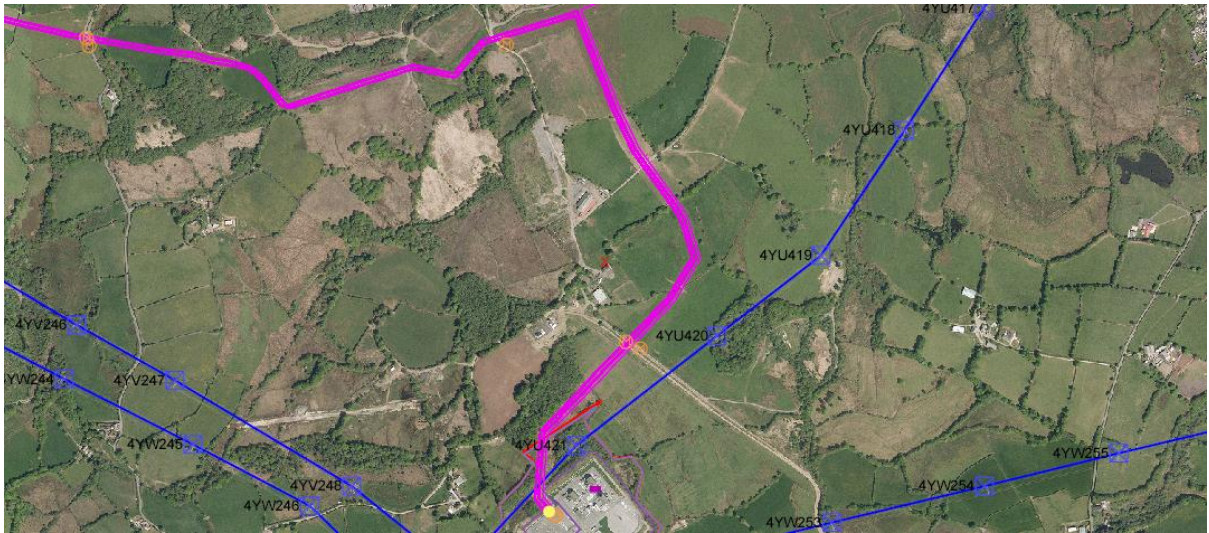
Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vicky Stirling', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Vicky Stirling

(Submitted Electronically)





[REDACTED]
Eich cyf/Your ref: 287521A/EN010069

Ein cyf/Our ref: SH/2014/117684/01

[REDACTED]
I-ABE-s42-ST-WATT-EatL-23

Dyddiad/Date: 14 November 2014

Annwyl/Dear Mr Campbell

ABERGELLI POWER LIMITED: PROPOSED GAS FIRED POWER PLANT PROJECT ON LAND ADJACENT TO THE NATIONAL GRID COMPRESSOR STATION AT ABERGELLI FARM, FELINDRE, SWANSEA, SA5 7NN

Thank you for your letter of 8 October 2014 regarding the proposed 50-299 MW Gas Fired Power Plant project at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea.

It is noted that this letter and accompanying documentation (namely the Preliminary Environmental Information Report dated September 2014 (PEIR)), comprises consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. We are a prescribed consultee under the Act.

Our purpose is to ensure that the environment and natural resources of Wales are sustainably maintained, enhanced and used, now and in the future. Our functions are set out in the Natural Resources Body for Wales (Functions) Order 2012. Our advice and comments are therefore provided in the context of this remit.

We note the information may be subject to further update and revision and the full results of the various technical studies undertaken will be provided in the Environmental Statement (ES), which will be submitted alongside the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. On this basis, we reserve the right to make further comments and representations during the course of the proposed application, as may be required. The comments herein are therefore without prejudice to any future comments which may be provided by us in relation to future submissions.

The operation of this development gives rise to Combustion Activities under Part A1 (a) of Schedule 1 Part 2 of the Environmental Permit Regulations 2010 and we are the determining authority for an Environmental Permit for such activity. The Environmental Permit is determined under distinct and separate legislation and our comments in relation to the PEIR are independent and without prejudice to any

[REDACTED]

comments made in respect of the Environmental Permit application. At this time no application for an Environmental Permit has been made.

Our detailed comments on the PEIR are detailed in the attached Annex I and follow the layout of the information as presented in your report.

I hope the above comments are helpful. If you have any queries or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact [redacted] at our Llandarcy office (email: [redacted]; telephone no.: [redacted]).

Yn gywir / Yours sincerely

[redacted]

[redacted]

e Cymru / Ecosystems

[redacted]

Enclosed: Annex 1 – Natural Resources Wales’ Comments

Section 42 consultation by Abergelli Power Limited

**Abergelli Power Project Preliminary Environmental Information Report
(PB Reference: 287521A; PINS Reference: EN010069)**

A. Chapter 2 Project and Site Description

A.1. Waste Arisings

A.1.1. Section 2.9 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) states that there is good provision for all types of waste arising from the project (with Neath Port Talbot being the coordinating authority). We would highlight that contaminated excavation material and hazardous wastes outlets, should they be required, are likely to be outside of the County Borough. Therefore, it would be prudent to ensure that appropriate measures and outlets exist should they be necessary as part of the project and following further testing and investigation as part of the Environmental Statement (ES).

B. Chapter 6 Air Quality

B. 1. Environmental Permitting Requirements - early dialogue with NRW and submission of EPR application

B. 1.1. Whilst the Secretary of State (SoS) and ourselves have recommended that you submit an application or an EPR¹ permit prior to submission of the DCO application, you have stated that this is not your intention. In fact you have stated '*The Environmental Permit application will be submitted 12 months prior to the commencement of commercial operations.*' Whilst we respect this decision, we will not be in a position to fully assess many aspects of the proposal until the EPR permit application has been submitted and assessed. This does add complexities to the process which could be avoided with parallel applications.

B.1.2. We refer you to The Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note Eleven: Working with public bodies in the infrastructure planning process – Annex D: Environment Agency, which under the Environmental Permitting section states that '*Applicants are encouraged to "twin track" environmental permit applications to the Environment Agency with their DCO applications to the Planning Inspectorate in order to facilitate timely decision-making.*' Please note that the 'Environment Agency' should be read as 'Natural Resources Wales'.

B.1.3. In the light of your intention to submit an EPR application at some future date we must advise you that we cannot rule out the possibility that further information (such as additional monitoring or assessments) may be required during the EPR permit determination process.

¹ Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations

B.1.4. We would highlight that an EPR permit cannot be predetermined and that many aspects of the plant's design and operation will be assessed as part of the EPR permitting process.

B. 2. Technology selection - Open Cycle Gas Turbine

B.2.1. As stated previously we believe that an open (simple) cycle gas turbine (GT) operation would not usually be considered to represent Best Available Technique (BAT). You state that you will endeavour to address this concern as part of the ES submission. However this issue may only be resolved at the EPR permit application determination stage where a full BAT assessment will be undertaken.

B.3. Technology Selection – Combined Heat & Power (CHP) Utilisation

B.3.1. You have stated that the proposal would not be suitable for CHP utilisation a robust justification to support this statement should be included in future submissions. In the event that justifications were accepted, then the facility will still need to be designed as a CHP- ready unit.

B.4. Air Quality

B.4.1. You state that you have followed Environment Agency document Horizontal Guidance Note H1 – Annex F: Air Emissions². Annex F sets distances for consideration of conservation sites, criteria for screening out insignificant emissions and in Appendix C a suggested structure for a detailed air quality modelling assessment for EPR application. We note that you have also used the Air Pollution Information System (APIS) in your habitats impact assessment (this is further discussed below).

B.4.2. Section 6.2.14 of the PEIR states that *'as a peaking plant, the operation of the Generating Equipment will be limited through the permitting regime to 1,500 hours per annum. The assessment is, therefore, based on the operation of the Generating Equipment, at full load, for 1,500 hours per annum. For the purposes of the air quality assessment this intermittent operation is assessed by assuming full load, continuous operation (to ensure worst case meteorological impacts are included in the model) and scaling the outputs for periods longer than one hour by likely operating hours i.e. 1500 out of a possible 8760 hours for annual mean impacts. No scaling is applied to hourly impacts to ensure a conservative approach, since it is possible that the operation of the Generating Equipment will coincide with poor dispersion conditions.'*

B.4.3. Factoring the long-term predictions by operating hours is a methodology that is generally acceptable when there is sufficient headroom such that the uncertainties involved are unlikely to make a significant difference to predictions. In this case you acknowledge that critical loads at nearby habitats are already exceeded, therefore there is little headroom. Without further work we cannot

² H1 Annex F – Air Emissions, v2.2 December 2011 (Environment Agency)

comment on whether this methodology is a “worst case” approach. We would expect you to justify that your assessment is representative of a worst case scenario.

B.4.4. Section 6.10.13 refers to a slight adverse effect on air quality during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Power station with mitigation stated as monitoring of emissions. Monitoring is not considered to be mitigation, as the pollutant may still be released. What additional mitigation can be employed to prevent the adverse effects in the first place?

B.4.5. Generally speaking, the PEIR has followed an assessment methodology that is appropriate in regards to air quality impact assessment. We have not completed a detailed assessment and therefore cannot comment on the predicted impact. It should also be noted that we cannot rule out the possibility that further information may be required during a detailed risk impact assessment audit at the application stage for an EPR permit.

B.5. Air Quality - Nature Conservation Interests

B.5.1. For all Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within at least 2 km, and all Special Area of Conservation (SAC)/Special Protection Areas (SPA)/Ramsar sites within 10km of the proposed plant, information should be included in the ES as follows;

B.5.2. Concentrations of NO_x (and SO₂ if present in emissions) emitted by the proposed plant compared to the critical levels for sensitive habitats at the above sites.

B.5.3. Critical Levels are to be found on APIS (http://www.apis.ac.uk/overview/issues/overview_Cloadslevels.htm#_Toc279788054).

B.5.4. Proposed plant emissions (Process Contribution/PC) should be compared as a percentage of the relevant critical level as well being compared to the PC added to the background (PEC), to give percentage figures.

B.5.5. Levels of nutrient Nitrogen deposition and Acid deposition derived from the proposed plant (PC) should also be compared to site relevant critical loads for the above sites. These are available on APIS (<http://www.apis.ac.uk/src1>) and should be similarly compared to the PC and PEC for each feature's most sensitive critical load value, to give percentage values.

B.5.6. Instructions on how to carry out these calculations for acid deposition are available on APIS (<http://www.apis.ac.uk/critical-load-function-tool>) and in Environment Agency AQ TAG Paper 06 for nutrient Nitrogen deposition. Please note that in relation to a Peaking Power facility which operates sporadically, the assessment must be done as a worst case scenario i.e. the maximum number of hours that the plant will be able to operate, over a year.

B.6. Habitats Regulations Assessment

B.6.1. We advise that a Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) should be recorded by yourselves (as per PINS guidance Note 10). The HRA should test the likely significant effects of the development for all relevant receptor SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites, in light of impact pathways from the development itself (for example aerial emissions). These effects should be tested alone and if no likely significant effects concluded for a particular impact pathway on a site(s) alone, in-combination effects should then be tested for those parameters, according to any residual effects from this development and other relevant plans/projects. Guidance is available for competent authorities in recording HRAs (*Assessing Projects Under The Habitats Directive - Guidance For Competent Authorities, CCW, 2011*) and this may aid in recording a shadow HRA, in terms of main guiding principles of the HRA process. The guidance sets out the principles of the in-combination test as described above, including which plans/projects to consider within the in-combination test. Any likely significant effects identified should lead to the recording of a shadow Appropriate Assessment (or Report to Inform an Appropriate Assessment, or similar) to assess such effects further. The above guidance is available at the following URL (please note that this guidance has not been updated since 2011);

<http://www.ccg.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/managing-land-and-sea/environmental-assessment/habitats-regulations-assessmen.aspx>

C. Chapter 7 Noise and Vibration

C.1. Noise- General Comments

C.1.1. Whilst the PEIR submission states that the noise monitoring locations were agreed with us and the Local Authority, we note that we do not appear to have been in dialogue with the consultants in regards to this matter.

C.1.2. The ambient noise survey was conducted in accordance with the relevant standards but key frequency data is omitted from the report which was requested by the SoS and confirmed to be captured by the contractor. The PEIR outlines that at each identified Nearest Sensitive Receptor location the sound level is predicted to range between 40 dB to 47 dB LAeq which would result in a major noise impact at the receptor locations. These figures have been produced without factoring in any mitigation. What mitigation is planned to attenuate this increase in noise against the current background? Will each of the measures being proposed reduce the noise levels to an acceptable level? We have not had access to the modelling files to agree the figures suggested in the PEIR.

C.1.3. Increased noise levels are likely to be perceived during start-up. What levels are likely above background and how will this be mitigated?

C.2. Noise- Ambient Noise Survey Report

C.2.1. Section 2.1.1 states that the survey was undertaken to quantify existing noise levels at nearest sensitive receptors. We were expecting a tonal assessment to be carried out in tandem with the noise survey. This was specified in our letter dated 22 July 2014 sent by us (ref SH/2014/116929/01) and confirmed by you.

C.2.2. Slight and minor adverse effects are predicted at sensitive receptors during the construction phase of the project. The LA_{eq} seems to be significantly higher than the LA₉₀ at each of the sensitive receptors. The proposed mitigation to this is site hoarding to mask the activities. Will this afford any real mitigation against the increased noise levels other than removing direct line of sight?

C.2.3. Section 2.1.2 states that '*short-term sampling measurements were conducted...in order to capture the existing ambient noise level representative of that particular period*'. You should explain why you feel a 30 minute sample which covered a 24 hour period would be representative to suggest that the sound was stable and not fluctuating.

C.2.4. Additionally in section 2.1.2 it states that 3 day; 1 evening and 2 night samples will be taken. We would question this statement, it would appear the actual sampling undertaken was 2 day; 1 evening and 1 night for each nearest sensitive receptor.

C.3. Noise- Preliminary Environmental Information Report

C.3.1. Section 7.2.2 of the PEIR states that "*The assessment methodologies used in the PEIR are the same as those that will be adopted for the EIA. However, the level of detail available at the PEIR stage is only sufficient to form preliminary conclusions and more detailed information will be required for the EIA.*" You state that you have followed the BS 4142 methodology. BS 4142 assesses the likelihood of complaints by subtracting the measured background noise level from the rating level predictions at sensitive receptors. In order to conduct a robust BS 4142 assessment, representative background LA₉₀ noise levels are required at sensitive receptors. The noise monitoring survey should therefore be conducted over a sufficient time period to determine typical background levels under all operational scenarios (days, nights, weekdays and weekends). Additionally measurements should be taken over relevant reference time intervals. Please note that BS 4142 is currently being revised and the new version is likely to be published soon. When conducting the noise survey and noise impact assessment it is appropriate to follow the most recently published British Standards.

C.3.2. In section 7.2.1 there is no reference to Environment Agency's horizontal guidance note for noise.

C.3.3. It is recommended that an overview of '*A Noise Action Plan for Wales 2013-2018*' is provided in the relevant policy and guidance section with particular emphasis on the importance of 'sustainable development principles' and 'creeping background'.

C.3.4. Section 7.3.3 of the PEIR states that '*discussions were held with CCS and NRW in August 2014 to agree a study area, a noise survey methodology, and suitable locations for the survey measurement positions*'. We would question whether we were consulted on this.

C.3.5. In section 7.3.4 there is an exclusion of a tonal assessment (please see our earlier comment on this matter).

C.3.6. In Table 7.5, there are references to "Bergelli farm" and these continue throughout the report. We presume this should be Abergelli .

C.3.7. In section 7.3.6 there is a reference to weather data and this was raised in the review of the 'Ambient Noise Survey Report'. We would like confirmation of how weather data was collected.

C.3.8. Please note that we will not comment on construction/decommissioning or off site traffic noise - this is a role for the Local Authority.

C.3.9. In Table 7.9 there is reference to 'slight adverse' effects but it is unclear whether you are referring to 'minor adverse' effects specified in Table 7.4 above. There is no justification as to why the sound levels from the gas and electrical connections are thought to be negligible.

C.3.10. When submitting a noise impact assessment, as part of the permit application for an EPR permit, you should refer to Environment Agency document Noise Impact Assessment - Information Requirements 3 to inform yourselves of the expected requirements for a noise impact assessment submission.

C.4. Preliminary Stack Sensitivity Analysis (PSSA)

C.4.1. We have not assessed the PSSA submitted as part of the PEIR. A detailed assessment will be undertaken as part of the EPR permit application process which will determine the appropriate stack height required for appropriate environmental control. We note that section 4.9.4 states that '*Air quality sensitivity tests have indicated that a minimum stack height of 35m will be required for adequate dispersion of exhaust gases and to meet legislative air quality targets (i.e. IED)*'. We also note that '*a maximum height of 40m has been assumed for the purpose of the Landscape and Visual Impact and Cultural Heritage Assessments as a 'realistic worst-case scenario*'.

C.4.2. However we do note that in the PEIR the consultant has used significance criteria set out in H1 Annex F. The consultant considered the impact of NOx and nitrogen deposition, and reference was made to acidification, but it is unclear if this was taken into account. This will need to be addressed when the permit application is submitted.

D. Chapter 8 Ecology

D.1. Habitats

D.1.1. We note that the final design of the project is still to be decided and habitat losses and impacts on protected species will be fully assessed when the design is finalised in the ES.

D.1.2. We reiterate our comments made previously that we would welcome further justification if the final location for the Generating Equipment Site and Temporary Laydown Area is decided to be on an area of marshy grassland (also known as Purple moorgrass and rush pasture), and why it cannot be located on areas of improved grassland, which would be less ecologically damaging. Marshy grassland is a habitat listed under section 42 of the Natural Environmental and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and under the City and County of Swansea's (CCS) Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. CCS have a duty under section 40 of the NERC Act, to have regard to conserving biodiversity; and therefore we advise that CCS's Ecologist is consulted regarding section 42 habitats and species in order to take account of possible adverse effects on such interests.

D.1.3. We advise that the predicted habitat losses should be quantified in the ES. This is particularly important when working with CCS's Ecologist to agree a mitigation/compensation scheme.

D.1.4. We note the references to section 2.13 of the PEIR and embedded mitigation throughout section 8 Ecology; however there is not sufficient reference to ecological mitigation and monitoring in Section 2.13.

D.1.5. In section 2.11.1 Table 2.1 Access Road Comparison table, we would suggest the ecological impact considerations are also included in this table.

D.1.6. We also refer to our previous comments in our scoping response letter in relation to the watercourses and wetland habitats and their associated species and advise that further consultation with ourselves is carried out before detailed site layout plans are drawn up and submitted at draft ES stage.

D.2. Access

D.2.1. We note the project is looking at two access options. Option one would result in some habitat losses to Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) through road widening. Option two would also result in habitat losses, but to a greater extent. The losses resulting from option two would result in permanent loss of ancient woodland which cannot be mitigated.

D.2.2. We note that there has already been a significant loss of woodland in this area as a result of industrial development and that the remaining woodland on and around the site was reclassified as Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) under the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) dataset in 2011. Section 5.2.9 of Planning Policy Wales Chapter 5: Conserving and Improving Natural

Heritage and the Coast states that '*Trees, woodlands and hedgerows are of great importance, both as wildlife habitats and in terms of their contribution to landscape character and beauty. They also play a role in tackling climate change by trapping carbon and can provide a sustainable energy source. Local planning authorities should seek to protect trees, groups of trees and areas of woodland where they have natural heritage value or contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality. Ancient and semi-natural woodlands are irreplaceable habitats of high biodiversity value which should be protected from development that would result in significant damage.*' We advise that any proposed loss of woodland should be avoided.

D.2.3. Once the final access route has been selected, should the route require any road widening/improvements, we advise that further survey work is carried out on the external access roads which have not been included in the Phase 1 habitat survey and possible subsequent protected species survey work.

D.3. Peat

D.3.1. We are pleased to see a reference to a Peat Management Plan and further ground investigations to determine the potential loss of peat, which will be a requirement of the DCO.

D.4. Invasive Species

D.4.1. With reference to invasive species found on the site, we note that five invasive species have been found. Section 8.3.22 describes invasive species identified during the site surveys. We advise that appropriate measures must be implemented for the removal or long-term management of the identified invasive species on site. Japanese Knotweed is classed as controlled waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and as such must be disposed of in a suitable manner.

D.5. Species

D.5.1. We note that all the standard ecological surveys have been carried out; however analysis of some of the surveys is still being carried out and the final design is yet to be decided therefore we will not be providing detailed comments on the impacts at this stage. We would be happy to provide comments on the survey work and results prior to the draft ES stage should you wish to consult us.

D.6. Otters

D.6.1. Ecological conditions can change over the short term, we would recommend regularly re-surveying for otters in the watercourse where an otter spraint was found and the watercourses identified as having potential to support otters.

D.7. Watervoles

D.7.1. The details of the watervole survey in the PEIR Appendix appear to be inconclusive as to whether there are water voles on site. The surveys found no signs of recent activity but there was suitable habitat and holes. At the time of writing the report there were only historic watervole records from 1996 available for the River Llan but an active population of watervoles has recently been found downstream at Penllergaer. We would recommend that further watervole surveys are carried out in May when the voles are very active.

D.7.2. Protection and enhancement of suitable watervole habitat on site will be an important mitigation measure which we would like to discuss further in the future when detailed plans for the development are being considered.

E. Chapter 9 Water Quality and Resources

E.1.1. A number of ordinary watercourses cross the site and a small section runs adjacent to the Main River Llan.

E.1.2. We note that a flood consequences assessment (FCA) will be produced for the development and we advise that this should assess the impact of the development upon the flood risk associated with both the ordinary watercourses which cross the site, and the main River Llan, to ensure that it is compliant with TAN15. Any FCA should consider both risk to the development itself and demonstrate any consequences to third parties.

E.1.3. We advise that you consults with the City and County of Swansea Council's Drainage Engineers with regards to flood risk associated with the ordinary watercourses crossing the site.

E.1.4. Section 9 of the PEIR indicates that a site drainage plan will be discussed at a high level in the Environmental Statement and may incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SUDS). We would advise that SUDS should be implemented where possible, subject to ground conditions, in accordance with Section 8 of TAN15.

E.1.5. If any proposed route crossings or any works on site are likely to affect the main river, then relevant Flood Defence Consents may be required, along with detailed method statements that incorporate pollution prevention and mitigation e.g. to prevent the accidental introduction of solid matter to the water course via excavation; diversion of the watercourse; dewatering; run-off etc. Any works in, under, over or within 7m from the main River Llan will require prior consent from us. For ordinary watercourses, you should consult the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) which in this instance is the City and County of Swansea Council, though we would expect the same level of protection to be applied with regard to pollution prevention and mitigation.

E.1.6. Section 9.2.10 of the PEIR points out the limitations of this report given the current absence of a hydrogeological survey. It is not possible therefore, to make

an informed assessment of likely impact and whether any proposed mitigation is appropriate to protect ground and surface waters at this stage.

E.1.7. We note that detail relating to discharge from the power generation plant has not been provided. If any cooling waters/process waters are proposed to be discharged to the receiving waters (River Llan and its tributaries/River Lliw/Loughor), this will require a Water Discharge Activity Permit as part of the EPR. We advise that further detail is provided in the ES in relation to the discharge characteristics (with particular regards to temperature and chemical composition) of any cooling/process waters upon the above watercourses in order to assess any offsite environmental impact.

E.2. WFD Compliance Assessment

E.2.1. Section 9.2.6 of the PEIR states that a WFD report is unlikely to be required. We advise that a screening assessment should be undertaken as part of the ES. New or changed river crossings should also be included in any screening assessment. If potential impact on WFD compliance is concluded, then a formal WFD assessment should be undertaken.

E.3. Construction Activities

E.3.1. The applicant should fully assess any ground instability and should be satisfied that piling operations and any vibration associated with the construction process will not disturb or cause any fracturing of the Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water main that traverses the proposed site. This water main augments the drinking water supply as far east as Cardiff and so it is of strategic importance in South Wales. The same consideration is needed in relation to disturbance of any historic mine workings, adits, or groundwater.

E.3.2. Dust/debris is to be controlled by wheel washing facilities and damping down. EPR permits are likely to be required for both of these activities if you generate effluent that will be discharged to surface or ground waters. If water for these activities is sourced via abstraction rather than potable supply then an EPR permit maybe required.

E.3.3. Any dewatering as part of construction activities is likely to require an EPR permit.

E.3.4. Section 5.6.3 refers to the assumed connection to the Swansea North Substation. If this is not permissible, we advise that the alternatives are submitted and discussed.

F. Chapter 10 Geology, Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology

F.1. We note that there have previously been two landfills within the planning development boundary and that both sites now fall outside our regulation.

F.2. A contaminated land risk assessment should be undertaken as part of the ES. You are advised to contact the local authority to agree the scope of the assessment as they are the lead authority for land quality.

G. Chapter 11 Landscape and Visual Impacts

G.1. Scope of the assessment

G.1.1. There does not appear to be any evidence presented on the consideration of alternative sites for the power generation plant. We advise that this should be included in the EIA.

G.1.2. A 15km study area is considered acceptable for the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) based on a maximum 40m stack height.

G.1.3. In order to 'scope out' impacts on the Gower AONB and Brecon Beacons National Park, it would be helpful to provide single frame photographs at A3 size from viewpoints within these designations and within the 15km study area. This would help to demonstrate whether there are likely to be significant effects on these designations.

G.2. Photomontages

G.2.1. We would recommend that the photomontages (when selected) include single frame extracts from the panoramas (40 degree angle of view), reproduced at A3 size. These can be held up in the field and can reasonably demonstrate the level of detail seen with the eye. The panoramas help to provide context.

G.3. LANDMAP & Landscape Sensitivity

G.3.1. Table 11.2 and 11.3 descriptions should recognise that these are typical features of the various category of sensitivity and not definitive e.g. landscapes not recognised by designations are not necessarily of low sensitivity. The level of sensitivity depends on the character of the landscape and the nature of the proposal. This is set out in Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) 2013.

G.4. Landscape Character Assessment

G.4.1. The landscape character areas illustrated on figure 11.3 appear to be the visual and sensory aspect areas taken from LANDMAP. This should be clarified. The assessment of landscape character sensitivity appears to only consider the visual and sensory aspect and not all five aspects. The overall evaluation used in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) only relates to the visual and sensory aspect. The overall evaluation for the geological, historical, cultural and habitats aspects vary within the site from high to outstanding.

G.4.2. The assessment of landscape character and sensitivity should consider information from all five aspect areas, not only the visual and sensory aspect

areas. As well as the overall evaluation for each aspect, the rarity/uniqueness evaluation for Geological Landscape, the connectivity/cohesion evaluation for Landscape Habitats, the scenic quality and character evaluation for Visual and Sensory and the rarity and group value for Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape should be taken account of. Landscape character derives from all five aspects within LANDMAP. If the character assessment does not consider all 5 aspects it is likely to be flawed.

G.5. Selection of viewpoints and visual receptors

G.5.1. It is unclear why houses in Llangefelach are not considered in the residential visual receptors when the information states that there are views of the site from the village.

G.6. Lighting

G.6.1. The LVIA should include an assessment of the visual effects of lighting e.g. the potential need for airport hazard lights.

G.7. Construction Environmental Management Plan

G.7.1. This should include proposals for the protection and storage of soils and the restoration of compounds and disturbed areas. Restoration should be appropriate to the surrounding landscape.

G.8. Mitigation

G.8.1. There is currently very little information on the opportunities for mitigation. The area of land owned or available to you will influence the amount and effectiveness of mitigation and needs to be considered at the outset. There may be opportunities for advance planting. If insufficient land is available for mitigation the significance of effects is likely to be higher, therefore this has a direct effect on the potential acceptability of the proposals.

G.9. Cumulative assessment

G.9.1. A number of other wind farm and solar energy proposals have been approved and should be taken into account in the cumulative assessment, along with the other existing and planned development in the locality (e.g. Proposed Felindre Business Park and Sustainable Urban Village).

G.9.2. Wind farms/turbines within the 15km study area include: Mynydd y Betws (operational), Mynydd y Gwair, Mynydd y Gwrhyd, Tyle Coch Mawr and Gilfach Renewable Energy Project (approved), Mynydd Marchywel (in planning).

G.9.3. Solar farms within the 15km study area and in close proximity to the site include: Brynwhilach Farm (operational), Abergelli and Cefn Betingau/Rhyd-y-Pandy (approved).

G.9.4. Depending on the timescale of the project, other developments may need to be considered and contact with the local authority is recommended in this regard.

ENDS

(J) in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). The information shown on this plan is derived from historic information and is guaranteed. Service pipes, valves, syphons, stub connections, etc. may not be shown but their presence should be established to establish the actual position of mains, pipes, services and other apparatus on site before any mechanical plant is used. It is subject to updating.

persons (either direct labour or contractors) working for you or near gas apparatus. The information shown on this plan should be established to establish the actual position of mains, pipes, services and other apparatus on site before any mechanical plant is used. It is subject to updating.

or otherwise privately owned, which may be present in this area. This information is not information of WWU and WWU is provided for complete. It is supplied voluntarily to assist the user in determining whether to make contact with other GTs or others. The information shown on this plan is derived from historic information and is guaranteed. Service pipes, valves, syphons, stub connections, etc. may not be shown but their presence should be established to establish the actual position of mains, pipes, services and other apparatus on site before any mechanical plant is used. It is subject to updating.

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Wales and West Utilities Ltd., Wales and West House, Spooner Close, Celtic Springs, Coedkernew, Newport, NP10 8FZ



4th November 2014



Your Ref: - Abergelli Power Limited
Our Ref: - RP/14/120

Norman Campbell
Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST
49 Abergelli Power Limited
York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Dear Sirs

Re: Abergelli Power, Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

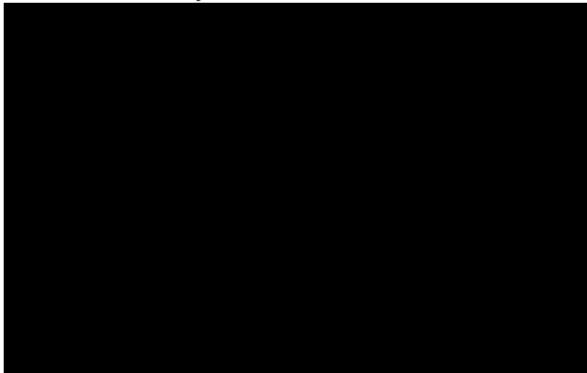
Thank you for your letter dated 8th October 2014 with enclosed documents.

There are two High Pressure ("HP") gas mains within the proposed redline boundary as shown on your enclosed plans, with WWU having the benefit of rights granted to us through several easements.

The works to lay the cable and the access roads will need to be approved by our Plant Protection and Operational departments prior to commencement. Please also find enclosed correspondence from our Plant Protection department in relation to this site.

We look forward to further communication in relation to this project when it is available.

Yours faithfully



24 hour gas escape number
Rhif 24 awr os bydd nwy yn gollwng

0800 111 999*

*calls will be recorded and may be monitored
caiff galwadau eu recordio a gellir eu monitro

Wales & West Utilities Limited
Registered Office:
Wales & West House, Spooner Close, Coedkernew, Newport NP10 8FZ
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

Our Reference Number : 8150038655

Your Reference Number : Site 2



FAO:

Norman Campbell
Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST
49 Abergeli Power Limited
York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Date : 04.11.2014

Network Contact : 

Telephone : 

Fax : 

Dear Norman Campbell

Re: Exchange of Information

Wales & West Utilities acknowledge receipt of your notice received on **04.11.2014** , advising us of your intention to carry out work at:

Abergelli Fach Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

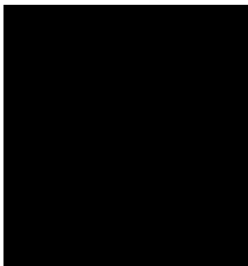
YOU WILL NOTE THE PRESENCE OF OUR INTERMEDIATE / HIGH PRESSURE GAS MAIN(S) IN PROXIMITY TO YOUR SITE. NO EXCAVATIONS ARE TO TAKE PLACE ABOVE OR WITHIN 10m OF THE CONFIRMED POSITION OF THESE MAINS WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH WALES & WEST UTILITIES

We enclose an extract from our mains records of the area covered by your proposals. This plan shows only those pipes owned by Wales & West Utilities in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). Gas pipes owned by other GT's and also privately owned may be present in this area. Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the owners. The information shown on this plan is given without obligation, or warranty, the accuracy thereof cannot be guaranteed, No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Wales & West Utilities, its agents or servants for any error or omission.

The Wales & West Utilities High Pressure Network may be affected by your proposals and a copy of the information you have provided has been forwarded to Asset for their comment. They will then contact you as necessary. Please note, 7 days notice is required if you require a site visit from an Engineer.

If you have any queries please contact  who will be happy to assist you.

Yours sincerely



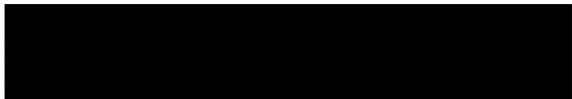
24 hour gas escape number
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GENERAL CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED FOR THE PROTECTION OF APPARATUS AND THE PREVENTION OF DISRUPTION TO GAS SUPPLIES.

General conditions affecting the design, construction or maintenance of services and/or structures or other works in the vicinity of Wales & West Utilities (WWU) plant, pipelines and associated installations:

These general conditions apply only to the gas apparatus and pipes operated by WWU. It is possible that there may be other gas transporters with apparatus in the vicinity; therefore you should ensure that you have made enquiries of them and have complied with their requirements.

1. GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF GAS MAINS

Any plans supplied or marked up by WWU will indicate the **APPROXIMATE** location of its apparatus. This information is provided as a general guide only; its accuracy cannot be guaranteed and is given without obligation or warranty. Service pipes are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability whatsoever is accepted by WWU, its agents or servants for any error, omission, discrepancy or deviation. Plans on site should be current, i.e. no older than 28 days from the date of issue. Gas pipes owned by other Gas Transporters, or otherwise privately owned, may be present in this area (pink areas indicated on our plans). Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the relevant owners.

Should you require assistance on site locating WWU apparatus, please contact our Plant Protection Team on **02920 278912**.

2. METHODS OF WORKING

The following methods of work shall not normally be permitted within the limits of distance indicated (relative to the established pipe position). Any variances must have consent from WWU before works commence on site:

Mechanical Excavation	3m (1m for low pressure mains)	Hydraulic Testing	8 m
Piling / Pile removing / Boring	15m	Welding or other hot works*	15m
Directional Drill Operations	15m	Explosives	250m

* NOTE: Welding or other hot works involving naked flames shall be carried out at a safe distance to the satisfaction of a WWU Engineer. A check should be made prior to the commencement of works, to ensure a gas free atmosphere exists. It is also necessary to monitor the atmosphere at regular intervals for the duration of the works. In no case shall such activities take place in any Wales & West Utilities Easement without the written consent and in the presence of a WWU representative.

WWU must be consulted prior to carrying out any excavation work within **10m** of any above or below ground gas installations or pipeline. No excavation works may commence within **50m** of a High Pressure or Very High Pressure Pipeline unless the pipeline has been located by tracing and its precise route identified.

In addition to the above methods of working, WWU must be contacted prior to any External Wall Installation (EWI) schemes, proposed solar farms and wind turbine installations.

No work shall be undertaken near, nor heavy plant or equipment moved over, any gas pipeline or apparatus until all of the conditions specified by WWU have been complied with.

Where WWU have apparatus in the vicinity of your work, any damage to it could have serious consequences. In view of this and in the interests of safety, a meeting should be arranged before the commencement of work on site between WWU representatives, representatives of the promoting authority, the contractors and any other interested parties. At this meeting the suggested program of site works and plant safety should be discussed. It is essential that this meeting is convened well in advance of commencement on site. Access to WWU plant and facilities for inspection by WWU staff must not be affected. Where formal consent has been given, **A MINIMUM OF SEVEN DAYS NOTICE IS REQUIRED** before carrying out work in WWU easements, or the appropriate notice under the New Roads & Street Works Act (NRSWA) where existing plant is situated within the public highway.

Further guidance can also be sought from the document **HS(G)47 - Avoiding Danger from Underground Services** from the HSE website.

3. PROXIMITY OF OTHER PLANT

A minimum clearance of **600 millimetres (mm)** should be allowed between all plant being installed and an existing gas main operating above 2 bar medium pressure (MP), whether the adjacent plant is parallel to or crossing the gas pipe. For mains operating at MP or below, this distance can be reduced to 300mm. **NO APPARATUS SHOULD BE LAID OVER AND ALONG THE LINE OF A GAS PIPE, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLEARANCE.**

No manhole or chamber shall be built over or around a gas pipe and no work should be carried out which results in a reduction of cover or protection over a pipe without consultation with and the agreement of WWU staff.

24 hour gas escape number
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0800 111 999*

*calls will be recorded and may be monitored
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Wales & West Utilities Limited

Registered Office:

Wales & West House, Spooner Close, Coedkernew, Newport NP10 8FZ

Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

4. PROTECTION

Where any works cross or run in close proximity to WWU apparatus, periodic visits must be made by a WWU engineer. His requests for protection or support to the apparatus shall be immediately observed.

Suitably designed crossing points are to be constructed to the satisfaction of a WWU Engineer. These crossing points shall be clearly indicated by the erection of bunting and crossings at other places should be prevented.

Backfill material adjacent to WWU apparatus shall be soft fill or sand, containing no stones, bricks, or lumps of concrete etc., placed to a minimum 150mm around the mains and is to be well compacted by hand. No power consolidation shall take place above the main until 300mm of soft fill has been compacted by hand.

5. DAMAGE TO COATINGS

Where a gas pipe is coated with special wrapping and this is damaged, even to a minor extent, WWU must be notified so that repairs can be made to prevent future corrosion and subsequent leakage. **WHERE MINOR DAMAGE TO COATING IS REPORTED TO WWU PRIOR TO BACKFILL, THE NECESSARY REPAIR WILL BE MADE FREE OF CHARGE.**

6. CATHODIC PROTECTION

Where WWU apparatus is cathodically protected either by sacrificial anode or impressed current systems and where new apparatus is to be laid and is to be similarly protected, WWU will require to carry out interaction tests to determine whether its own system is adversely affected. The cost of any mutually agreed remedial action will be recharged to the authority installing the new apparatus. If any bond wires, test leads etc., used in connection with cathodic protection systems are damaged or found to be in poor condition, broken or disconnected, WWU must be notified prior to backfilling so that a repair can be made.

7. HOT WORKS

Even when a gas free atmosphere exists care must be taken when carrying out hot works in close proximity to gas plant in order to ensure that no damage occurs. Particular care must be taken to avoid damage by heat or naked flames to plastic gas pipes or to the protective coatings on other pipes.

8. DEMOLITION

Live gas services must be disconnected **PRIOR** to demolishing any property, arrangements must be made for WWU to check for the presence of any live gas services.

9. TREE PLANTING

WWU must be contacted prior to all tree-planting works above or near our apparatus. Further information can then be made available.

10. DEEP EXCAVATIONS

Any work involving deep excavations (1.5m or more) will be subject to the "Model Consultative Procedure for Pipeline Construction involving Deep Excavations". This may require the diversion of WWU apparatus prior to the commencement of your works. Detailed plans and cross sections will be required in order to determine the effect of these works on WWU apparatus.

11. RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATIONS

Wind Turbines - WWU must be advised of any planned development of wind turbines in the vicinity of an above 2 bar gas pipelines to ensure the development does not impact on the future safe operation of the pipeline. Industry guidance states that any wind turbine must be sited no closer than 1.5 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of the pipeline.

Solar Farms - WWU must be contacted regarding planned solar farms being considered in the vicinity of WWU gas pipelines.

EWI - WWU must be contacted regarding any EWI scheme to ensure the scheme does not impact upon WWU's apparatus.

12. LEAKAGE FROM GAS MAINS OR SERVICES

If damage or leakage is caused or an escape of gas is smelt or suspected the following action should be taken at once:

- Remove all personnel from the immediate vicinity of the escape.
- Inform the 24hr Gas Emergency Service on **0800 111 999**
- Prevent any approach by the public, prohibit smoking, and extinguish all naked flames or other sources of ignition for at least 15 metres from the leakage. Do not operate any electrical switches in the vicinity of the escape.
- Assist gas personnel, Police and/or Fire Services as requested.

**IN THE EVENT OF A LEAK, OBSERVE THE ABOVE BUT DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SEAL THE LEAK
REMEMBER - IF IN DOUBT; SEEK ADVICE FROM WWU**

24 hour gas escape number
Rhif 24 awr os bydd nwy yn gollwng

0800 111 999*

*calls will be recorded and may be monitored
caiff galwadau eu recordio a gellir eu monitro



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13. BUILDING PROXIMITIES

There are minimum proximity distances for buildings from WWU mains depending on both the operating pressure and the material of the main. Advice should be sought from WWU prior to building works taking place to confirm these distances. For High Pressure pipelines you must seek further guidance from the HSE and Local Authority Planning team regarding their PADHI distances regarding building proximities as these may be in addition to WWU proximity distances for a pipeline.

Temporary buildings should not be placed above any gas pipe or within 3.0 metres of mains operating above 75mbar (medium, intermediate and high pressure mains) during construction activities and in no circumstances should permanent structures be built over any pipe transporting gas.

14. SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

All costs incurred by WWU for the repair of direct or consequential damage to gas plant will be rechargeable (with the exception of paragraph 5). WWU reserves the right to divert any affected apparatus or alternatively specify suitable protection of its apparatus. If proved necessary during the course of site works, the cost of which will be chargeable.

The above requirements do not relieve you of the responsibility of taking all precautions necessary to safeguard the Company's plant and to avoid risk to persons and property. The persons for whom the works are being undertaken, their servants, agents and contractors shall indemnify WWU servants, agents and contractors against any loss, damage, expenses, claims and actions incurred or brought against Wales & West Utilities, its servants, agents and contractors in consequence of the provision of these works and activities associated therewith or ancillary thereto.

KEY TO MAPS

LP	Low Pressure	CI	Cast Iron
MP	Medium Pressure	SI	Spun Iron
IP	Intermediate Pressure	DI	Ductile Iron
HP	High Pressure	PE	Polyethylene
		ST	Steel

24 hour gas escape number
Rhif 24 awr os bydd nwy yn gollwng

0800 111 999*

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WW/SP/SSW/22

SPECIFICATION FOR

**SAFE WORKING IN THE VICINITY OF PIPELINES AND
ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS OPERATING ABOVE 2
BARG - FOR THIRD PARTIES**

JUNE 2013

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FOREWORD

This Specification was approved, by Chris Clarke, Director of Asset Management and HS&E Dept on 21st June 2013 for use by managers, engineers and supervisors throughout Wales & West Utilities Limited.

Documents are revised, when necessary, by the issue of new editions. Users should ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition by referring to The Company's Register of Safety and Engineering Documents available on the Company Intranet.

Compliance with this Safety and Engineering document does not confer immunity from prosecution for breach of statutory or other legal obligations.

BRIEF HISTORY

First published as T/SP/SSW22	October 2001	EPSG/L01/283
Editorial update to reflect merger October 2002	November 2002	
Revised and reissued.	November 2003	EPSG/A03/10125
Revised and Reissued as T/SP/SSW/22	June 2004	EPSG/T04/1209
Editorial update to comply with GRM	August 2004	
Document revised to remove reference to Transco and replace with WWU Ltd.	May 2006	
Document revised to reflect WWU management structure include IP pipelines and update letters	April 2013	

KEY CHANGES (Identify the changes from the previous version of this document)

Section	Amendments
1	Scope extended from any pipe operating above 7 bar to above 2bar gauge
5 & 6	References added to T/PR/P/18
8	References added to wind turbine development near pipelines

USE

This document is provided by Wales & West Utilities Limited for information and reference.

MANDATORY AND NON-MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

In this document:

must: indicates a mandatory requirement.

should: indicates best practice and is the preferred option. If an alternative method is used then a suitable and sufficient risk assessment must be completed to show that the alternative method delivers the same, or better, level of protection.

SPECIFICATION FOR

SAFE WORKING AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF PIPELINES AND ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS OPERATING ABOVE 2 BARG - REQUIREMENTS FOR THIRDPARTIES

INTRODUCTION

This specification is for issue to third parties carrying out work in the vicinity of high pressure gas pipelines (above 2 bar gauge) and associated installations and is provided to ensure that individuals planning and undertaking work take appropriate measures to prevent damage.

Any damage to a high-pressure gas pipeline or its coating can affect its integrity and can result in failure of the pipeline with potential serious hazardous consequences for individuals located in the vicinity of the pipeline if it were to fail. It is therefore essential that the procedures outlined in this document are complied with when working near to a high pressure, above 2 bar gauge, pipeline. If any work is considered by Wales & West Utilities to be in breach of the requirements stipulated in this document then the Wales & West Utilities responsible person will suspend the work until the non-compliances have been rectified.

The Pipelines Safety Regulations state that "No person shall cause such damage to a pipeline as may give rise to a danger to persons" (Regulation 15). Failing to comply with these requirements could therefore also result in prosecution by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

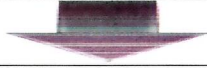
The requirements in this document are in line with the requirements of the IGE (Institution of Gas Engineers) recommendations IGE/SR/18 Edition 2 - Safe Working Practices To Ensure The Integrity Of Gas Pipelines And Associated Installations and the HSE's guidance document HS(G)47 Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.

It is the responsibility of the third party to ensure that any work carried out also conforms with the requirements of the Construction and Design Management Regulations and all other relevant health and safety legislation.

**WHEN CARRYING OUT WORK IN THE VICINITY OF A HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE
FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING PROCESS**

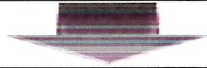
CONTACT WALES & WEST UTILITIES

Contact Wales & West Utilities to obtain formal consent - Section 2 of this document.
Note: at least 7 days notice prior to commencement of the work is normally required



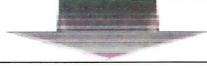
CONSIDER SAFETY

Consider the safety requirements - Section 3 of this document



INFORM WALES & WEST UTILITIES AND REQUEST PIPELINE LOCATION

Inform Wales & West Utilities prior to carrying out work and arrange for Wales & West Utilities to locate the pipeline - Section 4 of this document
Note: at least 7 days notice is normally required



OBSERVE RESTRICTIONS

Observe Wales & West Utilities restrictions on the allowed proximity of mechanical excavators and other power tools and the measures to protect the pipeline from construction vehicles when carrying out the work - Sections 5, 6 and 7 of this document.
Note: Wales & West Utilities may wish to supervise the work, consult Wales & West Utilities to confirm whether or not this is the case.

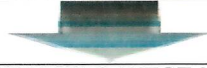


SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

If work involves any of the following activities:

No Dig Techniques	Hot Work	Landfilling
Increase In Cover	Blasting	Pressure Testing
Piling	Surface Mineral Extraction	Seismic Surveys
Demolition	Deep Mining	Wind Turbines

Comply with the requirements in Section 8 of this document



CONSULT WALES & WEST UTILITIES

Consult Wales & West Utilities prior to any backfilling over, alongside or under the pipeline and obtain Wales & West Utilities agreement to proceed. Normally Wales & West Utilities require 48 hours notice prior to backfilling - Section 9 of this document.

IMPORTANT: This flowchart should be used in conjunction with the entire SSW22 document and not in isolation, AND If at any time during the works the pipeline is damaged even slightly then observe the precautions in Section 10 of this document

IF IN DOUBT CONTACT Wales & West Utilities

1. SCOPE

This specification sets out the safety precautions and other conditions affecting the design, construction and maintenance of services, structures and other works in the vicinity of Wales & West Utilities pipelines and associated installations operating at pressures greater than 2 bar gauge, located in both negotiated easements (see Section 12), in public highways and within the wider area of interest around a pipeline.

2. FORMAL CONSENT

High pressure pipelines are generally laid across country within an easement agreed with the landowner or within the highway. As the required arrangements for working within an easement and working within the highway differ, this document has been structured to highlight the specific requirements for these two types of area where work may be carried out.

Generally, normal agricultural activities are not considered to affect the integrity of the pipeline, however consult Wales & West Utilities prior to undertaking deep cultivation in excess of 0.5m.

In all other cases no work shall be undertaken in the vicinity of the pipeline without the formal written consent of Wales & West Utilities.

Any documents, handed to contractors on site by Wales & West Utilities must be signed for by the site manager. Wales & West Utilities will record a list of these documents using the form in Appendix A, and the contractor should maintain a duplicate list.

2.1 Within an Easement

The promoter of any works (see Section 12) within an easement must provide Wales & West Utilities with details of the proposed works including a method statement of how the work is intended to be carried out.

Work must not go ahead until formal written consent has been given by Wales & West Utilities. This will include details of Wales & West Utilities protection requirements, contact telephone numbers and the emergency telephone number.

On acceptance of Wales & West Utilities requirements the promoter of the works must give Wales & West Utilities 7 working days' notice, or shorter only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities, before commencing work on site.

2.2 Within the Highway

Work must be notified to Wales & West Utilities in accordance with the requirements of The New Roads and Street Works Act (NRSWA) and HS(G)47.

The promoter of any works within the highway should provide Wales & West Utilities with details of the proposed works including a method statement of how the work is intended to be carried out. This should be submitted 7 working days before the planned work is to be carried out or shorter, only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities. If similar works are being carried out at a number of locations in close proximity a single method statement should be adequate.

Work should not go ahead until formal written consent has been given by Wales & West Utilities. This will include details of Wales & West Utilities' protection requirements, contact telephone numbers and the emergency telephone number.

2.3 Within the Area of Interest

Certain other activities, such as the development of adjacent land with buildings, or other constructions which may have an impact on the safe operation of above 2 bar gauge pipelines, must also be notified to Wales & West Utilities, for example the construction of wind turbines, masts or aerials.

Developers should ensure early consultation with Wales & West Utilities in respect of such development, rather than relying on local authority planning consultation, which may lead to substantial late changes to design or constraints on the planned development.

3. HS&E CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Safe Control of Operations

All working practices must be agreed by Wales & West Utilities prior to work commencing. All personnel working on site must be made aware of the potential hazard of the pipeline and the actions they should follow in case of an emergency. The Site Document Control Form (Appendix A) should be used to record the list of relevant documents that have been provided by Wales & West Utilities to the contractor.

3.2 Deep Excavations

Special consideration should be given to the hazards associated with deep excavations. The HSE document CIS08 'Safety in Excavations' provides further guidance and is available on the HSE web site www.hse.gov.uk

3.3 Positioning of Plant

Mechanical excavators must not be sited or moved above the pipeline unless written authority has been given by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

Mechanical excavators must not dig on one side of the pipeline with the cab of the excavator positioned on the other side.

Mechanical excavators and other traffic must be positioned far enough away from the pipeline trench to prevent trench wall collapse.

3.4 General

Activities associated with working in the vicinity of pipelines operating above 2 bar gauge may have impact on the safety of the general public, Wales & West Utilities staff and contractors, and may affect the local environment. Contractors must carry out suitable and adequate risk assessments prior to the commencement of work to ensure that all such issues are properly considered and risks mitigated.

4. PIPELINE LOCATING

The third party should give 7 working days' notice (or shorter as agreed with Wales & West Utilities) to ensure that the pipeline is suitably located and marked out by Wales & West Utilities prior to the work commencing.

Prior to work commencing on site the pipeline must be located and pegged or suitably marked out by Wales & West Utilities personnel. In exceptional circumstances with the prior agreement of Wales & West Utilities the locating and marking out of the pipeline could be carried out by competent third parties on behalf of the contractor as long as Wales & West Utilities is assured of their competence and the procedures to be followed.

Safe digging practices, in accordance with HSE publication HS(G)47 should be followed as both direct and consequential damage to gas plant can be dangerous both to employees and to the general public.

Previously agreed working practices should be reviewed and revised based on current site conditions. Any changes must be agreed by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

The requirements for trial holes to locate the pipeline or determine levels at crossing points must be determined on site by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

The excavation of all trial holes must be supervised by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

5. SLABBING AND OTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES

No protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection should be installed over or near to the Wales & West Utilities pipeline without the prior permission of Wales & West Utilities. Wales & West Utilities will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure. The method of installation must be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to Wales & West Utilities.

Where permanent slab protection is to be applied over the pipeline Wales & West Utilities should carry out a survey (Pearson or DCVG Survey) of the pipeline to check that there is no existing damage to the coating of the pipeline prior to the slab protection being put in place. In addition the pipeline records should be consulted to determine whether any other investigations or remedial works would be needed in advance of the slab construction, e.g. reference to T/PR/P/18. Wales & West Utilities must therefore be contacted prior to the laying of any slab protection to arrange this survey. The Safety precautions detailed in Sections 3 and 6 of this document should also be observed during the installation of the pipeline protection.

6. EXCAVATION

6.1 In Proximity to a Pipeline in an Easement

Third parties must not excavate unsupervised, with a powered mechanical excavator closer than 3 metres to the Wales & West Utilities located pipeline or with hand held power tools closer than 1.5 metres. Any fitting, attachment or connecting pipework on the pipeline must be exposed by hand. All other excavation must be by hand.

Consideration may be given to a relaxation of these limits by agreement with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site and only whilst he remains on site. In this case a powered mechanical excavator must not be allowed to excavate closer than 0.6 metres to the nearest part of the pipeline.

Where sufficient depth of cover exists, following evidence from hand dug trial holes, light tracked vehicles may be permitted to strip topsoil to a depth of 0.25 metres, using a toothless bucket.

No topsoil or other materials should be stored within the easement without the written permission of Wales & West Utilities.

No topsoil or materials should be stored over the pipeline.

No fires should be allowed in the easement strip or close to above ground gas installations.

After the completion of the work the level of cover over the pipeline should be the same as that prior to work commencing unless agreed otherwise with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

No new service shall be laid parallel to the pipeline within the easement. In special circumstances, and only with formal written agreement from Wales & West Utilities, this may be relaxed for short excursions where the service shall be laid no closer than 600 mm to the side of the pipeline.

Where work is being carried out parallel to the pipeline within or just alongside the easement a post and wire fence must be erected as a protective barrier between the works and the pipeline.

6.2 In Proximity to a Pipeline in the Highway

Removal of the bituminous or concrete highway surface layer by mechanical means is permitted to depth of 300 mm, although the use of chain trenchers to do this shall not be permitted within 3 metres of the pipeline. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person may want to monitor this work.

Where the bituminous or concrete highway surface layer extends below 0.3 metres deep it should only be removed by handheld power assisted tools under the supervision of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person. In exceptional circumstances, and following a risk assessment, these conditions may be relaxed by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

Third parties should not excavate, unsupervised, with a powered mechanical excavator closer than 3 metres to the located Wales & West Utilities pipeline or with hand held power tools closer than 1.5 metres. Any fitting or attachment must be exposed by hand.

In special circumstances consideration may be given to a relaxation of these rules by agreement with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site and only whilst he remains on site only whilst he remains on site and only whilst he remains on site to supervise this work..

The use of 'No dig' techniques is covered in Section 8.1.

Any new service running parallel to the pipeline should be laid no closer than 600 mm to the pipeline (see Section 6.4).

6.3 Crossing Over a Pipeline

Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 600 mm between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service must be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service must cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 600 mm.

In special circumstances this distance may be reduced at the discretion of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site.

6.4 Crossing Below a Pipeline

Where a service is to cross below the pipeline a clearance distance of 600 mm between the crown of the service and underside of the pipeline should be maintained.

The exposed pipeline must be suitably supported. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person must be consulted and a stress analysis may be required in order to establish support requirements. The stress analysis should be carried out by individuals with demonstrated expertise in this area, Wales & West Utilities can be consulted for advice on suitable specialists. Wales & West Utilities may request a copy of the stress analysis to confirm its adequacy.

Specific additional constraints apply to Wales & West Utilities pipelines that fall under the requirements of T/PR/P/18.

All supports must be removed prior to backfilling. The exposed pipelines must be protected by matting and suitable timber cladding.

6.5 Cathodic Protection

Cathodic Protection is applied to all of Wales & West Utilities above 2 bar gauge buried steel pipelines and is a method of protecting pipelines with damaged coatings from corrosion by maintaining an electrical potential difference between the pipeline and anodes placed at strategic points along the pipeline. Where a new service is to be laid and similarly protected, Wales & West Utilities will undertake interference tests to determine whether the new service is interfering with the cathodic protection of the Wales & West Utilities pipeline.

Should any cathodic protection posts or associated apparatus need moving to facilitate third party works reasonable notice, typically 7 days, should be given to Wales & West Utilities. Wales & West Utilities will undertake this work and any associated costs will be borne by the third party.

7. CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC

Where existing roads cannot be used construction traffic should ONLY cross the pipeline at previously agreed locations. All crossing points will be fenced on both sides with a post and wire fence and with the fence returned along the easement for a distance of 6 metres. The pipeline shall be protected at the crossing points by temporary rafts of either sleeper or reinforced concrete construction, constructed at ground level. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person will review ground conditions, vehicle types and crossing frequencies to determine the type and construction of the raft required.

Notices directing traffic to the crossing points should be erected.

8. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

This section details the precautions that need to be taken when carrying out certain prescribed activities in the vicinity of the pipeline. Consult Wales & West Utilities if you are intending to undertake one of the listed prescribed activities and/or you require further advice on whether the work that you are intending to undertake has the potential to affect the pipeline.

8.1 No-Dig Techniques

Where the contractor intends using no dig techniques then a formal method statement must be produced for all work that would encroach (either above or below ground) within the pipeline easement. This method statement must be formally agreed with Wales & West Utilities prior to the commencement of the work. Wales & West Utilities may wish to be present when the work is being carried out and must therefore be given adequate advance notice before the commencement of the work.

8.2 Increase in Cover

A pipeline integrity assessment must be provided for situations involving a final cover depth exceeding 2.5 metres. This assessment should take due account of both soil 'dead' loading and ground settlement due to earthworks. Embankment design and construction over pipelines must give consideration to prevention of any instability. Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.3 Piling

No piling will be allowed within 15 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline should be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration shall be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request. A typical monitoring device would be the Vibrock V801 seismograph and tri-axial geophone sensor.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt and sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.4 Demolition

No demolition should be allowed within 150 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline must be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration shall be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request. Where ground conditions are submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.5 Blasting

No blasting should be allowed within 250 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline must be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration must be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.6 Surface Mineral Extraction

An assessment must be carried out on the effect of surface mineral extraction activity within 100 metres of a pipeline. Consideration should also be given to extraction around groundbeds and other pipeline associated plant and equipment.

Where the mineral extraction extends up to the pipeline easement, a stable slope angle and stand-off distance between the pipeline and slope crest must be determined by Wales & West Utilities. The easement strip should be clearly marked by a suitable permanent boundary such as a post and wire fence, and where appropriate, slope indicator markers shall be erected to facilitate the verification of the recommended slope angle as the slope is formed, by the contractor. The pipeline easement and slope needs to be inspected periodically to identify any signs of developing instability. This may include any change of slope profile including bulging, the development of tension cracks on the slope or easement, or any changes in drainage around the slope. The results of each inspection should be recorded.

Where surface mineral extraction activities are planned within 100 metres of the pipeline but do not extend up to the pipeline easement boundary, an assessment, by Wales & West Utilities must be made on whether the planned activity could promote instability in the vicinity of the pipeline. This may occur where the pipeline is routed across a natural slope or the excavation is deep. A significant cause of this problem is where the groundwater profile is affected by changes in drainage or the development of lagoons.

Where the extraction technique involves explosives the provisions of section 8.5 apply.

8.7 Deep Mining

Pipelines routed within 1 km of active deep mining may be affected by subsidence resulting from mineral extraction. The determination of protective or remedial measures will normally require expert assistance, which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities

8.8 Landfilling

The creation of slopes outside of the pipeline easements may promote instability within the vicinity of the pipeline. An assessment should therefore be carried out, by Wales & West Utilities, on the effect of any landfilling activity within 100 metres of a pipeline. The assessment is particularly important if landfilling operations are taking place on a slope in which the pipeline is routed.

8.9 Pressure Testing

Hydraulic pressure testing will not be permitted within 8 metres of the pipeline unless suitable precautions have been taken against the effects of a burst. These precautions should include limiting of the design factor to 0.3 for the third party pipeline for a distance of 6 metres either side of the Wales & West Utilities pipeline, and the use of mill tested pipe or sleeving.

8.10 Seismic Surveys

Wales & West Utilities must be advised of any seismic surveying work in the vicinity of pipeline that will result in Wales & West Utilities' pipeline being subjected to peak particle velocities in excess of 50 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration near to the pipeline shall also be monitored by the contractor whilst the survey work is being carried out.

Where the peak particle velocity is predicted to exceed 50 mm/sec, the ground vibration should be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request.

8.11 Hot Work

The Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site should supervise all welding, burning or other 'hot work' that takes place within the easement.

8.12 Wind Turbines

Wales & West Utilities must be advised of any planned development of wind turbines in the vicinity of an above 2 bar gas pipelines to ensure the development does not impact on the future safe operation of the pipeline. Industry guidance states that any wind turbine must be sited no closer than 1.5 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of the pipeline.

9. BACKFILLING

Third parties must provide Wales & West Utilities with 7 days' notice, or shorter notice only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities, of the intent to backfill over, under or alongside the pipeline. This requirement should also apply to any backfilling operations alongside the pipeline within 3 metres of the pipeline. Any damage to the pipeline or coating must be reported to the Wales & West Utilities responsible person in order that damage can be assessed and repairs can be carried out.

Minor damage to pipe coating and damage to test leads will normally be repaired by Wales & West Utilities free of charge.

No backfilling should be undertaken without Wales & West Utilities agreement to proceed. When backfilling, the pipeline should be surrounded by at least 300mm of soft fill (i.e. stone dust) containing no stones, bricks, lumps of concrete, etc. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person will stipulate the necessary consolidation requirements.

If the pipeline has been backfilled without the knowledge of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person then he will require the material to be re-excavated in order to enable the condition of the pipeline coating to be confirmed.

10. ACTION IN THE CASE OF DAMAGE TO THE PIPELINE

If the Wales & West Utilities pipeline is damaged, even slightly, and even if no gas leak has occurred then the following precautions must be taken immediately:-

- .. Shut down all plant and machinery and extinguish any potential sources of ignition.
- .. Evacuate all personnel from the vicinity of the pipeline.
- .. Notify Wales & West Utilities using the free 24 hour emergency telephone number
0800 111 999*1
- .. Notify the Wales & West Utilities responsible person or his office immediately using the contact telephone number provided.
- .. Ensure no one approaches the pipeline.
- .. Do not try to stop any leaking gas.

1 * All calls are recorded and may be monitored

11. REFERENCES

NRSWA	New Roads & Street Works Act
HS(G)47	Avoiding Danger from Underground Services
IGE/SR/18	Safe Working Practices to Ensure the Integrity of Gas Pipelines and Associated Installations
T/PR/P/18	Working on Pipelines Containing Defective Girth Welds or Girth Welds of Unknown Quality
CIS08	Safety in Excavations (HSE document)

12. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Contractor:	the person, firm or company with whom Wales & West Utilities enters into a contract to which this specification applies, including the Contractor's personal representatives, successors and permitted assigns.
Easement:	Easements are negotiated legal entitlements between Wales & West Utilities and landowner and allow Wales & West Utilities to lay, operate and maintain pipelines within the easement strip. Easement strips may vary in width typically between 6 and 25 metres depending on the diameter and pressure of the pipeline. Consult Wales & West Utilities for details of the extent of the easement strip where work is intended.
Liquefaction:	Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of the soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other rapid loading. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, that is, soils in which the space between individual particles is completely filled with water. When liquefaction occurs, the strength of the soil decreases and the ability of the soil to support pipelines or other components is reduced.
Pearson Survey:	a survey used for locating coating defects on buried pipeline services.
DCVG Survey:	Direct Current Voltage Gradient, a survey for locating and grading coating defects on buried pipeline service
Promoter of new works:	the person or persons, firm, company or authority for whom new services, structures or other works in the vicinity of existing Wales & West Utilities pipelines and associated installations operating above 7 bar gauge are being undertaken.
Wales & West Utilities responsible person:	the person or persons appointed by Wales & West Utilities with the competencies required to act as the Wales & West Utilities representative for the purpose of the managing the particular activity.
Wayleave:	general term which is considered equivalent to 'easement' in this document.

APPENDIX A

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM - SAMPLE

Emergency Telephone No.	0800 111 999*
Plant Protection Telephone No.	02920278912
SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM	
Activity Reference:	
Activity Location:	
Site Manager: <i>(name & telephone number)</i>	
Wales & West Utilities Contact: <i>(name & telephone number)</i>	
The following documents were issued to <i>(individual's name)</i> of <i>(company name and address)</i>	
by <i>(Wales & West Utilities representative)</i> on <i>(date)</i>:-	
Documents:- <i>(List of documents)</i>	
Signed : <i>(by the recipient)</i> Date of signature :	

APPENDIX A

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM - SAMPLE

Emergency Telephone No. **0800 111 999***

Plant Protection Telephone No. **02920 278912**

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM
Activity Reference:
Activity Location:
Site Manager: <i>(name & telephone number)</i>
Wales & West Utilities Contact: <i>(name & telephone number)</i>

The following documents were issued to (Individuals Name)
.....**of**
(company name and address)
.....

by *(Wales and West Utilities representative)*
..... **on**
(date) :-

Documents:-

Signed :
Date of signature :

ENDNOTE**Comments**

Comments and queries regarding the technical content of this document should be directed to:

Asset Management & HSE Dept
Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Wales & West House
Spooner Close
Celtic Springs
Coedkernew
NEWPORT
NP10 8FZ

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Our Reference Number : 8150038654

Your Reference Number : Site 1



Wales & West House
Spoooner Close
Celtic Springs
Coedkernew
Newport NP10 8FZ

www.wwuutilities.co.uk

FAO:

Norman Campbell
Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST
49 Abergeli Power Limited
York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Date : 04.11.2014
Network Contact : Nic Musker
Telephone : 02920 278912
Fax : 0845 072 0852

Dear Norman Campbell

Re: Exchange of Information

Wales & West Utilities acknowledge receipt of your notice received on **04.11.2014** , advising us of your intention to carry out work at:

Abergelli Fach Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

YOU WILL NOTE THE PRESENCE OF OUR INTERMEDIATE / HIGH PRESSURE GAS MAIN(S) IN PROXIMITY TO YOUR SITE. NO EXCAVATIONS ARE TO TAKE PLACE ABOVE OR WITHIN 10m OF THE CONFIRMED POSITION OF THESE MAINS WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH WALES & WEST UTILITIES

We enclose an extract from our mains records of the area covered by your proposals. This plan shows only those pipes owned by Wales & West Utilities in its role as a Licensed Gas Transporter (GT). Gas pipes owned by other GT's and also privately owned may be present in this area. Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the owners. The information shown on this plan is given without obligation, or warranty, the accuracy thereof cannot be guaranteed, No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Wales & West Utilities, its agents or servants for any error or omission.

The Wales & West Utilities High Pressure Network may be affected by your proposals and a copy of the information you have provided has been forwarded to Asset for their comment. They will then contact you as necessary. Please note, 7 days notice is required if you require a site visit from an Engineer.

If you have any queries please contact **Nic Musker** on **02920 278912** who will be happy to assist you.

Yours sincerely

Nigel Winnan
Connections Manager
Wales & West Utilities

24 hour gas escape number
Rhif 24 awr os bydd nwy yn gollwng

0800 111 999*

*calls will be recorded and may be monitored
caiff galwadau eu recordio a gellir eu monitro



BSL210

Wales & West Utilities Limited

Registered Office:
Wales & West House, Spooner Close, Coedkernew, Newport NP10 8FZ
Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

GENERAL CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED FOR THE PROTECTION OF APPARATUS AND THE PREVENTION OF DISRUPTION TO GAS SUPPLIES.

General conditions affecting the design, construction or maintenance of services and/or structures or other works in the vicinity of Wales & West Utilities (WWU) plant, pipelines and associated installations:

These general conditions apply only to the gas apparatus and pipes operated by WWU. It is possible that there may be other gas transporters with apparatus in the vicinity; therefore you should ensure that you have made enquiries of them and have complied with their requirements.

1. GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF GAS MAINS

Any plans supplied or marked up by WWU will indicate the **APPROXIMATE** location of its apparatus. This information is provided as a general guide only; its accuracy cannot be guaranteed and is given without obligation or warranty. Service pipes are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability whatsoever is accepted by WWU, its agents or servants for any error, omission, discrepancy or deviation. Plans on site should be current, i.e. no older than 28 days from the date of issue. Gas pipes owned by other Gas Transporters, or otherwise privately owned, may be present in this area (pink areas indicated on our plans). Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the relevant owners.

Should you require assistance on site locating WWU apparatus, please contact our Plant Protection Team on **02920 278912**.

2. METHODS OF WORKING

The following methods of work shall not normally be permitted within the limits of distance indicated (relative to the established pipe position). Any variances must have consent from WWU before works commence on site:

Mechanical Excavation	3m (1m for low pressure mains)	Hydraulic Testing	8 m
Piling / Pile removing / Boring	15m	Welding or other hot works*	15m
Directional Drill Operations	15m	Explosives	250m

* NOTE: Welding or other hot works involving naked flames shall be carried out at a safe distance to the satisfaction of a WWU Engineer. A check should be made prior to the commencement of works, to ensure a gas free atmosphere exists. It is also necessary to monitor the atmosphere at regular intervals for the duration of the works. In no case shall such activities take place in any Wales & West Utilities Easement without the written consent and in the presence of a WWU representative.

WWU must be consulted prior to carrying out any excavation work within **10m** of any above or below ground gas installations or pipeline. No excavation works may commence within **50m** of a High Pressure or Very High Pressure Pipeline unless the pipeline has been located by tracing and its precise route identified.

In addition to the above methods of working, WWU must be contacted prior to any External Wall Installation (EWI) schemes, proposed solar farms and wind turbine installations.

No work shall be undertaken near, nor heavy plant or equipment moved over, any gas pipeline or apparatus until all of the conditions specified by WWU have been complied with.

Where WWU have apparatus in the vicinity of your work, any damage to it could have serious consequences. In view of this and in the interests of safety, a meeting should be arranged before the commencement of work on site between WWU representatives, representatives of the promoting authority, the contractors and any other interested parties. At this meeting the suggested program of site works and plant safety should be discussed. It is essential that this meeting is convened well in advance of commencement on site. Access to WWU plant and facilities for inspection by WWU staff must not be affected. Where formal consent has been given, **A MINIMUM OF SEVEN DAYS NOTICE IS REQUIRED** before carrying out work in WWU easements, or the appropriate notice under the New Roads & Street Works Act (NRSWA) where existing plant is situated within the public highway.

Further guidance can also be sought from the document **HS(G)47 - Avoiding Danger from Underground Services** from the HSE website.

3. PROXIMITY OF OTHER PLANT

A minimum clearance of **600 millimetres (mm)** should be allowed between all plant being installed and an existing gas main operating above 2 bar medium pressure (MP), whether the adjacent plant is parallel to or crossing the gas pipe. For mains operating at MP or below, this distance can be reduced to 300mm. **NO APPARATUS SHOULD BE LAID OVER AND ALONG THE LINE OF A GAS PIPE, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLEARANCE.**

No manhole or chamber shall be built over or around a gas pipe and no work should be carried out which results in a reduction of cover or protection over a pipe without consultation with and the agreement of WWU staff.

24 hour gas escape number
Rhif 24 awr os bydd nwy yn gollwng

0800 111 999*

*calls will be recorded and may be monitored
caiff galwadau eu recordio a gellir eu monitro



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4. PROTECTION

Where any works cross or run in close proximity to WWU apparatus, periodic visits must be made by a WWU engineer. His requests for protection or support to the apparatus shall be immediately observed.

Suitably designed crossing points are to be constructed to the satisfaction of a WWU Engineer. These crossing points shall be clearly indicated by the erection of bunting and crossings at other places should be prevented.

Backfill material adjacent to WWU apparatus shall be soft fill or sand, containing no stones, bricks, or lumps of concrete etc., placed to a minimum 150mm around the mains and is to be well compacted by hand. No power consolidation shall take place above the main until 300mm of soft fill has been compacted by hand.

5. DAMAGE TO COATINGS

Where a gas pipe is coated with special wrapping and this is damaged, even to a minor extent, WWU must be notified so that repairs can be made to prevent future corrosion and subsequent leakage. **WHERE MINOR DAMAGE TO COATING IS REPORTED TO WWU PRIOR TO BACKFILL, THE NECESSARY REPAIR WILL BE MADE FREE OF CHARGE.**

6. CATHODIC PROTECTION

Where WWU apparatus is cathodically protected either by sacrificial anode or impressed current systems and where new apparatus is to be laid and is to be similarly protected, WWU will require to carry out interaction tests to determine whether its own system is adversely affected. The cost of any mutually agreed remedial action will be recharged to the authority installing the new apparatus. If any bond wires, test leads etc., used in connection with cathodic protection systems are damaged or found to be in poor condition, broken or disconnected, WWU must be notified prior to backfilling so that a repair can be made.

7. HOT WORKS

Even when a gas free atmosphere exists care must be taken when carrying out hot works in close proximity to gas plant in order to ensure that no damage occurs. Particular care must be taken to avoid damage by heat or naked flames to plastic gas pipes or to the protective coatings on other pipes.

8. DEMOLITION

Live gas services must be disconnected **PRIOR** to demolishing any property, arrangements must be made for WWU to check for the presence of any live gas services.

9. TREE PLANTING

WWU must be contacted prior to all tree-planting works above or near our apparatus. Further information can then be made available.

10. DEEP EXCAVATIONS

Any work involving deep excavations (1.5m or more) will be subject to the "Model Consultative Procedure for Pipeline Construction involving Deep Excavations". This may require the diversion of WWU apparatus prior to the commencement of your works. Detailed plans and cross sections will be required in order to determine the effect of these works on WWU apparatus.

11. RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATIONS

Wind Turbines - WWU must be advised of any planned development of wind turbines in the vicinity of an above 2 bar gas pipelines to ensure the development does not impact on the future safe operation of the pipeline. Industry guidance states that any wind turbine must be sited no closer than 1.5 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of the pipeline.

Solar Farms - WWU must be contacted regarding planned solar farms being considered in the vicinity of WWU gas pipelines.

EWI - WWU must be contacted regarding any EWI scheme to ensure the scheme does not impact upon WWU's apparatus.

12. LEAKAGE FROM GAS MAINS OR SERVICES

If damage or leakage is caused or an escape of gas is smelt or suspected the following action should be taken at once:

- Remove all personnel from the immediate vicinity of the escape.
- Inform the 24hr Gas Emergency Service on **0800 111 999**
- Prevent any approach by the public, prohibit smoking, and extinguish all naked flames or other sources of ignition for **at least 15 metres** from the leakage. Do not operate any electrical switches in the vicinity of the escape.
- Assist gas personnel, Police and/or Fire Services as requested.

**IN THE EVENT OF A LEAK, OBSERVE THE ABOVE BUT DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SEAL THE LEAK
REMEMBER - IF IN DOUBT; SEEK ADVICE FROM WWU**

24 hour gas escape number
Rhif 24 awr os bydd nwy yn gollwng

0800 111 999*

*calls will be recorded and may be monitored
caiff galwadau eu recordio a gellir eu monitro



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13. BUILDING PROXIMITIES

There are minimum proximity distances for buildings from WWU mains depending on both the operating pressure and the material of the main. Advice should be sought from WWU prior to building works taking place to confirm these distances. For High Pressure pipelines you must seek further guidance from the HSE and Local Authority Planning team regarding their PADHI distances regarding building proximities as these may be in addition to WWU proximity distances for a pipeline.

Temporary buildings should not be placed above any gas pipe or within 3.0 metres of mains operating above 75mbar (medium, intermediate and high pressure mains) during construction activities and in no circumstances should permanent structures be built over any pipe transporting gas.

14. SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

All costs incurred by WWU for the repair of direct or consequential damage to gas plant will be rechargeable (with the exception of paragraph 5). WWU reserves the right to divert any affected apparatus or alternatively specify suitable protection of its apparatus. If proved necessary during the course of site works, the cost of which will be chargeable.

The above requirements do not relieve you of the responsibility of taking all precautions necessary to safeguard the Company's plant and to avoid risk to persons and property. The persons for whom the works are being undertaken, their servants, agents and contractors shall indemnify WWU servants, agents and contractors against any loss, damage, expenses, claims and actions incurred or brought against Wales & West Utilities, its servants, agents and contractors in consequence of the provision of these works and activities associated therewith or ancillary thereto.

KEY TO MAPS

LP	Low Pressure	CI	Cast Iron
MP	Medium Pressure	SI	Spun Iron
IP	Intermediate Pressure	DI	Ductile Iron
HP	High Pressure	PE	Polyethylene
		ST	Steel

24 hour gas escape number
Rhif 24 awr os bydd nwy yn gollwng

0800 111 999*

*calls will be recorded and may be monitored
caiff galwadau eu recordio a gellir eu monitro



BSL210

Wales & West Utilities Limited

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Wales & West House, Spooner Close, Coedkernew, Newport NP10 8FZ

Registered in England and Wales: No. 5046791

WW/SP/SSW/22

SPECIFICATION FOR

**SAFE WORKING IN THE VICINITY OF PIPELINES AND
ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS OPERATING ABOVE 2
BARG - FOR THIRD PARTIES**

JUNE 2013

(Rev 04/13)

This Document is Uncontrolled When Printed - See Intranet for Current Copy

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FOREWORD

This Specification was approved, by Chris Clarke, Director of Asset Management and HS&E Dept on 21st June 2013 for use by managers, engineers and supervisors throughout Wales & West Utilities Limited.

Documents are revised, when necessary, by the issue of new editions. Users should ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition by referring to The Company's Register of Safety and Engineering Documents available on the Company Intranet..

Compliance with this Safety and Engineering document does not confer immunity from prosecution for breach of statutory or other legal obligations.

BRIEF HISTORY

First published as T/SP/SSW22	October 2001	EPSG/L01/283
Editorial update to reflect merger October 2002	November 2002	
Revised and reissued.	November 2003	EPSG/A03/10125
Revised and Reissued as T/SP/SSW/22	June 2004	EPSG/T04/1209
Editorial update to comply with GRM	August 2004	
Document revised to remove reference to Transco and replace with WWU Ltd.	May 2006	
Document revised to reflect WWU management structure include IP pipelines and update letters	April 2013	

KEY CHANGES (Identify the changes from the previous version of this document)

Section	Amendments
1	Scope extended from any pipe operating above 7 bar to above 2bar gauge
5 & 6	References added to T/PR/P/18
8	References added to wind turbine development near pipelines

USE

This document is provided by Wales & West Utilities Limited for information and reference.

MANDATORY AND NON-MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

In this document:

must: indicates a mandatory requirement.

should: indicates best practice and is the preferred option. If an alternative method is used then a suitable and sufficient risk assessment must be completed to show that the alternative method delivers the same, or better, level of protection.

SPECIFICATION FOR

SAFE WORKING AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF PIPELINES AND ASSOCIATED INSTALLATIONS OPERATING ABOVE 2 BARG - REQUIREMENTS FOR THIRDPARTIES

INTRODUCTION

This specification is for issue to third parties carrying out work in the vicinity of high pressure gas pipelines (above 2 bar gauge) and associated installations and is provided to ensure that individuals planning and undertaking work take appropriate measures to prevent damage.

Any damage to a high-pressure gas pipeline or its coating can affect its integrity and can result in failure of the pipeline with potential serious hazardous consequences for individuals located in the vicinity of the pipeline if it were to fail. It is therefore essential that the procedures outlined in this document are complied with when working near to a high pressure, above 2 bar gauge, pipeline. If any work is considered by Wales & West Utilities to be in breach of the requirements stipulated in this document then the Wales & West Utilities responsible person will suspend the work until the non-compliances have been rectified.

The Pipelines Safety Regulations state that "No person shall cause such damage to a pipeline as may give rise to a danger to persons" (Regulation 15). Failing to comply with these requirements could therefore also result in prosecution by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

The requirements in this document are in line with the requirements of the IGE (Institution of Gas Engineers) recommendations IGE/SR/18 Edition 2 - Safe Working Practices To Ensure The Integrity Of Gas Pipelines And Associated Installations and the HSE's guidance document HS(G)47 Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.

It is the responsibility of the third party to ensure that any work carried out also conforms with the requirements of the Construction and Design Management Regulations and all other relevant health and safety legislation.

**WHEN CARRYING OUT WORK IN THE VICINITY OF A HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE
FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING PROCESS**

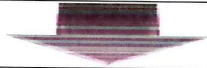
CONTACT WALES & WEST UTILITIES

Contact Wales & West Utilities to obtain formal consent - Section 2 of this document.
Note: at least 7 days notice prior to commencement of the work is normally required



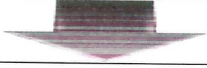
CONSIDER SAFETY

Consider the safety requirements - Section 3 of this document



INFORM WALES & WEST UTILITIES AND REQUEST PIPELINE LOCATION

Inform Wales & West Utilities prior to carrying out work and arrange for Wales & West Utilities to locate the pipeline - Section 4 of this document
Note: at least 7 days notice is normally required



OBSERVE RESTRICTIONS

Observe Wales & West Utilities restrictions on the allowed proximity of mechanical excavators and other power tools and the measures to protect the pipeline from construction vehicles when carrying out the work - Sections 5, 6 and 7 of this document.

Note: Wales & West Utilities may wish to supervise the work, consult Wales & West Utilities to confirm whether or not this is the case.

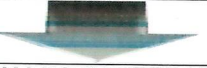


SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

If work involves any of the following activities:

No Dig Techniques	Hot Work	Landfilling
Increase In Cover	Blasting	Pressure Testing
Piling	Surface Mineral Extraction	Seismic Surveys
Demolition	Deep Mining	Wind Turbines

Comply with the requirements in Section 8 of this document



CONSULT WALES & WEST UTILITIES

Consult Wales & West Utilities prior to any backfilling over, alongside or under the pipeline and obtain Wales & West Utilities agreement to proceed. Normally Wales & West Utilities require 48 hours notice prior to backfilling - Section 9 of this document.

IMPORTANT: This flowchart should be used in conjunction with the entire SSW22 document and not in isolation, AND If at any time during the works the pipeline is damaged even slightly then observe the precautions in Section 10 of this document

IF IN DOUBT CONTACT Wales & West Utilities

1. SCOPE

This specification sets out the safety precautions and other conditions affecting the design, construction and maintenance of services, structures and other works in the vicinity of Wales & West Utilities pipelines and associated installations operating at pressures greater than 2 bar gauge, located in both negotiated easements (see Section 12), in public highways and within the wider area of interest around a pipeline.

2. FORMAL CONSENT

High pressure pipelines are generally laid across country within an easement agreed with the landowner or within the highway. As the required arrangements for working within an easement and working within the highway differ, this document has been structured to highlight the specific requirements for these two types of area where work may be carried out.

Generally, normal agricultural activities are not considered to affect the integrity of the pipeline, however consult Wales & West Utilities prior to undertaking deep cultivation in excess of 0.5m.

In all other cases no work shall be undertaken in the vicinity of the pipeline without the formal written consent of Wales & West Utilities.

Any documents, handed to contractors on site by Wales & West Utilities must be signed for by the site manager. Wales & West Utilities will record a list of these documents using the form in Appendix A, and the contractor should maintain a duplicate list.

2.1 Within an Easement

The promoter of any works (see Section 12) within an easement must provide Wales & West Utilities with details of the proposed works including a method statement of how the work is intended to be carried out.

Work must not go ahead until formal written consent has been given by Wales & West Utilities. This will include details of Wales & West Utilities protection requirements, contact telephone numbers and the emergency telephone number.

On acceptance of Wales & West Utilities requirements the promoter of the works must give Wales & West Utilities 7 working days' notice, or shorter only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities, before commencing work on site.

2.2 Within the Highway

Work must be notified to Wales & West Utilities in accordance with the requirements of The New Roads and Street Works Act (NRSWA) and HS(G)47.

The promoter of any works within the highway should provide Wales & West Utilities with details of the proposed works including a method statement of how the work is intended to be carried out. This should be submitted 7 working days before the planned work is to be carried out or shorter, only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities. If similar works are being carried out at a number of locations in close proximity a single method statement should be adequate.

Work should not go ahead until formal written consent has been given by Wales & West Utilities. This will include details of Wales & West Utilities' protection requirements, contact telephone numbers and the emergency telephone number.

2.3 Within the Area of Interest

Certain other activities, such as the development of adjacent land with buildings, or other constructions which may have an impact on the safe operation of above 2 bar gauge pipelines, must also be notified to Wales & West Utilities, for example the construction of wind turbines, masts or aerials.

Developers should ensure early consultation with Wales & West Utilities in respect of such development, rather than relying on local authority planning consultation, which may lead to substantial late changes to design or constraints on the planned development.

3. HS&E CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Safe Control of Operations

All working practices must be agreed by Wales & West Utilities prior to work commencing. All personnel working on site must be made aware of the potential hazard of the pipeline and the actions they should follow in case of an emergency. The Site Document Control Form (Appendix A) should be used to record the list of relevant documents that have been provided by Wales & West Utilities to the contractor.

3.2 Deep Excavations

Special consideration should be given to the hazards associated with deep excavations. The HSE document CIS08 'Safety in Excavations' provides further guidance and is available on the HSE web site www.hse.gov.uk

3.3 Positioning of Plant

Mechanical excavators must not be sited or moved above the pipeline unless written authority has been given by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

Mechanical excavators must not dig on one side of the pipeline with the cab of the excavator positioned on the other side.

Mechanical excavators and other traffic must be positioned far enough away from the pipeline trench to prevent trench wall collapse.

3.4 General

Activities associated with working in the vicinity of pipelines operating above 2 bar gauge may have impact on the safety of the general public, Wales & West Utilities staff and contractors, and may affect the local environment. Contractors must carry out suitable and adequate risk assessments prior to the commencement of work to ensure that all such issues are properly considered and risks mitigated.

4. PIPELINE LOCATING

The third party should give 7 working days' notice (or shorter as agreed with Wales & West Utilities) to ensure that the pipeline is suitably located and marked out by Wales & West Utilities prior to the work commencing.

Prior to work commencing on site the pipeline must be located and pegged or suitably marked out by Wales & West Utilities personnel. In exceptional circumstances with the prior agreement of Wales & West Utilities the locating and marking out of the pipeline could be carried out by competent third parties on behalf of the contractor as long as Wales & West Utilities is assured of their competence and the procedures to be followed.

Safe digging practices, in accordance with HSE publication HS(G)47 should be followed as both direct and consequential damage to gas plant can be dangerous both to employees and to the general public.

Previously agreed working practices should be reviewed and revised based on current site conditions. Any changes must be agreed by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

The requirements for trial holes to locate the pipeline or determine levels at crossing points must be determined on site by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

The excavation of all trial holes must be supervised by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

5. SLABBING AND OTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES

No protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection should be installed over or near to the Wales & West Utilities pipeline without the prior permission of Wales & West Utilities. Wales & West Utilities will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure. The method of installation must be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to Wales & West Utilities.

Where permanent slab protection is to be applied over the pipeline Wales & West Utilities should carry out a survey (Pearson or DCVG Survey) of the pipeline to check that there is no existing damage to the coating of the pipeline prior to the slab protection being put in place. In addition the pipeline records should be consulted to determine whether any other investigations or remedial works would be needed in advance of the slab construction, e.g. reference to T/PR/P/18. Wales & West Utilities must therefore be contacted prior to the laying of any slab protection to arrange this survey. The Safety precautions detailed in Sections 3 and 6 of this document should also be observed during the installation of the pipeline protection.

6. EXCAVATION

6.1 In Proximity to a Pipeline in an Easement

Third parties must not excavate unsupervised, with a powered mechanical excavator closer than 3 metres to the Wales & West Utilities located pipeline or with hand held power tools closer than 1.5 metres. Any fitting, attachment or connecting pipework on the pipeline must be exposed by hand. All other excavation must be by hand.

Consideration may be given to a relaxation of these limits by agreement with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site and only whilst he remains on site. In this case a powered mechanical excavator must not be allowed to excavate closer than 0.6 metres to the nearest part of the pipeline.

Where sufficient depth of cover exists, following evidence from hand dug trial holes, light tracked vehicles may be permitted to strip topsoil to a depth of 0.25 metres, using a toothless bucket.

No topsoil or other materials should be stored within the easement without the written permission of Wales & West Utilities.

No topsoil or materials should be stored over the pipeline.

No fires should be allowed in the easement strip or close to above ground gas installations.

After the completion of the work the level of cover over the pipeline should be the same as that prior to work commencing unless agreed otherwise with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

No new service shall be laid parallel to the pipeline within the easement. In special circumstances, and only with formal written agreement from Wales & West Utilities, this may be relaxed for short excursions where the service shall be laid no closer than 600 mm to the side of the pipeline.

Where work is being carried out parallel to the pipeline within or just alongside the easement a post and wire fence must be erected as a protective barrier between the works and the pipeline.

6.2 In Proximity to a Pipeline in the Highway

Removal of the bituminous or concrete highway surface layer by mechanical means is permitted to depth of 300 mm, although the use of chain trenchers to do this shall not be permitted within 3 metres of the pipeline. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person may want to monitor this work.

Where the bituminous or concrete highway surface layer extends below 0.3 metres deep it should only be removed by handheld power assisted tools under the supervision of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person. In exceptional circumstances, and following a risk assessment, these conditions may be relaxed by the Wales & West Utilities responsible person.

Third parties should not excavate, unsupervised, with a powered mechanical excavator closer than 3 metres to the located Wales & West Utilities pipeline or with hand held power tools closer than 1.5 metres. Any fitting or attachment must be exposed by hand.

In special circumstances consideration may be given to a relaxation of these rules by agreement with the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site and only whilst he remains on site only whilst he remains on site and only whilst he remains on site to supervise this work..

The use of 'No dig' techniques is covered in Section 8.1.

Any new service running parallel to the pipeline should be laid no closer than 600 mm to the pipeline (see Section 6.4).

6.3 Crossing Over a Pipeline

Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 600 mm between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service must be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service must cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 600 mm.

In special circumstances this distance may be reduced at the discretion of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site.

6.4 Crossing Below a Pipeline

Where a service is to cross below the pipeline a clearance distance of 600 mm between the crown of the service and underside of the pipeline should be maintained.

The exposed pipeline must be suitably supported. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person must be consulted and a stress analysis may be required in order to establish support requirements. The stress analysis should be carried out by individuals with demonstrated expertise in this area, Wales & West Utilities can be consulted for advice on suitable specialists. Wales & West Utilities may request a copy of the stress analysis to confirm its adequacy.

Specific additional constraints apply to Wales & West Utilities pipelines that fall under the requirements of T/PR/P/18.

All supports must be removed prior to backfilling. The exposed pipelines must be protected by matting and suitable timber cladding.

6.5 Cathodic Protection

Cathodic Protection is applied to all of Wales & West Utilities above 2 bar gauge buried steel pipelines and is a method of protecting pipelines with damaged coatings from corrosion by maintaining an electrical potential difference between the pipeline and anodes placed at strategic points along the pipeline. Where a new service is to be laid and similarly protected, Wales & West Utilities will undertake interference tests to determine whether the new service is interfering with the cathodic protection of the Wales & West Utilities pipeline.

Should any cathodic protection posts or associated apparatus need moving to facilitate third party works reasonable notice, typically 7 days, should be given to Wales & West Utilities. Wales & West Utilities will undertake this work and any associated costs will be borne by the third party.

7. CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC

Where existing roads cannot be used construction traffic should ONLY cross the pipeline at previously agreed locations. All crossing points will be fenced on both sides with a post and wire fence and with the fence returned along the easement for a distance of 6 metres. The pipeline shall be protected at the crossing points by temporary rafts of either sleeper or reinforced concrete construction, constructed at ground level. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person will review ground conditions, vehicle types and crossing frequencies to determine the type and construction of the raft required.

Notices directing traffic to the crossing points should be erected.

8. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

This section details the precautions that need to be taken when carrying out certain prescribed activities in the vicinity of the pipeline. Consult Wales & West Utilities if you are intending to undertake one of the listed prescribed activities and/or you require further advice on whether the work that you are intending to undertake has the potential to affect the pipeline.

8.1 No-Dig Techniques

Where the contractor intends using no dig techniques then a formal method statement must be produced for all work that would encroach (either above or below ground) within the pipeline easement. This method statement must be formally agreed with Wales & West Utilities prior to the commencement of the work. Wales & West Utilities may wish to be present when the work is being carried out and must therefore be given adequate advance notice before the commencement of the work.

8.2 Increase in Cover

A pipeline integrity assessment must be provided for situations involving a final cover depth exceeding 2.5 metres. This assessment should take due account of both soil 'dead' loading and ground settlement due to earthworks. Embankment design and construction over pipelines must give consideration to prevention of any instability. Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.3 Piling

No piling will be allowed within 15 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline should be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration shall be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request. A typical monitoring device would be the Vibrock V801 seismograph and tri-axial geophone sensor.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt and sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.4 Demolition

No demolition should be allowed within 150 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline must be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration shall be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request. Where ground conditions are submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.5 Blasting

No blasting should be allowed within 250 metres of a pipeline without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. The peak particle velocity at the pipeline must be limited to a maximum level of 75 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration must be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the pipeline shall be made.

Expert advice may need to be sought which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities.

8.6 Surface Mineral Extraction

An assessment must be carried out on the effect of surface mineral extraction activity within 100 metres of a pipeline. Consideration should also be given to extraction around groundbeds and other pipeline associated plant and equipment.

Where the mineral extraction extends up to the pipeline easement, a stable slope angle and stand-off distance between the pipeline and slope crest must be determined by Wales & West Utilities. The easement strip should be clearly marked by a suitable permanent boundary such as a post and wire fence, and where appropriate, slope indicator markers shall be erected to facilitate the verification of the recommended slope angle as the slope is formed, by the contractor. The pipeline easement and slope needs to be inspected periodically to identify any signs of developing instability. This may include any change of slope profile including bulging, the development of tension cracks on the slope or easement, or any changes in drainage around the slope. The results of each inspection should be recorded.

Where surface mineral extraction activities are planned within 100 metres of the pipeline but do not extend up to the pipeline easement boundary, an assessment, by Wales & West Utilities must be made on whether the planned activity could promote instability in the vicinity of the pipeline. This may occur where the pipeline is routed across a natural slope or the excavation is deep. A significant cause of this problem is where the groundwater profile is affected by changes in drainage or the development of lagoons.

Where the extraction technique involves explosives the provisions of section 8.5 apply.

8.7 Deep Mining

Pipelines routed within 1 km of active deep mining may be affected by subsidence resulting from mineral extraction. The determination of protective or remedial measures will normally require expert assistance, which can be arranged through Wales & West Utilities

8.8 Landfilling

The creation of slopes outside of the pipeline easements may promote instability within the vicinity of the pipeline. An assessment should therefore be carried out, by Wales & West Utilities, on the effect of any landfilling activity within 100 metres of a pipeline. The assessment is particularly important if landfilling operations are taking place on a slope in which the pipeline is routed.

8.9 Pressure Testing

Hydraulic pressure testing will not be permitted within 8 metres of the pipeline unless suitable precautions have been taken against the effects of a burst. These precautions should include limiting of the design factor to 0.3 for the third party pipeline for a distance of 6 metres either side of the Wales & West Utilities pipeline, and the use of mill tested pipe or sleeving.

8.10 Seismic Surveys

Wales & West Utilities must be advised of any seismic surveying work in the vicinity of pipeline that will result in Wales & West Utilities' pipeline being subjected to peak particle velocities in excess of 50 mm/sec. In any event the ground vibration near to the pipeline shall also be monitored by the contractor whilst the survey work is being carried out.

Where the peak particle velocity is predicted to exceed 50 mm/sec, the ground vibration should be monitored by the contractor and the results available to the Wales & West Utilities Responsible person at their request.

8.11 Hot Work

The Wales & West Utilities responsible person on site should supervise all welding, burning or other 'hot work' that takes place within the easement.

8.12 Wind Turbines

Wales & West Utilities must be advised of any planned development of wind turbines in the vicinity of an above 2 bar gas pipelines to ensure the development does not impact on the future safe operation of the pipeline. Industry guidance states that any wind turbine must be sited no closer than 1.5 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of the pipeline.

9. BACKFILLING

Third parties must provide Wales & West Utilities with 7 days' notice, or shorter notice only if agreed with Wales & West Utilities, of the intent to backfill over, under or alongside the pipeline. This requirement should also apply to any backfilling operations alongside the pipeline within 3 metres of the pipeline. Any damage to the pipeline or coating must be reported to the Wales & West Utilities responsible person in order that damage can be assessed and repairs can be carried out.

Minor damage to pipe coating and damage to test leads will normally be repaired by Wales & West Utilities free of charge.

No backfilling should be undertaken without Wales & West Utilities agreement to proceed. When backfilling, the pipeline should be surrounded by at least 300mm of soft fill (i.e. stone dust) containing no stones, bricks, lumps of concrete, etc. The Wales & West Utilities responsible person will stipulate the necessary consolidation requirements.

If the pipeline has been backfilled without the knowledge of the Wales & West Utilities responsible person then he will require the material to be re-excavated in order to enable the condition of the pipeline coating to be confirmed.

10. ACTION IN THE CASE OF DAMAGE TO THE PIPELINE

If the Wales & West Utilities pipeline is damaged, even slightly, and even if no gas leak has occurred then the following precautions must be taken immediately:-

- .. Shut down all plant and machinery and extinguish any potential sources of ignition.
- .. Evacuate all personnel from the vicinity of the pipeline.
- .. Notify Wales & West Utilities using the free 24 hour emergency telephone number
0800 111 999*¹
- .. Notify the Wales & West Utilities responsible person or his office immediately using the contact telephone number provided.
- .. Ensure no one approaches the pipeline.
- .. Do not try to stop any leaking gas.

1 * All calls are recorded and may be monitored

11. REFERENCES

NRSWA	New Roads & Street Works Act
HS(G)47	Avoiding Danger from Underground Services
IGE/SR/18	Safe Working Practices to Ensure the Integrity of Gas Pipelines and Associated Installations
T/PR/P/18	Working on Pipelines Containing Defective Girth Welds or Girth Welds of Unknown Quality
CIS08	Safety in Excavations (HSE document)

12. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Contractor:	the person, firm or company with whom Wales & West Utilities enters into a contract to which this specification applies, including the Contractor's personal representatives, successors and permitted assigns.
Easement:	Easements are negotiated legal entitlements between Wales & West Utilities and landowner and allow Wales & West Utilities to lay, operate and maintain pipelines within the easement strip. Easement strips may vary in width typically between 6 and 25 metres depending on the diameter and pressure of the pipeline. Consult Wales & West Utilities for details of the extent of the easement strip where work is intended.
Liquefaction:	Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of the soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other rapid loading. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, that is, soils in which the space between individual particles is completely filled with water. When liquefaction occurs, the strength of the soil decreases and the ability of the soil to support pipelines or other components is reduced.
Pearson Survey:	a survey used for locating coating defects on buried pipeline services.
DCVG Survey:	Direct Current Voltage Gradient, a survey for locating and grading coating defects on buried pipeline service
Promoter of new works:	the person or persons, firm, company or authority for whom new services, structures or other works in the vicinity of existing Wales & West Utilities pipelines and associated installations operating above 7 bar gauge are being undertaken.
Wales & West Utilities responsible person:	the person or persons appointed by Wales & West Utilities with the competencies required to act as the Wales & West Utilities representative for the purpose of the managing the particular activity.
Wayleave:	general term which is considered equivalent to 'easement' in this document.

APPENDIX A

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM - SAMPLE

Emergency Telephone No. **0800 111 999***

Plant Protection Telephone No. **02920278912**

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM

Activity Reference:

Activity Location:

Site Manager:
(name & telephone number)

Wales & West Utilities Contact:
(name & telephone number)

The following documents were issued to *(individual's name)*
..... of
(company name and address)

by *(Wales & West Utilities representative)*
..... **on**
(date)

Documents:-
(List of documents)

Signed : *(by the recipient)*
Date of signature :

APPENDIX A

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM - SAMPLE

Emergency Telephone No. **0800 111 999***

Plant Protection Telephone No. **02920 278912**

SITE DOCUMENT CONTROL FORM

Activity Reference:

Activity Location:

Site Manager:

(name & telephone number)

Wales & West Utilities Contact:

(name & telephone number)

The following documents were issued to (Individuals Name)

.....**of**
(company name and address)

by *(Wales and West Utilities representative)*

..... **on**

(date) :-

Documents:-

Signed :

Date of signature :

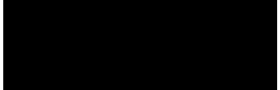
ENDNOTE**Comments**

Comments and queries regarding the technical content of this document should be directed to:

Asset Management & HSE Dept
Wales & West Utilities Ltd.
Wales & West House
Spooner Close
Celtic Springs
Coedkernew
NEWPORT
NP10 8FZ

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27 October 2014
Delivered by email

Abergelli Power Ltd
49 York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

Dear Sir/Madam

ABERGELLI POWER NSIP CONSULTATION

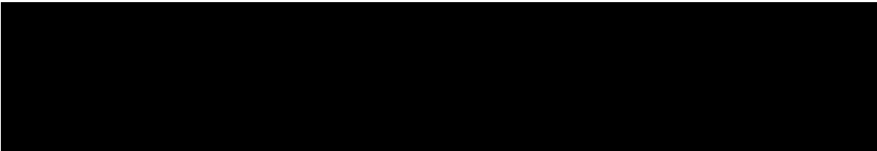
I write in respect of the above Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and have been instructed on behalf of Western Power Distribution (WPD) to make the following consultation response.

WPD often has strategic electricity distribution circuits (which can operate at 132,000 Volts, 66,000 Volts, 33,000 Volts and 11,000 Volts) within proposed development areas. These circuits may run both underground and as overhead lines (on either towers/pylons or wood poles). WPD may also have electricity substations in these areas.

WPD would normally seek to retain the position of electricity circuits operating at 132,000 Volts (132kV) and 66,000 Volts (66kV) and in some cases 33,000 Volts (33kV), particularly if the diversion of such circuits placed a financial obligation on WPD to either divert or underground them. WPD would not be party to any planning or development consent application and any financial obligation would also go against the statutory and regulatory requirement on WPD to operate an economic and efficient electricity distribution system.

During and following any development, WPD will require access to its substations, overhead lines and underground cables. Development over or in close proximity to underground cables or substations will require further analysis and confirmation from WPD as to suitability before it proceeds. Assuming access is available and the required minimum statutory clearances can be maintained to its overhead lines, WPD does not generally have any restriction on development in proximity to its strategic overhead lines but it would be sensible for the layout of the development to take WPD's requirements into account. WPD also need to be consulted prior to construction to ensure safety requirements in relation to working in close proximity to electricity lines/plant are met.

With regard to the current consultation for Abergelli Power, WPD submitted a response to Terraquest on 28 August 2014. The letter is appended to this response. WPD has 11kV overhead lines and some 1v underground mains within the redline boundary for the development. Should these be affected by the development, WPD would seek an agreement with the developers to either modify the development plans or agree to protect or divert these assets. WPD would normally enter into such an agreement ahead of the DCO application submission.

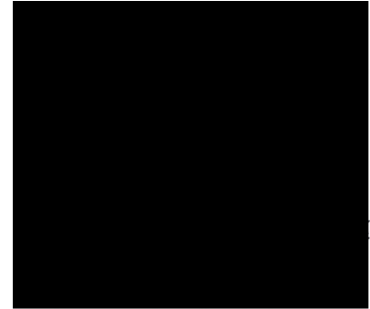




I trust the information provided is satisfactory and I look forward to receiving your confirmation of receipt of this representation in due course along with the appropriate consultation number for future reference. Should you require any additional information or want to discuss or clarify any matter with a representative from WPD, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

I-ABE-s42-ST-WATT-EatL-13



Our ref
GVG/MISC/41/14

Your ref

Direct Line
01443 219150

Date
28 August 2014

Dear 

Proposed Abergelli Power Generation Plant

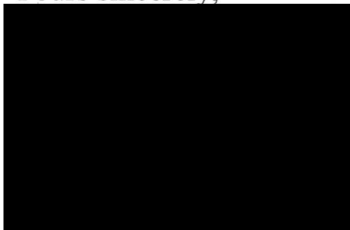
Thank you for your letter dated 4 August.

I have enclosed a plan showing the location of WPD's apparatus within the area of land shown coloured pink on Plan A enclosed with your letter. This consists in the main of 11kV overhead lines shown in red and some lv underground mains shown by broken blue lines. WPD will have wayleaves or easements in place to cover this apparatus

We anticipate that your clients proposals will be able to avoid WPD assets in most cases by routing around our assets. However, should it be necessary for our assets to be relocated we will require this to be at your clients cost and we will require equivalent land rights and need to determine that any diversions are suitable for our purposes.

We shall also require your clients to enter into an agreement with WPD regarding this ahead of any examination of the scheme by PINS.

Yours sincerely,





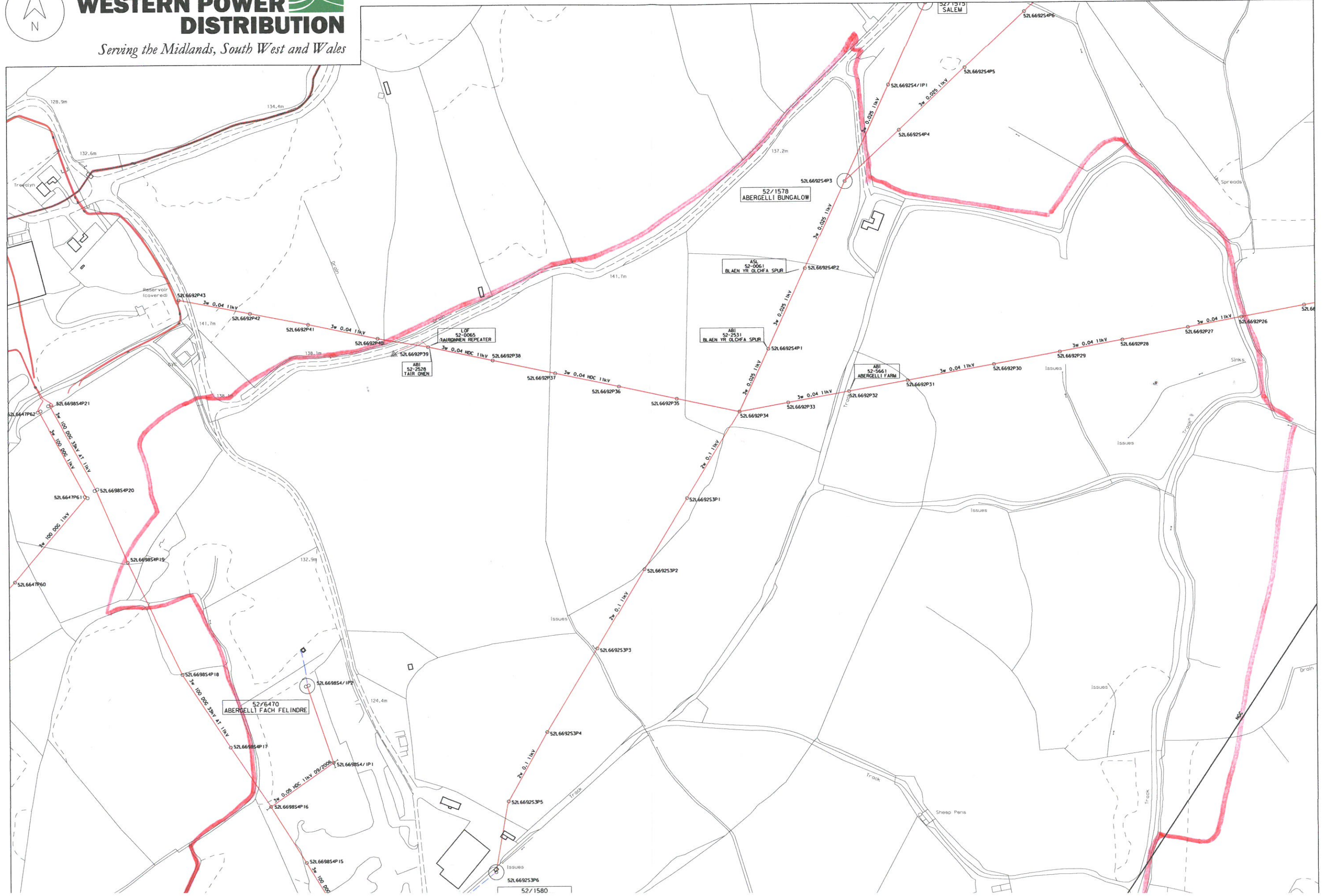
WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION

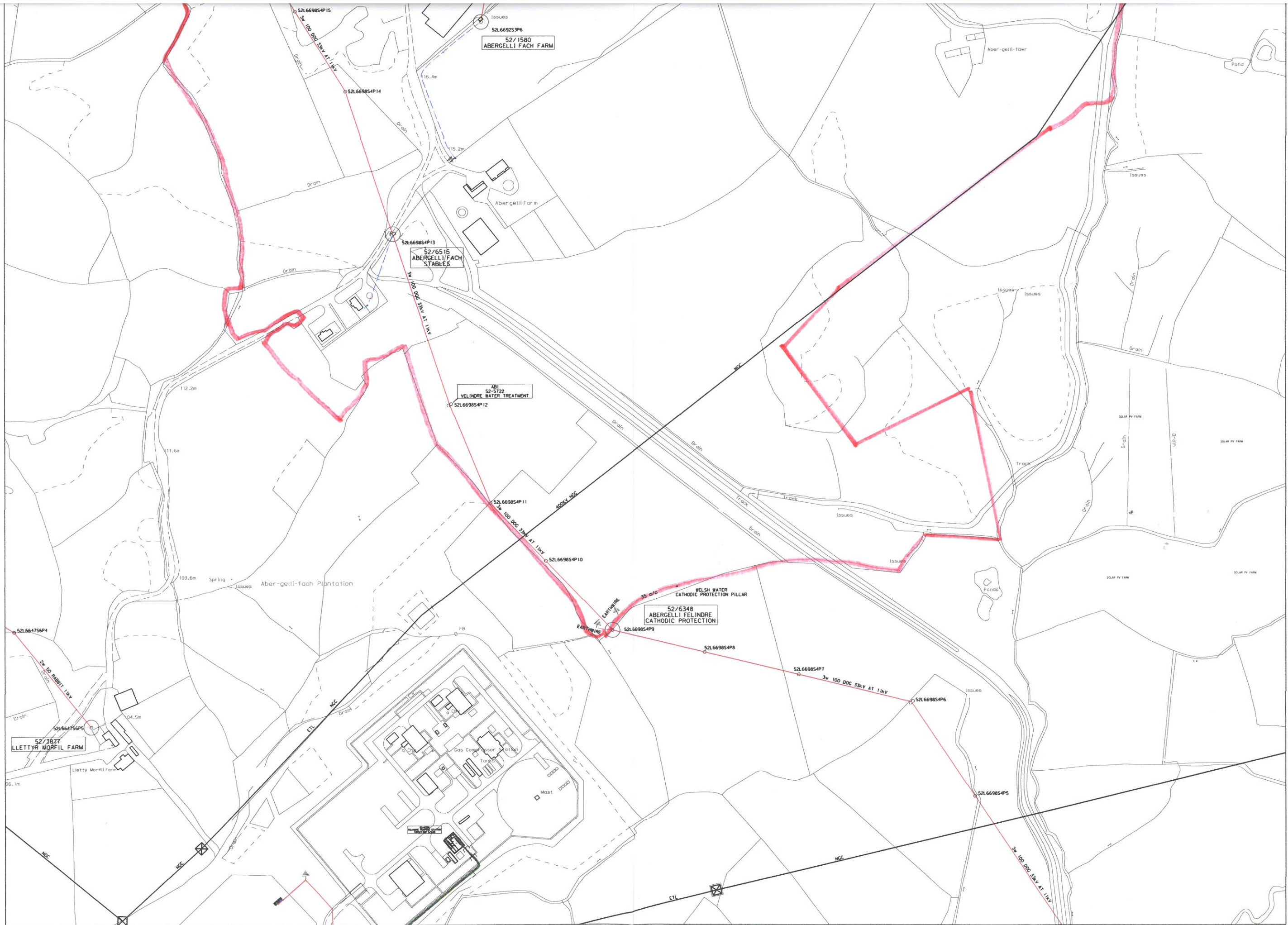


Serving the Midlands, South West and Wales

PLEASE NOTE: This plan ONLY shows assets owned by Western Power Distribution.
Electricity assets owned by IDNO's (Independent Network Operators)
MAY be present in this area.

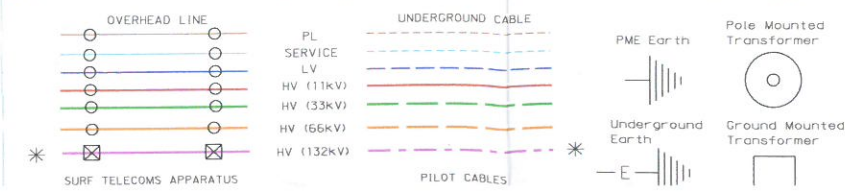
Information is given as a guide only
and it's accuracy cannot be guaranteed.





Based upon the Ordnance Surveys map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright Reserved. Western Power Distribution, Avonbank, Feeder Road, Bristol. BS2 0TB. Licence Nos. 100022488, 100024877, 100021807. CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED TO ENSURE THE PRECISE POSITION OF THE WPD APPARATUS IF WORK IS TO BE EXECUTED IN ITS VICINITY. If in doubt, contact your local WPD office.

WPD Copyright: This copy has been made by or with the authority of Western Power Distribution (WPD) pursuant to Section 47 of the



DATE: 21/10/2014
 SCALE 1:3500 @ A2
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 TITLE:

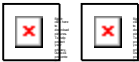
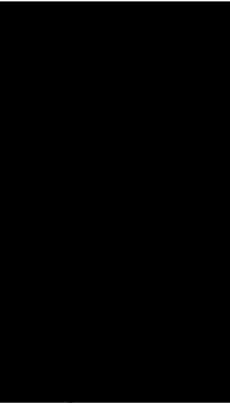
Emily Brooker

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 27 October 2014 11:52
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: Abergelli Power public consultation response
Attachments: WESA2008 - Abergelli Power Consultation response FINAL.pdf

Dear Sir or Madam,

Please find attached consultation response to the Abergelli Power public consultation on behalf of my client, Western Power Distribution.

Kind regards,



Think of the environment, please do not print unnecessarily

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Emily Brooker

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 28 October 2014 10:19
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: Proposed Works at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

Good Morning

With reference to your communication dated 8th October for proposed Gas Fired Plant Project at the above location.

I can confirm that [REDACTED] do not have apparatus within that area and therefore will not be affected by your planned project.

I trust this is satisfactory

[REDACTED]

Save Paper - Do you really need to print this e-mail?

Visit [REDACTED] for more information, and more fun.

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[REDACTED]

Emily Brooker

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 20 October 2014 10:30
To: AbergelliPower
Subject: Abergelli Power Plant - Proposed Gas Fired Power Plant- Abergelli Farm Station, Felindre, Swansea
Attachments: 20141017113026836.pdf

Dear Sir/Madam,

I refer to the attached letter sent to my client at Newgate Street in London. I act as BT's managing agent so this has been forwarded to me as the local Property Manager. The letter attached refers to the NTS however I do not have a copy of this Report. Please would it be possible for you to email me a copy of Figure 2.1 of the NTS which shows the site/location of the proposed plant?

Many thanks.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]

To view our available commercial space, please visit [REDACTED]

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Please contact the [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] if you require assistance.

[REDACTED]

Appendix 6.D: Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Between March 2015 when the Project was ‘put on hold’ and the submission of the DCO in May 2018 the Project was subject to further design refinements as a result of updated environmental assessments and in response to consultation feedback.

Notes provided in the column titled “Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)” are given where the Project response to comments and feedback should be differentiated from or updated from the 2014 response due to the evolution of the Project, or updates in Policy and Guidance.

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
Site Selection	13	One comment strongly opposes the location of the proposed gas fired power plant, stating they live approximately 500 metres from the proposed site and are concerned about the emissions and also the noise levels (s42d). Another comment further states that this development is of great concern as it is located 500m from their property at Cefn Betingau (s42d).	<p>As explained in the ES, APL undertook a detailed site assessment in the initial phase of the Project from 2010-2013, during which period a range of sites around the UK were studied as to their suitability for a flexible gas-fired power station.</p> <p>This process identified that the site had the following key advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is in close proximity to a suitable electrical connection point; ■ It is in close proximity to a suitable gas connection point; ■ The Project Site does not include any nationally important environmental designations; ■ The land available is of an adequate size to accommodate the Power 	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>Generation Plant, Gas Connection and Electrical Connection;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Project Site is largely situated on poor quality agricultural land (improved grassland classified as Grade 4 agricultural land); ■ It is in close proximity to similar industrial developments including the Felindre Gas Compressor Station and Swansea North Substation; ■ It is in close proximity to a well-developed road network <p>Need for new energy infrastructure, and fossil fuel infrastructure, is established in NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-2. There is growing acknowledgement within Government policy and industry that established renewable technologies cannot provide the security of supply that consumers require. DECC currently forecast a need for ~42 GW of new Gas and Nuclear generation between 2012 and 2030. The type of gas generation</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>required post-2020 must be more flexible to support intermittent wind.</p> <p>WPL* is bringing forward three other power generation projects through the PA 2008 process. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress Power Ltd at Eye Airfield in Suffolk (www.progresspower.co.uk); ▪ Hirwaun Power Ltd at Hirwaun in South Wales (www.hirwaunpower.co.uk); and ▪ Millbrook Power Ltd at Rookery South Pit (www.millbrookpower.co.uk) <p>A noise assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 7 of the ES. The noise assessment predicts that there will be no significant residual effects from the operation of the Project. Embedded mitigation measures will ensure that potential adverse impacts resulting from the Project are negligible and therefore not significant.</p> <p>An air quality assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 6 of the ES. The air quality assessment has</p>	<p>*WPL were the previous owners of the Project. The Project, and the other developments listed, have been acquired by Drax Group plc.</p>

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>shown that the Project will not result in any likely significant environmental effects in relation to air quality either as a standalone project or cumulatively with other projects.</p>	
		<p>Two comments refer to the health and safety concerns regarding the selection of this site. One of these comments states that the positioning of the development will have serious health issues for the surrounding properties due to the co2 emissions, particularly during high pressure weather conditions (s42d). The other comment states that the proximity of a gas installation within close proximity of a hospital, schools, and houses will cause major health and safety concerns (s42d).</p>	<p>An air quality assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 6 of the ES. The air quality assessment has shown that the Project will not result in any likely significant environmental effects in relation to air quality either as a standalone project or cumulatively with other projects.</p> <p>Further, the air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES) states that there are unlikely to be permanent effects on air quality associated with the overall construction and decommissioning of the Project, and there are not predicted to be any significant impacts from the operation of the Project. Embedded mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the Project design, including a site specific dust management plan, as part of the Construction Environmental</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>Management Plan (CEMP), an outline of this document can be found in the ES appendices at Document Reference 6.2 Appendix 3.1</p> <p>Gas fired power stations have been operating safely in the UK for the last 30 years. Some of these plants have operated in very close proximity to hospitals and residential populations.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the loss of agricultural land that has been in production for hundreds of years should not be allowed unless food production and the development can be managed alongside each other (s42d).</p>	<p>An assessment of the likely impacts of the Project on geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 10 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The assessment states that whilst there will be a negligible adverse impact on agricultural land, the agricultural land within and surrounding the Project Site is of a poor quality and therefore the importance of this receptor for assessment purposes is low.</p> <p>Furthermore, APL undertook a detailed site assessment in the initial phase of the Project from 2010-2013, during which period a range of sites around the UK</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>were studied as to their suitability for a flexible gas-fired power station. A number of key factors were considered in the site selection process including environmental factors and the need to avoid sterilisation of the best and most versatile agricultural land. The Project Site is on poor quality agricultural land; based on this and other environmental, technical and economic considerations, a suitably sized site within Abergelli Farm was identified in 2013 and found likely to be suitable for development of a gas fired electricity generating station.</p> <p>Abergelli Farm has a history of commercial and industrial uses, including Abergelli Colliery and a landfill site. The area surrounding the Project Site will continue to change over the next few years as demonstrated by the list of Projects with planning permission listed in Chapter 4 of the ES. These include a number of renewable energy projects. The agricultural land is of poor quality (grades 4 and 5) and is not currently used</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			for food production (grazing of sheep only).	
		<p>Three comments refer to the consideration of other alternatives. One of such comments states that consideration of alternatives (including alternative sites, choice of process, and the phasing of construction) is widely regarded as good practice. Ideally, EIA should start at the stage of site and process selection, so that the environmental merits of practicable alternatives can be properly considered. Where this is undertaken, the main alternatives considered should be outlined in the ES (s42a).</p>	<p>APL has considered alternatives in the selection of the Project Site, Generating Equipment technology options, Gas Connection and Electrical Connection. Consideration of alternatives is set out in chapter 5 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>In respect of site alternatives, the ex-British Steel Works site was considered by APL, but the local authority have plans for this site and suggested that APL look at alternative sites in the area. Allocated employment land at Felindre Strategic Business Park, located approximately 1.5 km to the south-west of the Project Site, is a brownfield site which possesses excellent accessibility and other features that will enable it to provide a valuable economic role in the locality and region, and is both designated for, and likely to be very attractive to, employment uses at this stage of its development. Therefore it is considered by the Applicant and CCS</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			to be a less appropriate site for the Project than the site selected.	
		<p>One comment states that there does not appear to be any evidence presented on the consideration of alternative sites for the power generation plant - this should be included in the EIA.</p> <p>One comment states that there is a far more suitable brownfield site approximately 800 m to the north-west. This alternative site is closer to the gas pipeline and the electrical connections are still accessible and closer to the main entrance to Abergelli Farm (s42d).</p>	<p>APL has fully considered alternatives in the selection of the Project Site, as set out in chapter 5 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>APL undertook a detailed site assessment in the initial phase of the Project from 2010-2013, during which period a range of sites around the UK were studied as to their suitability for a flexible gas-fired power station. A number of key factors were considered in the site selection process: technical (e.g. the size of the site and the proximity to appropriate gas and electrical connection points), environmental, economic, and whether the proposals would be in line with local planning policy. On such basis a suitably sized site within Abergelli Farm was identified in 2013 and found likely to be suitable for development of a gas fired electricity generating station.</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>A 15 km study area is considered acceptable for the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) based on a maximum 40m stack height (a&d).</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. As explained in chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1), a study area of up to 15 km has been used for the landscape and visual impact assessment of the Project, based on a maximum stack height of 40 m*.</p>	<p>*The Power Generation Plant is now made up of only one Gas Turbine Generator with one exhaust gas flue stack, rather than up to five. The stack height is now a maximum of 45 m, instead of 40 m. The 15 km ZTV has been updated accordingly.</p>
		<p>One comment states that the proximity of a gas installation within close proximity of a hospital, schools, and houses will be an economic cost to people living in its immediate vicinity, due to the impact on property values (s42d).</p>	<p>APL has assessed the impacts of the Project and had regard to these when deciding on the red line boundary of the Project. See the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Where land may be injuriously affected by the Project during construction and / or operation, the PA 2008 provides that compensation may be payable.</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>One comment states that the application is not in keeping with the aesthetics of the area, namely it is proposed to build a power station in what is effectively Green Belt land. You are proposing to further decimate the few green spaces left (s42d).</p>	<p>The Project Site is not defined as Green Belt land.</p> <p>The Project Site was selected following a detailed site assessment in the initial phase of the Project from 2010-2013, during which period a range of sites around the UK were studied. A number of key factors were considered in the site selection process, including technical, environmental, economic and planning policy matters, and accordingly, a suitably sized site within Abergelli Farm was identified in 2013 and found likely to be suitable for development of a gas fired electricity generating station.</p> <p>A full assessment of the landscape and visual impact of the Project can be found in chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). A series of mitigation measures will be implemented throughout construction (see outline CEMP (Document Reference 6.2, Appendix 3.1)) and operation through embedded mitigation measures – see</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			chapter 3 of the ES. Further mitigation measures including additional planting can be found in the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) and the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3).	
Consultation	33	One comment requests to be consulted prior to undertaking any excavations as they are currently adding to their underground assets. Note that other gas transporters may have plant in the locality which could be affected (s42a).	APL has noted this comment.	
		One comment notes the relatively close proximity of Swansea Airport to the development site - as such advise that Swansea Airport's views are established and appropriately taken into account (s42a).	As explained in chapter 15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1), in both 2014 and 2018 APL engaged with the Civil Aviation Authority, Ministry of Defence, Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board (which uses air ambulance services in relation to Murryston Hospital) and CCS as part of statutory s42 consultation to seek their views on the	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>likelihood of the Project affecting aviation assets and infrastructure. In particular, their views were sought on the effect of construction of stacks of up to 40 metres* at the Project Site. All of these consultees confirmed that the Project would not impact on aviation and it is therefore considered that the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project will result in no change, with a neutral effect, which is not significant.</p> <p>In addition, CCS safeguard zone mapping was examined in relation potential impacts on Swansea Airport. It was confirmed that the Project is located outside of the relevant safeguarding zone for Swansea Airport. Nevertheless, as a courtesy, details about the Project were shared with Swansea Airport for information purposes following Phase 2 statutory consultation.</p>	<p>*The Power Generation Plant is now made up of only one Gas Turbine Generator with one exhaust gas flue stack, rather than up to five. The stack height is now a maximum of 45 m, instead of 40 m.</p>
		<p>One comment states that APL must contact Network Rail's Asset Protection Team well in</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. APL has consulted with Network Rail as part of statutory s42 consultation and will</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		advance of commencing any works to mitigate any risk to Network Rail's structures (s42a).	continue to engage with Network Rail as required prior to commencing construction. An Outline CEMP will govern the implementation of construction works associated with the Project. The Outline CEMP (Document Reference 6.2; Appendix 3.1) is submitted as part of the Application.	
		One comment states that in due course they may wish to comment on haul routes or power lines if they affect any of the Neath and Tennant Canals (s42a).	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p> <p>APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.</p> <p>APL can confirm that there will be no impact from the Project on the Neath and Tennant Canals</p>	
		One comment states that PHE will provide further comments	The ES (Document Reference 6.1) is submitted and is available as part of the DCO Application. APL is committed to	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		when the ES becomes available (s42a).	continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.	
		One comment states that they respectfully reserve the right to comment further on any matters and issues arising from ongoing and future consultation (s42a).	APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.	
		One comment states that they reserve the right to submit further representations when the access route to the site has been determined and with regards to outstanding matters not completed in the submitted EIA (s42a).	<p>Following statutory consultation, APL continued to engage in discussions with National Grid about the use of its road, and subsequently reached an agreement to propose Option 2 (access from the B4489) as the Access Road. In order to allow statutory consultees to take this change into account, APL wrote to all s42 consultees on 26th January 2015, inviting any further comments on the Project</p> <p>The ES (Document Reference 6.1) is submitted and is available as part of the DCO Application. APL is committed to</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that WPD has 11kV overhead lines and underground mains within the redline boundary for the development. Should these be affected by the development, WPD would seek an agreement with the developers to either modify the development plans or agree to protect or divert these assets. It is further stated that WPD need to be consulted prior to construction to ensure safety requirements in relation to working in close proximity to where electricity lines/plant are met (s42a).</p>	<p>APL has consulted with WPD as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to engage with WPD as required prior to commencing construction. A CEMP will govern the implementation of construction works associated with the Project. An Outline CEMP (Document Reference 6.2; Appendix 3.1) is submitted as part of the Application.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect WPD assets from the Project have been sent to WPD for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with WPD over these matters.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the proposal will, by necessity, be</p>	<p>APL has consulted both Welsh Water and National Grid Gas plc as part of statutory</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>in close proximity to a number of Major Accident Hazard pipelines. The Section 42 consultation does not contain any information on the extent and severity of known hazards from the proposed generating station, with the potential to impact on local populations and/or the adjacent major hazard installation(s). The need for consideration at this stage of the development was recently supported by the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change in a ruling on a power plant order application - this noted that the preparation and approval of high-level assessment need not have a significant impact on project timescales. In view of adjacent major accident hazard sites, contact should be made with: Welsh Water Development Authority, and National Grid Gas plc (s42a).</p>	<p>s42 consultation in regards to the Project (see Appendix 4.1 of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 6.1)).</p> <p>As explained in the ES (Document Reference 6.1), the quantities of 'dangerous' substances stored at the plant do not meet the lower thresholds which require implementation of the COMAH Directive (Control of Major Accident Hazards); instead the plant is subject only to national legislation (e.g. occupational safety and health regulations).</p> <p>The construction phase would be covered by the CEMP (an outline of which is provided in Appendix 3.1 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2)) and the operational phase will be covered by the APL Operational Procedures.</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>One comment states that comments should be sought from the local authority for matters relating to noise, odour, vermin and dust nuisance; site investigation and remediation; and Air Quality Management Areas (s42a).</p>	<p>APL has consulted CCS and key stakeholders from an early stage of the Project, including in relation to matters relating to noise, odour, vermin and dust nuisance; site investigation and remediation; and air quality, as detailed in chapters 6, 7, 10 and 15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The requirements that are included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1) have also been sent to the local authorities for comment.</p>	
		<p>Three comments state that comments should be sought from a number of agencies. Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Food Standards Agency for matters relating to the impact on human health of pollutants deposited on land used for growing food (s42a). • The Environment Agency for matters relating to flood risk and releases with the 	<p>APL has consulted the EA (and NRW), NHS and CCS from an early stage of the Project and as part of statutory s42 consultation.</p> <p>APL has not consulted directly with the Food Standards Agency as their remit does not relate to gas-fired peaking plants. However, an assessment of the impact of the Project on human health has been undertaken as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>potential to impact on surface and groundwaters and for matters relating to waste characterisation and acceptance (s42a).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Commissioning Groups, NHS commissioning Boards and Local Planning Authority for matters relating to wider public health (s42a). 	<p>As explained in chapter 15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1), the likely significant effects on human health regarding air quality from construction and decommissioning of the Project relate to dust/particulate matter generated from construction activities. With the implementation of dust control measures through the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan the effects of the Project are predicted to be negligible or low and not significant. The main likely significant effects on human health in relation to air quality arising from operation of the Project are associated with the stack emissions. However, modern gas-fired power plants are inherently clean and produce far fewer emissions than other fossil fuel power plants (e.g. coal) when compared on an energy output basis. The stack height has been designed to ensure that there are no significant effects on human health.</p> <p>Chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) states that the Project has</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>the potential to impact on human health due to contaminants, however measures have been included in the Outline CEMP (Appendix 3.1 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2) to control potential effects of ground contamination.</p>	
		<p>One consultee states that they have actively engaged on the project and will continue to do so in respect to the development and possible impact upon our assets. The comment further acknowledges that the details of the proposal are in a preliminary stage and thus are keen to work with APL to develop the proposal where there are possible impacts upon Welsh Water assets (s42a).</p>	<p>APL has consulted with Welsh Water as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to do so. APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect Welsh Water assets from the Project have been sent to Welsh Water for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with Welsh Water over these matters.</p>	
		<p>One consultee recommends that the developer considers</p>	<p>The impact of the Project on the Welsh Water water main has been considered</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>the impact upon any DCWW assets and apparatus and their ability to fulfil statutory obligations, in particular the 36” and 66” strategic water mains that cross the application site. Proactive discussions have taken place and they encourage this dialogue to be maintained (s42a).</p>	<p>as part of the EIA and is referenced in the ES (Document Reference 6.1). APL has consulted with Welsh Water as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to do so. APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect Welsh Water assets from the Project have been sent to Welsh Water for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with Welsh Water over these matters.</p>	
		<p>One comment notes that the information may be subject to further update and revision and the full results of the various technical studies undertaken will be provided in the ES, which will be submitted alongside the DCO application.</p>	<p>The ES (Document Reference 6.1) is submitted and is available as part of the DCO Application.</p> <p>APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and</p>	

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		<p>On this basis, NRW reserve the right to make further comments and representations during the course of the proposed application, as may be required (a&d).</p>	<p>decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that NRW have not been in dialogue with the consultants in regards to noise monitoring locations, further stating that NRW would question whether it was consulted in agreeing a study area, a noise survey methodology, and suitable locations for the survey measurement positions (a&d).</p>	<p>Discussions were held with CCS in August 2014 to agree a study area for the noise and vibration assessment, a noise survey methodology, and suitable locations for the survey measurement positions. The study area includes the six closest Noise Sensitive Receptor locations to the Generating Equipment Site boundary, as agreed with CCS prior to undertaking the study (see chapter 7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)).*</p>	<p>*In 2017, the methodology and monitoring locations were confirmed with NRW, followed by detailed baseline sound monitoring, which was undertaken between 15 and 22 February 2018. The results included a full range of relevant weather conditions, which have been used to update the noise</p>

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
				assessment in the ES.
		One comment states that CCS's Ecologist should be consulted regarding section 42 habitats and species in order to take account of possible adverse effects on such interests (a&d).	APL has consulted CCS from an early stage of the Project, including in relation to matters relating to ecology, as recorded within chapter 8 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).	
		One comment states that further consultation with NRW should be carried out in relation to watercourses and wetland habitats and their associated species before detailed site layout plans are drawn up and submitted (a&d).	APL has consulted NRW as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to do so. APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted. The ecological surveys including watercourses and wetland habitats have now all been completed and suitable ecological mitigation designed and detailed in the ES.	
		One comment states that protection and enhancement of	As part of the drainage, landscape and ecological mitigation proposals, drainage	

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		<p>suitable watervole habitat on site will be an important mitigation measure which we would like to discuss further in the future when detailed plans for the development are being considered (a&d).</p>	<p>ditches affected will be recreated and two attenuation ponds will need to be created. Also two ponds greater in size to the one lost will be created which will be subject to ecological enhancement measures. at least one drainage ditch and attenuation pond will need to be created. These features will be suitable for water voles should they colonise the site in the future.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that they advise that APL consult with CCS's Drainage Engineers with regards to flood risk associated with the ordinary watercourses crossing (a&d).</p>	<p>APL has consulted CCS from an early stage of the Project, including in relation to matters relating to flooding and drainage, as recorded within chapter 9 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that for ordinary watercourses, you should consult CCS. We would expect the same level of protection to be applied with regard to pollution prevention and mitigation (a&d).</p>	<p>APL has consulted CCS from an early stage of the Project, including in relation to matters relating to watercourses, as recorded within chapter 9 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that depending on the timescale of the project, other</p>	<p>An assessment of the cumulative effects of the Project has been undertaken as part of the EIA in respect of: air quality;</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>developments may need to be considered within the cumulative impact assessment and contact with the local authority is recommended in this regard (a&d).</p>	<p>noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual effects; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics; and is recorded in chapters 6-15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Table 4-6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) sets out the Projects that are considered as part of the cumulative assessment as agreed with CCS. A full cumulative impact assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA following the non-statutory consultation period in order to consider the combined impacts of the Project with other nearby developments. Details are evident in each topic chapter and further as a standalone chapter (see ES Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects, Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that no protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection shall be installed over or near to the National</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. APL will maintain continued engagement with National Grid following submission of the DCO Application.</p>	

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		Grid pipeline without the prior permission of National Grid (s42a).	Draft protective provisions have been sent to National Grid. These are included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)	
		One comment notes for developers to be aware that written permission is required before any works commence within the National Grid easement strip (s42a).	<p>APL has noted this comment. APL will maintain continued engagement with National Grid following submission of the DCO Application.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions have been sent to National Grid. These are included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p>	
		One comment states that no excavations are to take place above or within 10m of the confirmed position of the high pressure gas mains without prior consultation with WWU (a&d).	<p>APL has noted this comment. APL has consulted WWU as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to do so. APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect Welsh Water assets from the Project</p>	

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			<p>have been sent to Welsh Water for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with Welsh Water over these matters.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that any gain from construction would be short-lived - in practice there is very limited scope for job creation because skilled workers are usually drafted in from outside the area (s42d).</p>	<p>APL intends to realise suitable opportunities for the local area over the longer-term and is discussing with CCS as to how local employment opportunities can be secured through an appropriate mechanism. A proposed Heads of Terms for a s106 agreement is included within the Application materials to address this (Document Reference 10.3)</p>	
<p>EIA</p>	<p>21</p>	<p>One comment welcomes that the forthcoming Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will cumulatively assess the likely significant environmental effects of the Project identified in the PEIR (s42a).</p>	<p>Chapters 6-15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) provide an assessment of the cumulative effects of the Project in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual effects; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics. Table 4-6 of the ES</p>	

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			(Document Reference 6.1) sets out the Projects that are considered as part of the cumulative assessment as agreed with CCS.	
		One comment states that PHE will provide further comments when the ES becomes available (s42a).	The ES (Document Reference 6.1) is submitted and is available as part of the DCO Application. APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.	
		One comment states that the EIA should give consideration to best practice guidance such as the Government's Good Practice Guide for EIA (s42a).	<p>The EIA has been undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations, as explained in chapter 4 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>In preparing the ES (Document Reference 6.1), due regard has been paid to relevant advice and good practice including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 3: EIA Consultation and Notification (July 2013, Version 5); 	<p>* Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 3: EIA Consultation and Notification (republished August 2017, version 7)</p> <p>* Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 7: Environmental Impact Assessment,</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 7: Environmental Impact Assessment, Screening and Scoping (July 2013, Version 4); • Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 9: Rochdale Envelope (April 2012, Version 2); and • Appropriate guidance and legislation relevant to specific environmental topics presented in this ES. 	Screening and Scoping (republished December 2017, version 6)
		<p>One comment states that the ES should clearly identify the development's location and the location and distance from the development of off-site human receptors that may be affected by emissions from, or activities at, the development. Off-site human receptors may include people living in residential premises; people working in commercial, and industrial premises and people using transport infrastructure (such as roads and railways), recreational areas, and publicly-accessible land.</p>	<p>Chapter 3 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) provides a clear description of the Project Site and surroundings including reference to human and environmental receptors that may be affected by the Project.</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>Consideration should also be given to environmental receptors such as the surrounding land, watercourses, surface and groundwater, and drinking water supplies such as wells, boreholes and water abstraction points (s42a).</p>		
		<p>One comment states that whilst screening of impacts using qualitative methodologies is common practice (e.g. for impacts arising from fugitive emissions such as dust), where it is possible to undertake a quantitative assessment of impacts then this should be undertaken (s42a).</p>	<p>A quantitative assessment of the impacts of the Project has been undertaken as part of the EIA and is contained within chapter 14 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the EIA should include consideration of the COMAH Regulations (Control of Major Accident Hazards) and the Major Accident Off-Site</p>	<p>Neither the Project nor other nearby developments constitute a COMAH or Major Accident Off-Site Emergency Plan site and therefore this topic has not received further consideration.</p>	

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		<p>Emergency Plan (Management of Waste from Extractive Industries) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009: both in terms of their applicability to the installation itself, and the installation's potential to impact on, or be impacted by, any nearby installations themselves subject to the these Regulations (s42a).</p>		
		<p>One comment states that the application site lies in close proximity to the Lower Lliw Reservoir which supplies Felindre Water Treatment Works. The documentation refers to this reservoir as an emergency supply. The proposed development has the potential to impact upon the water quality within the reservoir - therefore recommended that an appropriate air quality assessment is undertaken to</p>	<p>An assessment of the likely significant effects of the Project in respect of air quality has been undertaken as part of the EIA and the findings are recorded within chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>The Lower Lliw Reservoir is an emergency reservoir. It is not possible to assess deposition on water and therefore assessing deposition on the reservoir could not be undertaken. However as the Project is a gas power station the only</p>	

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		<p>consider possible effects to the water in the reservoir from both deposition and affected rainfall. The reservoir should be considered as a main receptor in the air quality change modelling (s42a).</p>	<p>relevant pollutant is NOX and no metal deposition is expected.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that factoring the long-term predictions by operating hours is a methodology that is generally acceptable when there is sufficient headroom such that the uncertainties involved are unlikely to make a significant difference to predictions. In this case you acknowledge that critical loads at nearby habitats are already exceeded, therefore there is little headroom. Without further work NRW cannot comment on whether this methodology is a “worst case” approach. NRW would expect you to justify that your assessment is</p>	<p>The air quality assessment has assessed long term impacts by scaling the outputs for periods longer than one hour by the worst-case operating hours, 2,250 per year*. This in turn meant that annual mean impacts were based on 2,250 hours out of 8760 hours. This approach is considered to represent a likely worst case, although it is acknowledged that this not the absolute “worst case” which would see the plant modeled as operating during the absolute worst 2,250 hours each year however this has such a low probability of occurring that it is not relevant to the assessment of chronic or long term ecological effects. NRW acknowledges that factoring long term prediction by operating hours is a methodology that is generally acceptable. In order to address NRW concerns over</p>	<p>*The plant is expected to operate for up to 2,250 hours per year and 1,500 running hours rolling average over 5 years</p>

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		representative of a worst case scenario (a&d).	the scaling of long term predictions, we make reference to a previous assessment of a peaking plant, operating at 1500 hours per year, in Wales. As part of that assessment potential impacts of different combinations of operating hours over the 5 years of meteorological data were tested to address NRW concerns over the scaling of long term impacts. The overall conclusions of the statistical test was that the scaling of long term impacts can result in +/- 10% difference in concentrations at the 99th Percentile level. Applying this conclusions to the predicted results presented in the air quality assessment for the Abergelli Power Project and particularly on the most affected receptor (ie Rhyd-Y-Pandy Valley and Grasslands SINC) will mean that the Process Contribution from the proposed stack will change from 0.0071 to 0.0078 kg N/ha/yr which when compared to the minimum critical load for nitrogen deposition is a change from 0.071% of the minimum critical load to 0.078% of the minimum critical load. This difference is not significant and the	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>One comment states that the PEIR refers to monitoring of emissions as mitigation for the slight adverse effects on air quality during construction, operation and decommissioning. Monitoring is not considered to be mitigation, therefore what additional mitigation measures are proposed? (a&d)</p>	<p>conclusions of the assessment are robust.</p> <p>The project has a number of embedded mitigations measures including a site specific Dust Management Plan (DMP) that forms part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The monitoring of construction emissions will form part of the DMP to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures included in the DMP are applied proportionally and at a timely manner including damping down of dusty surfaces, imposing speed limits for vehicles, covering stock piles etc. etc. Furthermore ambient air monitoring during construction is a mitigation measure as an operator can set alarm levels to prevent emissions exceeding potentially significant levels. During operation, real time stack monitoring can also be considered mitigation as any increases in emissions concentrations can be identified. Furthermore the stack sensitivity assessment, included in the assessment ensured the adequate</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>One comment states that for all SSSIs within at least 2 km, and all SACs/SPAs/Ramsar sites within 10km of the proposed plant, the following information should be included within the ES - concentrations of NOx (and SO2 if present in emissions) emitted by the proposed plant compared to the critical levels for sensitive habitats at the above sites; proposed plant emissions (Process Contribution/PC) should be compared as a percentage of the relevant critical level as well being compared to the PC added to the background (PEC); levels of nutrient Nitrogen deposition and Acid deposition derived from the proposed plant (PC) should also be compared to</p>	<p>dispersion that will not result harmful effects to occur.</p> <p>A number of SSSI's and SACs/SPAs/Ramsar sites are within the vicinity of the Project Site. Information on emission concentrations, comparisons with critical levels, and levels of acid an nitrogen deposition are contained within chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>The assessment considers potential impacts on European, national and local designated ecological sites during operations through air dispersion modelling. Potential impacts from airborne pollution including fugitive dust during site preparation, demolition and construction is assessed qualitatively using the IAQM Guidance.</p> <p>The air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) states that there are unlikely to be permanent effects on air quality associated with the overall construction and decommissioning of the Project, and there are not predicted to be any</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>site relevant critical loads for the above sites (a&d).</p>	<p>significant impacts from the operation of the Project</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the ambient noise survey was conducted in accordance with the relevant standards but key frequency data is omitted which was requested by the SoS and confirmed to be captured by the contractor. The PEIR outlines that at each identified Nearest Sensitive Receptor location the sound level is predicted to range between 40 dB to 47 dB LAeq which would result in a major noise impact at the receptor locations - however no mitigation has been factored in. What mitigation is planned to attenuate this increase in noise against the current background, and will each of the measures being proposed</p>	<p>The 2014 PEIR (and 2018 PEIR) noise modelling study was based on preliminary information. Detailed modelling was undertaken for the ES, superseding the predicted noise levels provided in the 2014 and 2018 PEIR. A noise contour plot to show the results of the modelling exercise is provided in Appendix 7.1.</p> <p>All noise mitigation measures are detailed in Section 7.7 of the ES.</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		reduce the noise levels to an acceptable level? (a&d).		
		One comment states that slight and minor adverse effects are predicted at sensitive receptors during the construction phase of the project, and the proposed mitigation is site hoarding to mask the activities - will this afford any real mitigation against the increased noise levels?	Construction noise mitigation measures are set out in the Outline CEMP. The results of the ES construction noise predictions are set out in ES Chapter 7. The site hoarding will provide a moderate level of noise reduction to low level receptors (Document References 6.1 and 6.2).	
		One comment which states that increased noise levels are likely to be perceived during start-up, and asks what levels are likely above background and how will this be mitigated?	The noise assessment is presented in Chapter 7 of the ES. A +3 decibel (dB) correction factor is incorporated into the assessment to account for potentially distinctive character (see Section 7.7 of Chapter 7). The assessment demonstrates that noise effects as a result of the operation of the Project are not significant, and therefore	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			no further mitigation or monitoring is proposed.	
		One comment stated that the predicted habitat losses should be quantified in the ES - this is particularly important when agreeing a mitigation/compensation (a&d)	Habitat losses for all Valued Ecological Receptors have been quantified in chapter 8 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).	
		One comment advises that further detail is provided in the ES in relation to the discharge characteristics (with particular regards to temperature and chemical composition) of any cooling/process waters upon the above watercourses in order to assess any offsite environmental impact (a&d).	As explained in Chapter 3 and 9 of the ES, no process waters will be discharged at the site. Wastewater to be generated from the Project Site has been considered in the embedded mitigation (Section 3.11 in ES Chapter 3, Document Reference 6.1). No discharge of process water to nearby water receptors is planned as all process wastewater will be taken off-site via a tanker to an appropriate wastewater treatment facility by specialist contractors.	

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		<p>One comment advises that with regards to WFD compliance assessment - a screening assessment, to include new or changed river crossings, should be undertaken (a&d).</p>	<p>The assessment of water quality and resources (ES Chapter 9) incorporates WFD assessment and concludes the scheme will not affect WFD compliance. The WFD screening assessment is an appendix to the 2018 ES Appendix 9.2 Water Framework Directive Assessment (Document Reference 6.2).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that a contaminated land risk assessment should be undertaken as part of the ES, the scope of which should be agreed with CCS (a&d).</p>	<p>A Preliminary Geo-Environmental Risk Assessment (PRA) Report has been completed as part of the ES (presented in Appendix 10.1), which presents the documentation and drawings provided by NRW relating to the landfill and landfill extension within the vicinity of the Project Site. This information will be used to design the ground investigation.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that there does not appear to be any evidence presented on the consideration of alternative sites for the power generation plant - this should be included in the EIA. A 15 km study area is considered acceptable for</p>	<p>APL has fully considered alternatives in the selection of the Project Site, as set out in chapter 5 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>As explained in chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1), a study area of up to 15km has been used for the landscape and visual impact assessment</p>	<p>* The Power Generation Plant is now made up of only one Gas Turbine Generator with one exhaust gas flue stack, rather than up to five. The stack</p>

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) based on a maximum 40 m stack height (a&d).	of the Project, based on a maximum stack height of 40 m*.	height is now a maximum of 45 m, instead of 40 m. The 15 km ZTV has been updated accordingly
		One comment states that there is currently very little information on the opportunities for mitigation (in relation to landscape and visual impact) (s42a).	Landscape and visual impact mitigation measures are set out in the LVIA (ES Chapter 11), and illustrated in the Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy (Document Reference 6.2) and Outline Landscape Mitigation Plan (Document Reference 6.3).	
		One comment requests that the potential impact of the proposed scheme on National Grid's existing assets as set out above is considered in any subsequent reports, including in the ES, and as part of any subsequent application (s42d).	An assessment of the impact of the Project on National Grid's assets has been undertaken as part of the EIA and is recorded within the ES (Document Reference 6.1) which is submitted as part of the Application.	
		One comment states that the project involves connections to electrical power distribution systems and has an impact on the existing generation,	APL has noted this comment.	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		transmission and distribution assets on the UK mainland. As well as satisfying general health and safety legislation (i.e. the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and supporting regulations), the proposed design and future operations must comply with the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 and the Electricity, Safety, Continuity and Quality Regulations 2002 as amended (s42a).		
Electrical Connection	4	One comment notes that the electric fields produced by the proposed new underground cables have been considered within the Report; however, such cables will also produce magnetic fields, which will not be shielded in the same way; therefore an assessment of the health impact of the magnetic fields should be included in the ES (s42a).	An Electrical Infrastructure Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) Assessment has been undertaken, the findings of which are in the EMF Report (ES Appendix 15.1, Document Reference 6.2). The above-ground components of the Electrical Connection will lie within the existing Swansea North Substation where there are already EMFs present that were considered as part of the application for the substation; they will not make a significant difference to the EMFs already present. It should also be noted	

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			<p>that the general public will not spend any prolonged time in close proximity to the Electrical Connection or to the Swansea North Substation boundary. The general public will thus not be exposed to any increase in EMFs from the Electrical Connection and there will be no significant effects arising from EMFs.</p>	
		<p>One comment notes that in Table 7.9 there is reference to 'slight adverse' effects but it is unclear whether this is referring to 'minor adverse' effects specified in Table 7.4 above. There is no justification as to why the sound levels from the gas and electrical connections are thought to be negligible (a&d).</p>	<p>The electrical and gas connections will be via underground cables and pipelines, there will be no noise producing elements above ground. This is discussed in detail in Section 7.7 of the ES.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that there are two High Pressure gas mains within the proposed redline boundary as shown on your enclosed plans, with WWU having the benefits of rights granted to us through</p>	<p>APL has consulted WWU as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to do so. APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction,</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>several easements. The works to lay the cable and the access roads will need to be approved by our Plant Protection and Operational departments prior to commencement (a&d).</p>	<p>operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect WWU assets from the Project have been sent to WWU for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p>	
		<p>One comment states that they strongly oppose the location of the proposed gas fired power plant - located approximately 500 metres from the proposed site and are concerned about the emissions and also the noise levels - they purchased the property a year ago and if the power station is approved, this will definitely devalue</p>	<p>APL undertook a detailed site assessment in the initial phase of the Project from 2010-2013, during which period a range of sites around the UK were studied as to their suitability for a flexible gas-fired power station. A number of key factors were considered in the site selection process: technical (e.g. the size of the site and the proximity to appropriate gas and electrical connection points), environmental, economic, and whether the proposals would be in line with local planning policy. On such basis a suitably sized site within Abergelli Farm was identified in 2013 and found likely to be suitable for development of a gas fired electricity generating station.</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>A noise assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The noise assessment predicts that there will be no significant residual effects from the operation of the Project. Embedded mitigation measures will ensure that potential adverse impacts resulting from the Project are negligible and therefore not significant.</p> <p>An air quality assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) states that there are unlikely to be permanent effects on air quality associated with the overall construction and decommissioning of the Project, and there are not predicted to be any significant impacts from the operation of the Project.</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
Socioeconomics	4	<p>Two comments refer to the effect of the development on the ability to find a buyer and the value of their properties. One of these comments states that the proximity of a gas installation within close proximity of a hospital, schools, and houses will be an economic cost to people living in its immediate vicinity, due to the impact on property values.</p>	<p>APL has assessed the impacts of the Project and has had regard to these when deciding on the application boundary of the Project (see the ES (Document Reference 6.1)). Where land may be injuriously affected by the Project during construction and / or operation, the PA 2008 provides that compensation may be payable</p>	
		<p>One comment states that any gain from construction would be short-lived - in practice there is very limited scope for job creation because skilled workers are usually drafted in from outside the area</p>	<p>As set out in the socio-economic assessment (chapter 14 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1), the construction period is estimated to last approximately 25* months and the number of construction workers* onsite per month ranges from 5 to 86 during the peak construction period. As a result, during construction of the Power Generation Plant, there would be a slight beneficial impact.</p> <p>The Project's construction schedule shows approximately 40% of the</p>	<p>*duration of the construction phase will be 22 months</p> <p>*number of construction workers per month will range from 25 to 122 during the peak construction period</p>

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>construction workforce will be highly skilled, 45% moderately skilled and 15% low skilled.</p> <p>In addition, the Statement of Proposed Heads of Terms for a s106 Agreement (Document Reference 10.3) commits APL to agree a local service provider engagement scheme with CCS prior to construction (the Local Services Scheme). The Local Services Scheme will set out the measures that APL will take in order to ensure that opportunities for local organisations to bid for contracts during the construction period of the Project are advertised locally. It must also set out the measures that APL will take in order to ensure that opportunities for local organisations to bid for contracts during the operational period of the Project (for example for maintenance, cleaning or security services) are advertised locally.</p>	
Noise	17	Two comments refer to the impact of noise on their own wellbeing due to their own proximity to the plant. One of	APL undertook a detailed site assessment in the initial phase of the Project from 2010-2013, during which period a range of sites around the UK	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>these comments states that they strongly oppose the location of the proposed gas fired power plant, living approximately 500 metres from the proposed site and are concerned about the emissions and also the noise levels (s42a). Another comment states that the noise and exhaust gas emissions will have a detrimental effect on their health and wellbeing (s42d).</p>	<p>were studied as to their suitability for a flexible gas-fired power station. A number of key factors were considered in the site selection process: technical (e.g. the size of the site and the proximity to appropriate gas and electrical connection points), environmental, economic, and whether the proposals would be in line with local planning policy. On such basis a suitably sized site within Abergelli Farm was identified in 2013 and found likely to be suitable for development of a gas fired electricity generating station.</p> <p>A noise assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The noise assessment predicts that there will be no significant residual effects from the operation of the Project. Embedded mitigation measures will ensure that potential adverse impacts resulting from the Project are negligible and therefore not significant.</p> <p>The air quality assessment has shown that the Project will not result in any likely</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			significant environmental effects in relation to air quality either as a standalone project or cumulatively with other projects. See chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)	
		One of these comments identifies that the [2014] PEIR states that 3 day; 1 evening and 2 night samples will be taken - however it would appear that the actual sampling undertaken was 2 day; 1 evening and 1 night for each nearest sensitive receptor (s42a)	As set out in the baseline survey report (Appendix 7.1 of the ES, Document Reference 6.2), the 2014 noise monitoring undertaken was as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daytime - 2 sets of samples • Evening - 1 set of samples • Night time - 2 sets of samples 	
		One comment states the ambient noise survey was conducted in accordance with the relevant standards but key frequency data is omitted which was requested by the SoS and confirmed to be captured by the contractor. The PEIR outlines that at each identified Nearest Sensitive Receptor location the sound	The 2014 and 2018 PEIR noise modelling study was based on the preliminary information. Detailed modelling has now been undertaken for the ES (Document Reference 6.1), superseding the predicted noise levels provided in the 2014 and 2018 PEIR. A noise contour plot to show the results of the modelling exercise is provided in Appendix 7.1 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2). Embedded noise mitigation is detailed in	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>level is predicted to range between 40 dB to 47 dB LAeq which would result in a major noise impact at the receptor locations - however no mitigation has been factored in. What mitigation is planned to attenuate this increase in noise against the current background, and will each of the measures being proposed reduce the noise levels to an acceptable level? (a&d).</p>	<p>Section 7.6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
		<p>One comment identifies that the PEIR states that the ES will consider the potential impacts on human receptors from emissions to air, noise, water quality, ground and soil including potential for contamination. In addition, PHE welcomes that the forthcoming Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will cumulatively assess the likely</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. An assessment of the cumulative effects of the Project has been undertaken as part of the EIA in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual effects; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics; and is recorded in chapters 6-15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Table 4-6 of the ES</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		significant environmental effects of the Project identified in the PEIR (s42a).	(Document Reference 6.1) sets out the Projects that are considered as part of the cumulative assessment as agreed with CCS.	
		One comment states that no reference is made to the Environmental Agency's horizontal guidance note for noise (a&d).	The noise assessment (chapter 7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) includes reference to Environment Agency Horizontal Guidance H3 Part 2: Noise assessment and control	
		One comment states that increased noise levels are likely to be perceived during start-up - what levels are likely above background and how will this be mitigated? (a&d)	Mitigation will be designed so the plant does not exceed background during all operational modes. Proposed measures for mitigation are outlined in the mitigation section (Section 3.11 of the ES).	
		One comment states that NRW have not been in dialogue with the consultants in regards to noise monitoring locations (a&d)	Discussions were held with CCS in August 2014 to agree a study area for the noise and vibration assessment, a noise survey methodology, and suitable locations for the survey measurement positions. The study area includes the six closest Noise Sensitive Receptor locations to the Generating Equipment Site boundary, as agreed with CCS prior to undertaking the study. Refer to the	* Noise monitoring locations were confirmed with NRW prior to detailed noise monitoring in 2018.

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>One comment states that a tonal assessment was expected to be carried out in tandem with the noise survey (a&d).</p>	<p>chapter 7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).*</p> <p>The noise assessment is presented in Chapter 7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Detailed baseline sound monitoring was undertaken between 15 and 22 February 2018. Robust representative baseline ambient and background sound levels have been derived from the results by filtering for appropriate weather conditions and statistical analysis of filtered data.</p> <p>Corrections for tonality, impulsivity, and intermittency have not been applied on the assumption that these potential features would be designed out of the Project during the detailed design phase by the selection of appropriate plant, building cladding louvres and silencers/attenuators. However, for the daytime BS 4142 assessment a +3 dB correction has been applied to the specific noise levels predicted from the Project Site on the basis that the noise emissions may be distinctive above the</p>	

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			residual acoustic environment. This is considered conservative in the context of the prevailing noise environment, which includes road traffic, the existing electrical infrastructure and agricultural equipment.	
		One comment states that slight and minor adverse effects are predicted at sensitive receptors during the construction phase of the project, and the proposed mitigation is site hoarding to mask the activities - will this afford any real mitigation against the increased noise levels?	Construction noise mitigation measures are set out in the noise CEMP. The results of the construction noise predictions are set out in Tables 7.16 to 7.19 of ES Chapter 7 (Document Reference 6.1). The site hoarding will provide a moderate level of noise reduction to low level receptors.	
		One comment states that it should be explained why a 30 minute sample which covered a 24 hour period is believed to be representative to suggest that the sound was stable and not fluctuating.	The ambient noise survey methodology was discussed and agreed with the Environmental Protection officer at CCS prior to commencing the works. Short term sampling coupled with long term measurements are a standard method employed when access or safety precludes long term measurements at all locations.*	*A more detailed noise survey has been undertaken (Appendix 7.1, Document Reference 6.2), which has provided representative background and residual sound level

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				<p>data in line with that requested by NRW. This was used as the basis for day and night time BS 4142 assessments presented in the ES. At the ES stage the noise predictions are still based on example plant representative noise data and realistic worst case location of the sources within the Rochdale envelope.</p>
		<p>One comment states that in order to conduct a robust BS 4142 assessment, representative background LA90 noise levels are required at sensitive receptors. The noise monitoring survey should therefore be conducted over a sufficient time period and over relevant reference time</p>	<p>Detailed baseline sound monitoring was undertaken between 15 and 22 February (2018). The results included a full range of relevant weather conditions and will be used to update the assessment for the ES. Robust representative baseline ambient and background sound levels have been derived from the results by filtering for appropriate weather conditions and statistical analysis of</p>	<p>*Note that the previous 2014 response was no longer applicable, and therefore has been replaced.</p>

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		<p>intervals to determine typical background levels under all operational scenarios.</p>	<p>filtered data. The results show some changes from the data used in the PEIR. This is to be expected at the data used in the PEIR was based on very limited measurements in 2013 which were subject to the influence of both short duration sound source effects and inappropriate wind directions for some of the receptors. The most notable changes are that the detailed survey resulted in higher representative background sound levels at NSRs 1 and 6 and lower ambient levels at NSR 4. As a result the assessments are now clearer in terms of their low impacts. The BS 4142 night time assessment based on the results of the detailed survey demonstrate an impact better than low adverse at all receptors. A night time BS 4142 assessment will therefore be in the ES alongside the WHO assessment. The lower residual levels (baseline ambient) measured at NSR4 also mean that the complex situation regarding the WHO assessment at that location, where the residual noise already exceeded the WHO criterion but the power station noise</p>	

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			did not result in any increase, no longer applies.*	
		One comment states that it is recommended that an overview of 'A Noise Action Plan for Wales 2013-2018' is provided in the relevant policy and guidance section with particular emphasis on the importance of 'sustainable development principles' and 'creeping background'.	The Noise Action Plan for Wales (2013-2018) is referenced in chapter 2.7 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).	
		One comment states that NRW would question whether it was consulted in agreeing a study area, a noise survey methodology, and suitable locations for the survey measurement positions.	In 2014 consultation with CCS was undertaken to agree the methodology for the initial ambient noise survey. The frequency data is now included in the baseline survey report, which is provided in Appendix 7.1 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2).	
		One comment states that they would like confirmation of how weather data, which is referred to in the PEIR, was collected.	For the 2014 PEIR, this was undertaken using Swansea MET office data, which can be made available upon request.*	* The nature and context of the site mean that BS 4142 would produce an inappropriate

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				assessment of operational noise impacts at night. As a result, it was agreed in discussion with CCS to base the night time assessment upon the WHO document Night Noise Guidelines for Europe
		One comment states that in Table 7.9 there is reference to 'slight adverse' effects but it is unclear whether you are referring to 'minor adverse' effects specified in Table 7.4 above. There is no justification as to why the sound levels from the gas and electrical connections are thought to be negligible.	The electrical and gas connections will be via underground cables and pipelines, there will be no noise producing elements above ground. This is discussed in detail in Section 7.7 of the ES.	
		One comment states that when submitting a noise impact assessment, as part of the permit application for an EPR	The Environmental Permit application will refer to the EA Horizontal Guidance for Noise Document - IPPC H3 (Part 1). The assessment methodology for this noise	

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		<p>permit, you should refer to Environment Agency document Noise Impact Assessment - Information Requirements 3 to inform yourselves of the expected requirements for a noise impact assessment submission.</p>	<p>study (Section 7.5 of the ES) has followed all requirements as set out in the Environment Agency H3 document.</p>	
<p>Air Quality</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>Twelve comments state that the baseline, assessment and future monitoring should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriate screening assessments and detailed dispersion modelling where this is screened as necessary (s42a). • encompassing all pollutants which may be emitted by the installation in combination with all pollutants arising from associated development and transport, ideally these should be considered in a 	<p>The baseline air quality assessment has been undertaken as part of the EIA and is reported in Section 6.5 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Future monitoring will be enforced through an Environmental Permit. More detail regarding the twelve points raised is outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section 6.4 of the ES outlines the methodology undertaken for the air quality assessment that includes dispersion modelling. ▪ Throughout the air quality assessment, the construction, operational and decommissioning phases have been assessed. ▪ Section 6.4 sets out the worst case scenario that has been assessed. 	

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		<p>single holistic assessment (s42a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consideration the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases (s42a) • consideration of the typical operational emissions and emissions from start-up, shut-down, abnormal operation and accidents when assessing potential impacts and include an assessment of worst-case impacts (s42a) • fully accounting for fugitive emissions (s42a) • appropriate estimates of background levels (s42a) • consideration of local authority, Environment Agency, Defra national network, and any other local site-specific sources of monitoring data (s42a) • comparison of predicted environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within the assessment the effects duration is quantified from 0-1 year, 1-5 years or 5-15 years. ▪ Local and National monitoring data has been used within the assessment. ▪ Background concentrations are listed ▪ Section 6.3 lists the legislation and policy context that have been considered in the assessment; this includes the Air Quality Strategy 2007 that sets National Air Quality Objectives. ▪ Residential receptors have been identified within the assessment. <p>Further details are in ES Chapter 6, Document Reference 6.1).</p>	

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		<p>concentrations to the applicable standard or guideline value for the affected medium (such as UK Air Quality Standards and Objectives and Environmental Assessment Levels) (s42a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification and consideration on the impacts on residential areas and sensitive receptors (such as schools, nursing homes and healthcare facilities) in the area(s) which may be affected by emissions, this should include consideration of any new receptors arising from future development (s42a) • consideration of impacts on existing areas of poor air quality e.g. existing or proposed local authority Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) (s42a) 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> modelling using appropriate meteorological data (i.e. come from the nearest suitable meteorological station and include a range of years and worst case conditions) (s42a) modelling taking into account local topography (s42a)		
		Three comments refer to the impact of air quality on the public wellbeing. One of these comments states that they strongly oppose the location of the proposed gas fired power plant, living approximately 500 metres from the proposed site and are concerned about the emissions and also the noise levels (s42a). Another comment states that the noise and exhaust gas emissions will have a detrimental effect on their health and wellbeing (s42d). Another of these comments states that the positioning of this development	An air quality assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) included an assessment at a number of identified human receptors within close proximity of the Project Site. The predicted concentrations at sensitive human receptors demonstrate that there will be no significant impacts on human health from emissions of the Power Generation Plant. Further, the air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) states that there are unlikely to be permanent effects on air quality associated with the overall	

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		<p>will also have serious health issues for the surrounding properties due to the CO2 emissions, particularly during high pressure weather conditions (s42a).</p>	<p>construction and decommissioning of the Project, and there are not predicted to be any significant impacts from the operation of the Project. Embedded mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the Project design, including a site specific dust management plan, as part of the outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Document Reference 6.2; Appendix 3.1) for the Project Site.</p>	
		<p>Three comments make reference to the PEIR. These include the following:</p> <p>One comment identifies that in addition to the consideration of the potential impacts on human receptors from emissions to air noise, water quality, ground and soil, PHE welcomes that the forthcoming EIA will cumulatively assess the likely significant effects of the Project identified in the PEIR (s42a).</p>	<p>An assessment of the cumulative effects of the Project has been undertaken as part of the EIA in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual effects; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics; and is recorded in chapters 6-15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Table 4-6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) sets out the Projects that are considered as</p>	

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		<p>One comment states that the PEIR refers to monitoring of emissions as mitigation for the slight adverse effects on air quality during construction, operation and decommissioning. Monitoring is not considered to be mitigation, therefore what additional mitigation measures are proposed? (a&d).</p> <p>One comment states that the PEIR has followed an assessment methodology that is appropriate in regards to air quality impact assessment, but that they have not completed a detailed assessment and therefore cannot comment on the predicted impact.</p>	<p>part of the cumulative assessment as agreed with CCS.</p> <p>The project has a number of embedded mitigations measures including a site specific Dust Management Plan (DMP) that forms part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The monitoring of construction emissions will form part of the DMP to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures included in the DMP are applied proportionally and at a timely manner including damping down of dusty surfaces, imposing speed limits for vehicles, covering stock piles etc. etc. Furthermore ambient air monitoring during construction is a mitigation measure as an operator can set alarm levels to prevent emissions exceeding potentially significant levels. During operation, real time stack monitoring can also be considered mitigation as any increases in emissions concentrations can be identified. Furthermore the stack sensitivity assessment, included in the assessment ensured the adequate</p>	

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			dispersion that will not result harmful effects to occur.	
		One comment states that any assessment of impacts arising from emissions due to construction and decommissioning should consider potential impacts on all receptors and describe monitoring and mitigation during these phases. Construction and decommissioning will be associated with vehicle movements and cumulative impacts should be accounted for (s42a).	Emissions arising during the construction and decommissioning phases of the project have been assessed within the Air Quality chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Embedded mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the Project design, including a site specific dust management plan, as part of the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Document Reference 6.2; Appendix 3.1) for the Project Site.	
		One comment states they would expect the promoter to follow best practice guidance during all phases from construction to decommissioning to ensure appropriate measures are in place to mitigate any potential impact on health from	The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Document Reference 6.2, Appendix 3.1) outlines best practice to be followed during the construction and decommissioning phase to ensure appropriate mitigation is in place. Chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) explains the measures	

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		emissions (point source, fugitive and traffic-related) (s42a).	<p>that will be taken to mitigate impacts on sensitive receptors due to emissions during operation of the Project, for example an adequately sized stack.</p> <p>The ES includes detailed measures to be used to control stack and fugitive emissions. It demonstrates compliance with air quality standards and permit limits prescribed in the IED.</p>	
		One comment states that the promoter should ensure that there are robust mechanisms in place to respond to any complaints of traffic-related pollution, during construction, operation, and decommissioning of the facility (s42a).	<p>An Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan is set out within (Document Ref 6.2.0, Appendix 3.1) that acts as the mechanism to deal with construction related impacts.</p> <p>An Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (ES Appendix 3.3, Document Ref 6.2.0) and Outline Construction Worker Travel Plan (ES appendix 3.2, Document Ref 6.2.0) have been prepared to deal with construction related traffic impact.</p>	
		One comment states that if no standard or guideline value	Chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) states that in the case of	

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		exists, the predicted exposure to humans should be estimated and compared to an appropriate health-based value (a Tolerable Daily Intake or equivalent) (s42a).	combustion of natural gas in a power station, the main pollutants are NOx and Carbon Monoxide (CO).	
		One comment states that this should consider all applicable routes of exposure e.g. include consideration of aspects such as the deposition of chemicals emitted to air and their uptake via ingestion (s42a)	Chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) considers impacts to human and ecological receptors including deposition of nitrogen. Ground level concentrations are also considered.	
		One comment states that PHE's view is that the EIA should appraise and describe the measures that will be used to control both point source and fugitive emissions and demonstrate that standards, guideline values or health-based values will not be exceeded due to emissions from the installation, as described above (s42a)	<p>The EIA considers both point source and diffuse emissions within the air quality assessment. The methodology and results are provided in chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>The assessment considers potential impacts on European, national and local designated ecological sites during operations through air dispersion modelling. Potential impacts from airborne pollution including fugitive dust during site preparation, demolition and</p>	

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			construction is assessed qualitatively using the IAQM Guidance.	
		One comment states that the application site lies in close proximity to the Lower Lliw Reservoir which supplies Felindre Water Treatment Works. The documentation refers to this reservoir as an emergency supply. The proposed development has the potential to impact upon the water quality within the reservoir - therefore recommended that an appropriate air quality assessment is undertaken to consider possible effects to the water in the reservoir from both deposition and affected rainfall. The reservoir should be considered as a main receptor in the air quality change modelling (a&d).	An assessment of the likely significant effects of the Project in respect of air quality has been undertaken as part of the EIA and the findings are recorded in the ES (Document Reference 6.1). As explained in the ES (Document Reference 6.1), the Lower Lliw Reservoir is an emergency reservoir. It is not possible to assess deposition on water and therefore assessing deposition on the reservoir could not be undertaken. However as the Project is a gas power station the only relevant pollutant is NOX and no metal deposition is expected.	
		One comment states that factoring the long-term	The air quality assessment has assessed long term impacts by scaling the outputs	

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		<p>predictions by operating hours is a methodology that is generally acceptable when there is sufficient headroom such that the uncertainties involved are unlikely to make a significant difference to predictions. In this case you acknowledge that critical loads at nearby habitats are already exceeded, therefore there is little headroom. Without further work NRW cannot comment on whether this methodology is a “worst case” approach. NRW would expect you to justify that your assessment is representative of a worst case scenario (a&d).</p>	<p>for periods longer than one hour by the worst-case operating hours, 2,250 per year*. This in turn meant that annual mean impacts were based on 2,250 hours out of 8760 hours. This approach is considered to represent a likely worst case, although it is acknowledged that this not the absolute “worst case” which would see the plant modeled as operating during the absolute worst 2,250 hours each year however this has such a low probability of occurring that it is not relevant to the assessment of chronic or long term ecological effects. NRW acknowledges that factoring long term prediction by operating hours is a methodology that is generally acceptable. In order to address NRW concerns over the scaling of long term predictions, we make reference to a previous assessment of a peaking plant, operating at 1500 hours per year, in Wales. As part of that assessment potential impacts of different combinations of operating hours over the 5 years of meteorological data were tested to address NRW concerns over the scaling of long term impacts. The overall conclusions of the statistical test</p>	<p>*The plant is expected to operate for up to 2,250 hours per year and 1,500 running hours rolling average over 5 years</p>

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>was that the scaling of long term impacts can result in +/- 10% difference in concentrations at the 99th Percentile level. Applying this conclusions to the predicted results presented in the air quality assessment for the Abergelli Power Project and particularly on the most affected receptor (ie Rhyd-Y-Pandy Valley and Grasslands SINC) will mean that the Process Contribution from the proposed stack will change from 0.0071 to 0.0078 kg N/ha/yr which when compared to the minimum critical load for nitrogen deposition is a change from 0.071% of the minimum critical load to 0.078% of the minimum critical load. This difference is not significant and the conclusions of the assessment are robust.</p>	
Landscape	7	<p>One comment states that where appropriate, the site should be landscaped (s42d).</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. The landscaping proposals for the Project Site are set out in the Landscape Mitigation Strategy (ES Figure 11.10, Document Reference 6.3) and the Design Principles Statement, Document Reference 10.2).</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>One comment states that in order to 'scope out' impacts on the Gower AONB and Brecon Beacons National Park, it would be helpful to provide photographs from viewpoints within these designations and within the 15km study area (a&d).</p>	<p>The 15 km ZTV (ES Figure 11.8, Document Reference 6.3) shows that there will be no theoretical visibility from any part of the National Park. NRW confirmed by email on the 4th December 2017 that a viewpoint in the Brecon Beacons National Park would not be necessary (see ES Chapter 11, Document Reference 6.1). The ZTV also demonstrates limited to no theoretical visibility from the Gower AONB. ES Chapter 11 confirms that the Gower AONB would not experience significant effects due to the intervening distance, vegetation and built form.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the assessment of landscape character and sensitivity should consider information from all five aspect areas, not only the visual and sensory aspect areas. As well as the overall evaluation for each aspect, the rarity/uniqueness evaluation for</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. All 5 Aspect Areas are now detailed and mapped in an appendix. A summary is included in the main text under Baseline Conditions (see Section 11.5 of ES Chapter 11).</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>Geological Landscape, the connectivity/cohesion evaluation for Landscape Habitats, the scenic quality and character evaluation for Visual and Sensory and the rarity and group value for Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape should be taken account of (a&d).</p>		
		<p>One comment states that it is unclear why houses in Llangyfelach are not considered in the residential visual receptors when the information states that there are views of the site from the village (a&d).</p>	<p>As set out within chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1), Llangyfelach has been included in the assessment and the representative viewpoint is VP11.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the LVIA should include an assessment of the visual effects of lighting e.g. the potential need for airport hazard lights (s42a).</p>	<p>The Outline Lighting Strategy (ES appendix 3.4) indicates that the maximum stack height (40 m above ground level for one or two stacks)* is below the threshold requiring safety lighting to prevent contact with aircraft. Therefore it was not considered relevant to the LVIA. The</p>	<p>*The Power Generation Plant is now made up of only one Gas Turbine Generator with one exhaust gas flue stack, rather than up</p>

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			LVIA includes an assessment of proposed lighting within a currently unlit landscape.	to five. The stack height is now a maximum of 45 m, instead of 40m.
		One comment states that there is currently very little information on the opportunities for mitigation (in relation to adverse landscape and visual impacts) (s42a).	Mitigation is set out in the LVIA and is illustrated in Figure 11.10 Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy.	
		One comment states that if a landscaping scheme is proposed as part of the proposal, we request that only slow and low growing species of trees and shrubs are planted beneath and adjacent to the existing overhead line to reduce the risk of growth to a height which compromises statutory safety clearances (s42a).	This is identified in the Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy (Figure 11.10 of the ES). It is noted that drilling and excavation work should not be undertaken if it has the potential to disturb or adversely affect the foundations of an existing tower.	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
Need for Project	1	One comment asks why, if the supply of gas to Swansea and district is sufficient for the needs of all its residents, what reason is there to require the building of another plant? (a&d).	The Project will be providing electricity, not gas.	
Ecology	14	One comment states that fen habitats supporting a large amount of plants and animals would be lost if the development was to go ahead (a&d).	All habitats will be replaced where loss is unavoidable and enhancement measures will be implemented to improve habitat quality, as set out in the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) and the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3).	
		One comment states that there is an established wildlife pond on the eastern edge of the proposed development, however there has already been a huge decline in the amount of wildlife ponds in the last 50 years (a&d).	All habitats will be replaced where loss is unavoidable and enhancement measures will be implemented to improve habitat quality as set out in the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) and the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			(ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3).	
		One comment states that there is a long established badger sett on the northern edge of the proposed development - as you will be aware it is illegal, to disturb or destroy a badger sett, under the Badger Act 1992 (a&d).	This has been considered in the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) and the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3). and replacement habitat will be provided.	
		One comment states that for all SSSIs within at least 2 km, and all SACs/SPAs/Ramsar sites within 10km of the proposed plant, the following information should be included within the ES - concentrations of NOx (and SO2 if present in emissions) emitted by the proposed plant compared to the critical levels for sensitive habitats at the above sites; proposed plant emissions (Process Contribution/PC) should be compared as a	The assessment considers potential impacts on European, national and local designated ecological sites during operations through air dispersion modelling. Potential impacts from airborne pollution including fugitive dust during site preparation, demolition and construction is assessed qualitatively using the IAQM Guidance.	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>percentage of the relevant critical level as well being compared to the PC added to the background (PEC); levels of nutrient Nitrogen deposition and Acid deposition derived from the proposed plant (PC) should also be compared to site relevant critical loads for the above sites (a&d).</p>		
		<p>One comment would welcome further justification if the final location for the Generating Equipment Site and Temporary Laydown Area is decided to be on an area of marshy grassland (also known as Purple moorgrass and rush pasture), and why it cannot be located on areas of improved grassland, which would be less ecologically damaging (a&d).</p>	<p>The Temporary Laydown Area is situated within a field of improved grassland, whilst the Generating Equipment Site is situated partially within fields of improved and semi-improved grasslands and two fields of marshy grasslands. The loss of this habitat could not be avoided, however suitable mitigation measures will be provided to replace the habitat lost. The proposed landscape and ecological mitigation plans are included in the ES.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that CCS's Ecologist should be consulted regarding section 42 habitats and species in order to take account of possible</p>	<p>APL has consulted CCS from an early stage of the Project, including in relation to matters relating to ecology, as</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		adverse effects on such interests (a&d).	recorded within chapter 8 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).	
		One comment states that further consultation with NRW should be carried out in relation to watercourses and wetland habitats and their associated species before detailed site layout plans are drawn up and submitted (a&d).	The ecological surveys including watercourses and wetland habitats have now all been completed and suitable ecological mitigation designed and detailed in the ES.	
		One comment states that access option one would result in some habitat losses to Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) through road widening. Option two would also result in habitat losses, but to a greater extent. The losses resulting from option two would result in permanent loss of ancient woodland which cannot be mitigated (a&d).	<p>Following statutory consultation, APL continued to engage in discussions with National Grid about the use of its road, and subsequently reached an agreement to propose Option 2 (access from the B4489) as the Access Road.</p> <p>Only one option has been taken forward and assessed in the ES (Document Reference 6.1). This option will lead to permanent loss of Ancient Woodland *and it is acknowledged that this cannot be fully mitigated. The decision making process has taken account of the ecological impact as well other significant factors such as consideration for the local</p>	* Access Road Option B selection and refinement following Phase 2 statutory consultation now means that no removal of ancient woodland is anticipated.

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			residents and overall it was considered that this option fulfilled most requirements. The loss of ancient woodland was minimised through design where possible.	
		One comment states that NRW note that there has already been a significant loss of woodland in this area as a result of industrial development and that the remaining woodland on and around the site was reclassified as Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) under the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) dataset in 2011. Based on section 5.2.9 of PPW Chapter 5, we advise that any proposed loss of woodland should be avoided (a&d).	APL welcomes the additional information on the reclassification of the woodland section which was not available before, The decision making process has taken account of the ecological impact as well other significant factors such as consideration for the local residents and overall it was considered that this option fulfilled most requirements. The loss of ancient woodland was minimised through design.	
		One comment states that once the final access route has been selected, should the route require any road	All areas where works are proposed as part of the Project have been included in the ecological surveys. The 2014 Phase 1 habitat assessment is presented in the	* Refer to updated 2018 Appendix 8.1: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>widening/improvements, NRW advise that further survey work is carried out on the external access roads which have not been included in the Phase 1 habitat survey and possible subsequent protected species survey work (a&d).</p>	<p>updated Preliminary Ecological Appraisal which is presented in Appendix 8.1 of the ES.*</p>	<p>Report (Document Reference 6.2).</p>
		<p>One comment states that we advise that appropriate measures must be implemented for the removal or long-term management of the identified invasive species on site. Japanese Knotweed is classed as controlled waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and as such must be disposed of in a suitable manner (a&d).</p>	<p>The ES (Chapter 8) identifies where invasive species will be directly affected by the Project and the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) and the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) detail control measures in line with legislative requirements and best practice guidelines.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that they would recommend regularly re-surveying for otters in the watercourse where an otter spraint was found and the watercourses identified as</p>	<p>We are in agreement with the need of re-survey for otters before works commence on site and the need for this is captured in Chapter 8 of the ES.</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>having potential to support otters (a&d).</p> <p>One comment states that the details of the wolver survey in the PEIR Appendix appear to be inconclusive as to whether there are water voles on site. The surveys found no signs of recent activity but there was suitable habitat and hole. We would recommend that further wolver surveys are carried out in May when the voles are very active (a&d). Furthermore, one comment states that protection and enhancement of suitable wolver habitat on site will be an important mitigation measure which we would like to discuss further in the future when detailed plans for the development are being considered (a&d).</p>	<p>The water vole survey found no conclusive evidence of water voles but that suitable habitat is present on site. The ES takes into account the potential for this species and further re-survey for water voles will be undertaken before works commence during the active water vole season (the need for this is addressed in the ES).</p>	
Design	12	One comment states that Network Rail's physical infrastructure must be	APL has noted this comment. APL has consulted with Network Rail as part of statutory s42 consultation and will	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>protected and new development must ensure that it does not have an adverse effect upon the safety of the railway line. Network Rail would be concerned if, during construction or operation, abnormal loads would use routes that include Network Rail assets - should any infrastructure be affected, a strategy should be agreed to protect assets from potential damage (s42a).</p>	<p>continue to engage with Network Rail as required prior to commencing construction. A CEMP will govern the implementation of construction works associated with the Project. An Outline CEMP (Document Reference 6.2; Appendix 3.1) is submitted as part of the Application.</p> <p>Cables or pipelines which are part of the Project do not cross any of Network Rail's infrastructure</p>	
		<p>One comment seeks clarification as to whether either of the identified access roads to the power plant would require any alteration or reinforcement where they pass over the Llangyfelach Rail Tunnel (s42a).</p>	<p>No works are proposed to the B4489 where it crosses the Llangyfelach Rail Tunnel as part of the APL DCO Application.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the whole of the site's boundaries should be screened (s42d).</p>	<p>The LVIA has been undertaken as part of the EIA and is reported in Chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Appropriate mitigation including</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>screening, where necessary, has been identified.</p> <p>The landscaping proposals for the Project Site are set out in the Landscape Mitigation Strategy (ES Figure 11.10, Document Ref 6.3) and the Design Principles Statement (Document Reference 10.2)</p>	
		<p>One comment states that where appropriate, the site should be landscaped (s42a).</p>	<p>The LVIA has been undertaken as part of the EIA and is reported in Chapter 11 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Appropriate mitigation including landscaping, where necessary, has been identified. Also see Figure 11.10: Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy (Document Reference 6.3).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that WPD has 11kV overhead lines and some 1v underground mains within the redline boundary for the development. Should these be affected by the development, WPD would seek an agreement with the</p>	<p>APL has consulted with WPD as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to engage with WPD as required prior to commencing construction. A CEMP will govern the implementation of construction works associated with the Project. An Outline CEMP (Document</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>developers to either modify the development plans or agree to protect or divert these assets (s42d).</p>	<p>Reference 6.2; Appendix 3.1) is submitted as part of the Application.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect WPD assets from the Project have been sent to WPD for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with WPD over these matters</p>	
		<p>One comment states that assuming access is available and the required minimum statutory clearances can be maintained to its overhead lines, WPD does not generally have any restriction on development in proximity to its strategic overhead lines but it would be sensible for the layout of the development to take WPD's requirements into account (s42d).</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that significant impacts are unlikely</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment,</p>	

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		to arise from installations which employ Best Available Techniques (BAT) and which meet regulatory requirements concerning emission limits and design parameters (s42a).		
		One comment states that many aspects of the plant's design and operation will be assessed as part of the environmental permit process (a&d).	APL has noted this comment	
		One comment states that statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. Any proposed buildings must not be closer than 5.3 m to the lowest conductor. National Grid recommends that no permanent structures are built directly beneath overhead lines (s42a).	APL has noted this comment. This is taken into account in the Project design. Draft protective provisions have been sent to National Grid. These are included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)	
		One comment states that Plant, machinery, equipment, buildings or scaffolding should not encroach within 5.3 metres	APL has noted this comment. This is taken into account in the Project design.	

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		of any of our high voltage conductors when those conductors are under their worse conditions of maximum “sag” and “swing” (s42a).	Draft protective provisions have been sent to National Grid. These are included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)	
		One comment states that Cables may cross the pipeline at perpendicular angle to the pipeline i.e. 90 degrees. A National Grid representative shall supervise any cable crossing of a pipeline. Clearance must be at least 600 mm above or below the pipeline (s42d).	Draft protective provisions have been sent to National Grid. These are included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)	
		One comment states that Network Rail's physical infrastructure must be protected and new development must ensure that it does not have an adverse effect upon the safety of the railway line. Network Rail would be concerned if, during construction or operation, abnormal loads would use routes that include Network	APL has noted this comment. APL has consulted with Network Rail as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to engage with Network Rail as required prior to commencing construction. A CEMP will govern the implementation of construction works associated with the Project. An Outline CEMP (Document Reference 6.2; Appendix 3.1) is submitted as part of the Application.	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		Rail assets - should any infrastructure be affected, a strategy should be agreed to protect assets from potential damage (s42a).	Cables or pipelines which are part of the Project do not cross any of Network Rail's infrastructure	
Transport	11	One comment states that APL must contact Network Rail's Asset Protection Team well in advance of commencing any works to mitigate any risk to Network Rail's structures (s42d).	<p>APL has noted this comment. APL has consulted with Network Rail as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to engage with Network Rail as required prior to commencing construction. A CEMP will govern the implementation of construction works associated with the Project. An Outline CEMP (Document Reference 6.2; Appendix 3.1) is submitted as part of the Application.</p> <p>Cables or pipelines which are part of the Project do not cross any of Network Rail's infrastructure</p>	
		Two comments object to the use of use of Rhydypany Road as the main access road. One such comment states that the main road to Morryston is	APL has noted this comment. Following Phase 1 statutory consultation, APL continued to engage in discussions with National Grid about the use of its road, and subsequently reached an agreement	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>extremely busy at all times - the suggestion that Rhydypany Road is used as the access route to the proposed site is a recipe for disaster. It is too narrow to accommodate lorries (s42d). One comment objects to the possible use of the Rhydypany Road route for site access. It is also the direct access route for emergency vehicles to/from Morriston Hospital. It is a narrow and circuitous country lane. Any delays or temporary closures will impact upon local residents. There are a number of other nearby energy generation schemes which combined will cause havoc to Rhydypany Road (s42d).</p>	<p>to propose Option 2 (access from the B4489) as the Access Road. A detailed assessment of the impact of the Project in respect of traffic and transport has been undertaken as part of the EIA and is contained in chapter 12 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that two access route options pass over Llangyfelach Rail Tunnel via either the B4489 or Pant-lasau Road, and therefore</p>	<p>No works are proposed to the B4489 where it crosses the Llangyfelach Rail Tunnel as part of the APL DCO Application.</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		consideration should be given to whether the number and loading of vehicles accessing the power plant via either of these routes will have any detrimental impact upon the structural integrity of Llangyfelach Tunnel (s42a).		
		One comment seeks clarification as to whether either of the identified access roads to the power plant would require any alteration or reinforcement where they pass over the Llangyfelach Rail Tunnel (s42d).	No works are proposed to the B4489 where it crosses the Llangyfelach Rail Tunnel as part of the APL DCO Application.	
		One comment states that they reserve the right to submit further representations when the access route to the site has been determined (s42d).	APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.	
		One comment states that access option one would result in some habitat losses to Sites	Following statutory consultation, APL continued to engage in discussions with National Grid about the use of its road,	*The project has evolved leading to further refinement of

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) through road widening. Option two would also result in habitat losses, but to a greater extent. The losses resulting from option two would result in permanent loss of ancient woodland which cannot be mitigated (a&d).</p>	<p>and subsequently reached an agreement to propose Option 2 (access from the B4489) as the Access Road.</p> <p>Only one option has been taken forward and assessed in the ES. This option will lead to permanent loss of Ancient Woodland and it is acknowledged that this cannot be fully mitigated*. The decision making process has taken account of the ecological impact as well other significant factors such as consideration for the local residents and overall it was considered that this option fulfilled most requirements. The loss of ancient woodland was minimised through design where possible.</p>	<p>Option 2 – Option A and Option B. Selection of Option B, the route of which was then revised in response to consultation feedback to avoid ancient woodland. As a result, the current Project design does not result in any loss of Ancient Woodland.</p>
		<p>One comment states that once the final access route has been selected, should the route require any road widening/improvements, NRW advise that further survey work is carried out on the external access roads which have not been included in the Phase 1</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. Following statutory consultation, APL continued to engage in discussions with National Grid about the use of its road, and subsequently reached an agreement to propose Option 2 (access from the B4489) as the Access Road.</p> <p>All areas where works are proposed as part of the Project have been included in</p>	<p>*Refer to 2018 Appendix 8.1: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report (Document Reference 6.2).</p>

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		habitat survey and possible subsequent.	the ecological surveys and where information was missing in the 2014 PEIR, the surveys have been updated. The update 2014 Phase 1 habitat assessment is presented in the updated Preliminary Ecological Appraisal which is presented in Appendix 8.1 of the ES.*	
		One comment states that where existing roads cannot be used, construction traffic should only cross the pipeline at previously agreed locations.	APL has noted this comment	
		One comment states that there are two High Pressure gas mains within the proposed redline boundary as shown on your enclosed plans, with WWU having the benefits of rights granted to us through several easements. The works to lay the cable and the access roads will need to be approved by our Plant Protection and Operational departments prior to commencement (a&d).	<p>APL has consulted WWU as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to do so. APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect WWU assets from the Project have been sent to WWU for comment. These will be</p>	

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			<p>included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with WWU over these matters</p>	
<p>Cumulative Impact</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>One comment recommends that the EIA includes consideration of the impacts of associated development and that cumulative impacts are fully accounted for (s42a).</p>	<p>Chapters 6-15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) provide an assessment of the cumulative effects of the Project in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual effects; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics. Table 4-6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) sets out the Projects that are considered as part of the cumulative assessment as agreed with CCS.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the baseline (of existing environmental quality) and assessment and future monitoring should identify cumulative and incremental</p>	<p>ES Chapters 6 to 15 (Document Reference 6.1) provide an assessment of the cumulative effects of the Project in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and</p>	

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		<p>impacts (i.e. assess cumulative impacts from multiple sources), including those arising from similar development, other existing and proposed development in the local area, and new vehicle movements associated with the proposed development; associated transport emissions should include consideration of non-road impacts (i.e. rail, sea, and air) (s42a).</p>	<p>hydrogeology; landscape and visual effects; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics. Table 4-6 of the ES sets out the Projects that are considered as part of the cumulative assessment as agreed with CCS. A full cumulative impact assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA following the non-statutory consultation period in order to consider the combined impacts of the Project with other nearby developments. Details are evident in each topic chapter and further as a standalone chapter (see ES Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects, Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
		<p>Two comments state that other developments need to be considered in regards to the impact of the proposed development. One comment states that depending on the timescale of the project, other developments may need to be considered and contact with the local authority is</p>	<p>Chapters 6-15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) provide an assessment of the cumulative effects of the Project in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual effects; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics. Table 4-6 of the ES</p>	

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Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>recommended in this regard (s42a). One such comment states that a number of other wind farms and solar energy proposals have been approved and should be taken into account in the cumulative assessment, along with the other existing and planned development in the locality (e.g. Proposed Felindre Business Park and Sustainable Urban Village) (s42a).</p>	<p>(Document Reference 6.1) sets out the Projects that are considered as part of the cumulative assessment as agreed with CCS. A full cumulative impact assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA following the non-statutory consultation period in order to consider the combined impacts of the Project with other nearby developments. Details are evident in each topic chapter and further as a standalone chapter (see ES Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects, Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
		<p>One comment advises that safe digging practices, in accordance with HS(G)47 must be used to verify and establish the actual position of mains, pipes, services and other apparatus on site before any mechanical plant is used (s42a).</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>	
Safety	18	<p>One comment notes that for obstructions located away from aerodromes, aviation warning lighting only becomes</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>	

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		<p>mandatory for structures of 150m or more; however, structures of a lesser height may need aviation obstruction lighting if they are considered to be of a significant navigational hazard by virtue of their location and nature. In this case, given the maximum stack height of 40m, CAA confirm that it would not in isolation make a case for lighting. (s42a).</p>		
		<p>One comment assumes that the facility is not intended to vent or flare gas either routinely or as an emergency procedure such as to cause a danger to overlying aircraft (s42a).</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p> <p>The Generating Equipment would not have a flare stack, as used in industrial plants such as chemical or natural gas processing plants. In such plants, flare stacks are used for burning off gas during unplanned over-pressuring of plant equipment. Gas is used to power turbines and generate electricity in a controlled environment. No venting or flaring of gas is therefore required either routinely or as an emergency procedure.</p>	

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		<p>One comment notes there is a civil aviation requirement in the UK for all structures over 300ft (91.4m) high to be charted on aviation maps. As the maximum stack height is 40m, there is no civil aviation charting requirement; however, if crane usage in the construction phase involves heights of 300ft, the temporary structure will need to be appropriately notified, through the publication of a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) (s42a).</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>	
		<p>One comment advises that the Ministry of Defence's position in regards to the proposed development and military aviation activity should be established (s42a).</p>	<p>APL has consulted the MoD as part of statutory s42 consultation on the Project.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that Network Rail's physical infrastructure must be protected and new development must ensure that it does not have an adverse</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. APL has consulted with Network Rail as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to engage with Network Rail as</p>	

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		<p>effect upon the safety of the railway line. Network Rail would be concerned if, during construction or operation, abnormal loads would use routes that include Network Rail assets - should any infrastructure be affected, a strategy should be agreed to protect assets from potential damage (s42d).</p>	<p>required prior to commencing construction.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that WPD need to be consulted prior to construction to ensure safety requirements in relation to working in close proximity to electricity lines/plant are met (s42d).</p>	<p>APL has consulted with WPD as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to engage with WPD as required prior to commencing construction.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect WPD assets from the Project have been sent to WPD for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with WPD over these matters.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the proposal will, by necessity, be</p>	<p>APL has consulted both Welsh Water and National Grid Gas plc as part of statutory</p>	

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		<p>in close proximity to a number of Major Accident Hazard pipelines. The Section 42 consultation does not contain any information on the extent and severity of known hazards from the proposed generating station, with the potential to impact on local populations and/or the adjacent major hazard installation(s). The need for such a consideration was recently included in a Development Consent Order issued by the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change for another power plant - this noted that the preparation and approval of high-level assessment need not have a significant impact on project timescales. In view of adjacent major accident hazard sites, contact should be made with: Welsh Water Development Authority, and National Grid Gas plc (s42a).</p>	<p>s42 consultation in regards to the Project (see Appendix 4.1 of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 6.1)).</p> <p>As explained in the ES (Document Reference 6.1), the quantities of 'dangerous' substances stored at the plant do not meet the lower thresholds which require implementation of the COMAH Directive (Control of Major Accident Hazards); instead the plant is subject only to national legislation (e.g. occupational safety and health regulations).</p> <p>The construction phase would be covered by the CEMP (an outline of which is provided in Appendix 3.1 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2)) and the operational phase will be covered by the APL Operational Procedures.</p>	

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		<p>One comment states that the presence on, over or above land of certain hazardous substances, at or above set threshold quantities (Controlled Quantities), may require Hazardous Substances Consent (HSC) under the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 as amended. Hazardous Substances Consent would be required if the site is intending to store or use any of the Named Hazardous Substances or Categories of Substances and Preparations at or above the controlled quantities set out in schedule 1 of these Regulations. Further information on HSC should be sought from the relevant Hazardous Substances Authority (s42a).</p>	<p>Neither the Project nor other nearby developments constitute a COMAH or Major Accident Off-Site Emergency Plan site and therefore this topic has not received further consideration.</p> <p>Details of Other Consents, Licences and Permits required for which the SoS is not the consenting body can be found at Document Reference 5.4.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the proposed development does not impinge on the separation</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>	

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		<p>distances of any explosives licensed site in the vicinity of the application (s42a).</p> <p>One comment states that the project involves connections to electrical power distribution systems and has an impact on the existing generation, transmission and distribution assets on the UK mainland. As well as satisfying general health and safety legislation (i.e. the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and supporting regulations), the proposed design and future operations must comply with the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 and the Electricity, Safety, Continuity and Quality Regulations 2002 as amended (s42a).</p> <p>One comment states that within the EIA, PHE would expect to see information about how the promoter would</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p> <p>An Outline CEMP is provided as part of the application materials. It can be found at Document Reference 6.2, appendix 3.1. Full risk assessments will be carried</p>	

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		<p>respond to accidents with potential off-site emissions e.g. flooding or fires, spills, leaks or releases off-site. Assessment of accidents should: identify a" potential hazards in relation to construction, operation and decommissioning; include an assessment of the risks posed; and identify risk management measures and contingency actions that will be employed in the event of an accident in order to mitigate off-site effects (s42a).</p>	<p>out and reported, and methods statements will be produced prior to commencement of construction once contractors are appointed.</p> <p>APL will require an Environmental Permit to operate the facility. As part of this, an Operational Management System will need to be put in place to deal with the items outlined in the comment.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. Any proposed buildings must not be closer than 5.3 m to the lowest conductor. National Grid recommends that no permanent structures are built directly beneath overhead lines (s42a).</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. This is taken into account in the Project design.</p>	

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		<p>One comment states that if any changes in ground levels are proposed either beneath or in close proximity to our existing overhead lines then this would serve to reduce the safety clearances for such overhead lines. Safe clearances for existing overhead lines must be maintained in all circumstances (a&d).</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. This is taken into account in the Project design.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that plant, machinery, equipment, buildings or scaffolding should not encroach within 5.3 metres of any of our high voltage conductors when those conductors are under their worse conditions of maximum “sag” and “swing” (a&d).</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. This is taken into account in the Project design.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that if a landscaping scheme is proposed as part of the proposal, it is requested that only slow and low growing species of trees and shrubs are planted beneath and adjacent</p>	<p>There is no intention to plant any trees or shrubs beneath overhead lines.</p>	

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		to the existing overhead line to reduce the risk of growth to a height which compromises statutory safety clearances (s42a).		
		One comment states that drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if they have the potential to disturb or adversely affect the foundations or “pillars of support” of any existing tower (s42a).	APL has noted this comment.	
		One comment states that the proximity of a gas installation within close proximity of a hospital, schools, and houses will cause major health and safety concerns (s42d).	An air quality assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The air quality assessment has shown that the Project will not result in any likely significant environmental effects in relation to air quality either as a standalone project or cumulatively with other projects. Further, the air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document	

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			<p>Reference 6.1)) states that there are unlikely to be permanent effects on air quality associated with the overall construction and decommissioning of the Project, and there are not predicted to be any significant impacts from the operation of the Project. Embedded mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the Project design, including a site specific dust management plan, as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), an outline of this document can be found in the ES appendices at Document Reference 6.2, Appendix 3.1.</p> <p>Gas fired power stations have been operating safely in the UK for the last 30 years. Some of these plants have operated in very close proximity to hospitals and residential populations.</p>	
<p>Ground Conditions Soil and Agriculture</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>One comment states that given the presence of surface coal resources, we would also expect due consideration to be afforded to the potential for prior extraction of the mineral resource in line with the</p>	<p>Impacts of sterilisation of potential minerals resources are minimised through the siting of the Project near to other major infrastructure and at the edge of the sand/aggregates resource, and mitigated partially on the cessation of the</p>	

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		<p>requirements of Minerals Planning Policy Wales, paragraph 13.</p> <p>One comment states that the Coal Authority records indicate that parts of the proposed application site have been subject to both recorded and likely historic unrecorded underground coal mining at shallow depth. There are also two recorded mine entries either within or immediately adjacent to the proposed red line boundary. The Coal Authority is pleased to note that the PEIR has been informed by a desk-based review of coal mining and geological information which identifies the presence of the recorded mine entries and past underground coal mining at shallow depths. The PEIR also identifies the potential sterilisation of mineral resources and risk of ground</p>	<p>use pursuant to the decommissioning strategy secured by a requirement.</p>	

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		<p>instability resulting from past mining activity as two issues for further consideration and assessment. The PEIR also includes appropriate recommendations for intrusive site investigation works prior to commencement of development. The Coal Authority are satisfied with the desk based review work and conclusions of the PEIR with respect to coal mining legacy and ground conditions.</p>		
		<p>One comment notes that the PEIR states that the ES will consider the potential impacts on human receptors from emissions to air, noise, water quality, ground and soil including potential for contamination. In addition, PHE welcomes that the forthcoming EIA will cumulatively assess the likely significant environmental</p>	<p>The potential environmental impacts of the Project have been assessed in the EIA, in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual impacts; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics. Where appropriate, mitigation measures are proposed in order to address any potential adverse impacts. The final findings of the environmental assessment undertaken</p>	

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		effects of the Project identified in the PEIR.	<p>are contained within the ES (Document Reference 6.1) which accompanies the Application. The ES states that, following the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, there will be no significant adverse impacts resulting from the Project.</p> <p>An assessment of the cumulative effects of the Project has been undertaken as part of the EIA in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual effects; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics; and is recorded in chapters 6-15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Table 4-6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) sets out the Projects that are considered as part of the cumulative assessment as agreed with CCS. A full cumulative impact assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA following the non-statutory consultation period in order to consider the combined impacts of the Project with other nearby developments. Details are</p>	

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			evident in each topic chapter and further as a standalone chapter (see ES Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects, Document Reference 6.1).	
		One comment states that we would expect the promoter to provide details of any hazardous contamination present on site (including ground gas) as part of the site condition report.	Ground investigation works will be undertaken prior to construction and to intersect mine workings/coal seams a Coal Authority permit will be required.	
		One comment states that emissions to and from the ground should be considered in terms of the previous history of the site and the potential of the site, once operational, to give rise to issues. Public health impacts associated with ground contamination and/or the migration of material off-site should be assessed and the potential impact on nearby receptors and control and mitigation measures should be outlined	Chapter 10 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) concludes no impacts have been identified as a result of construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. In order to determine appropriate design solutions for foundations and any infrastructure design, additional structure specific Phase 2 ground investigation will be undertaken, which will further inform the appropriate risk assessments and the need for any site specific mitigation measures. Section 15.3 (ES Chapter 15 Other Effects) also discusses pollution	

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			<p>and contamination in relation to public health.</p> <p>During the construction phase of the Project, onsite waste management will align with the Waste Hierarchy which promotes efficient resource use and minimisation of waste. Further details are in Section 6.6 of the Outline CEMP (Appendix 3.1, Document Reference 6.2).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that relevant areas outlined in the Government's Good Practice Guide for EIA include effects associated with ground contamination that may already exist</p>	<p>Chapter 10 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) states that historical ground investigations have shown that significant contamination is not present at the Project Site.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that relevant areas outlined in the Government's Good Practice Guide for EIA include effects associated with the potential for polluting substances that are used (during construction operation) to cause new ground contamination issues</p>	<p>Chapter 10 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) states any pollution releases during construction/demolition works have the potential to affect construction workers. During construction works, there is potential to introduce new sources of contamination into the environment (for instance: uncontrolled leaks and spills from machinery). This</p>	

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		<p>on a site, for example introducing and changing the source of contamination.</p>	<p>represents a small adverse effect on a receptor of medium sensitivity, resulting in a minor significance of effect. To mitigate this effect no special measures are required over and above the embedded mitigation referred to in Section 3.6 that will be included in the CEMP and the COCP. Provided the mitigation measures are implemented there are not anticipated to be any residual effects.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that relevant areas outlined in the Government's Good Practice Guide for EIA include impacts associated with re-use of soils and waste soils, for example, re-use of site-sourced materials on-site or offsite, disposal of site-sourced materials offsite, importation of materials to the site, etc</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. Chapter 2 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) sets out the guidance used within the EIA including the Government's Good Practice Guide for EIA.</p> <p>During the construction phase of the Project, onsite waste management will align with the Waste Hierarchy which promotes efficient resource use and minimisation of waste. Further details are in Section 6.6 of the Outline CEMP (Appendix 3.1, Document Reference 6.2).</p>	

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		<p>One comment states that the applicant should fully assess any ground instability and should be satisfied that piling operations and any vibration associated with the construction process will not disturb or cause any fracturing of the Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water main that traverses the proposed site.</p>	<p>Draft protective provisions to protect Welsh Water assets from the Project have been sent to Welsh Water for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with Welsh Water over these matters.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that a contaminated land risk assessment should be undertaken as part of the ES, the scope of which should be agreed with CCS.</p>	<p>A Preliminary Geo-Environmental Risk Assessment (PRA) Report has been completed as part of the ES (presented in Appendix 10.1), which presents the documentation and drawings provided by NRW relating to the landfill and landfill extension within the vicinity of the Project Site. This information will be used to design the ground investigation prior to construction.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the CEMP should include proposals for the protection and storage of soils and the</p>	<p>The Outline CEMP can be found in appendix 3.1 of the ES at Document Reference 6.2).</p>	

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		restoration of compounds and disturbed areas.		
		One comment states that National Grid pipelines shall be protected, at the crossing points, by temporary rafts constructed at ground level. The third party shall review ground conditions, vehicle types and crossing frequencies to determine the type and construction of the raft required.	APL has noted this comment. APL will maintain continued engagement with National Grid following submission of the DCO Application. Draft protective provisions have been sent to National Grid. These are included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)	
		One comment states that no excavations are to take place above or within 10 m of the confirmed position of the high pressure gas mains without prior consultation with WWU.	APL has noted this comment. APL has consulted WWU as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to do so. APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.	
Ground Conditions Soil	13	One comment states that the applicant should fully assess any ground instability and	An assessment of the potential impacts of the Project in respect of ground instability	

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and Agriculture (cont)		should be satisfied that piling operations and any vibration associated with the construction process will not disturb or cause any fracturing of the Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water main that traverses the proposed site (a&d).	<p>is contained within chapter 10 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect Welsh Water assets from the Project have been sent to Welsh Water for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with Welsh Water over these matters.</p>	
Permits and Consents	15	One comment states that it is not clear from the submission if the proposed site annexes land within the curtilage of the existing Felindre Gas Compressor Station. The Applicant should establish its 'control of the land' occupied by the compressor station will change (this is not simply who has ownership). If a part of the land with an extant consent is sold this could require a continuation, or possible revocation of the old consent if it's surrendered and a new	<p>Details of Other Consents, Licences and Permits required for which the SoS is not the consenting body can be found at Document Reference 5.4. This includes the Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996.</p> <p>No works are proposed within the Felindre Gas Compressor Station.</p>	

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		<p>entity created. If this corridor is solely for the purposes of a pipeline branch into the existing line on the site, a notification under the Pipelines System Regulations is required.</p>		
		<p>One comment states that the presence on, over or above land of certain hazardous substances, at or above set threshold quantities (Controlled Quantities), may require Hazardous Substances Consent (HSC) under the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 as amended. Hazardous Substances Consent would be required if the site is intending to store or use any of the Named Hazardous Substances or Categories of Substances and Preparations at or above the controlled quantities set out in schedule 1 of these</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. As set out within the ES (Document Reference 6.1), only small quantities of potentially hazardous waste will be stored on the Generating Equipment Site at any time, and such substances will be held in secured containers to prevent contaminant migration. Accordingly, it is not anticipated that Hazardous Substances Consent. Details of Other Consents, Licences and Permits required for which the SoS is not the consenting body can be found at Document Reference 5.4.</p>	

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		Regulations. Further information on HSC should be sought from the relevant Hazardous Substances Authority.		
		One comment states that the project involves connections to electrical power distribution systems and has an impact on the existing generation, transmission and distribution assets on the UK mainland. As well as satisfying general health and safety legislation (i.e. the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and supporting regulations), the proposed design and future operations must comply with the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 and the Electricity, Safety, Continuity and Quality Regulations 2002 as amended.	APL has noted this comment. Details of Other Consents, Licences and Permits required for which the SoS is not the consenting body can be found at Document Reference 5.4.	
		One comment states that amongst other permits and consents, the development will	APL has noted this comment and is aware of the need to obtain an environmental permit and comply with	

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		<p>require an environmental permit from the Environment Agency to operate (under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010). Therefore the installation will need to comply with the requirements of best available techniques (BAT). PHE is a consultee for bespoke environmental permit applications and will respond separately to any such consultation.</p>	<p>BAT. Details of Other Consents, Licences and Permits required for which the SoS is not the consenting body can be found at Document Reference 5.4.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that the operation of this development gives rise to Combustion Activities under Part A1 (s42a) of Schedule 1 Part 2 of the Environmental Permit Regulations 2010 and NRW are the determining authority for an Environmental Permit for such activity. At this time no application for an Environmental Permit has been made.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment and will submit an application for an Environmental Permit, required to operate the Project, to NRW. Details of Other Consents, Licences and Permits required for which the SoS is not the consenting body can be found at Document Reference 5.4.</p>	

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		<p>One comment states that advise that NRW will not be able to fully assess aspects of the proposal until the Environmental Permit application has been submitted. It is noted that an Environmental Permit application will be submitted 12 months prior to the commencement of commercial operations, which may add complexities to the process and require further information to be submitted during the determination process. Applicants are encouraged to 'twin-track' environmental permit applications in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 11.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment and will submit an application for an Environmental Permit, required to operate the Project, to NRW prior to the commencement of commercial operations.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that many aspects of the plant's design and operation will be assessed as part of the environmental permit process.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>	

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		<p>One comment states that the PEIR has followed an assessment methodology that is appropriate in regards to air quality impact assessment. We have not completed a detailed assessment and therefore cannot comment on the predicted impact. Further information may be required during a detailed risk impact assessment audit at the application stage for an EPR permit.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment and will submit an application for an Environmental Permit, required to operate the Project, to NRW.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that when submitting a noise impact assessment, as part of the permit application for an EPR permit, you should refer to Environment Agency document Noise Impact Assessment - Information Requirements 3 to inform yourselves of the expected requirements for a noise impact assessment submission.</p>	<p>The Environmental Permit application will refer to the EA Horizontal Guidance for Noise Document - IPPC H3 (Part 1). The assessment methodology for this noise study has followed all requirements as set out in the Environment Agency H3 document.</p>	

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		<p>One comment states that in the PEIR the consultant has used significance criteria set out in H1 Annex F - the consultant considered the impact of NOx and nitrogen deposition, and reference was made to acidification, but it is unclear if this was taken into account. This will need to be addressed when the permit application is submitted.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. This issue will be addressed in the Environmental Permit application.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that if any proposed route crossings or any works on site are likely to affect the main river, then relevant Flood Defence Consents may be required, along with detailed method statements that incorporate pollution prevention and mitigation</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that if any cooling waters/process waters are proposed to be discharged to the receiving waters (River Llan and its tributaries/River</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment and will submit an application for an Environmental Permit, required to operate the Project, to NRW.</p>	

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		<p>Lliw/Loughor), this will require a Water Discharge Activity Permit as part of the EPR.</p>	<p>Details of Other Consents, Licences and Permits required for which the SoS is not the consenting body can be found at Document Reference 5.4.</p> <p>No discharge of process water to nearby water receptors is planned as all process wastewater will be taken off-site via a tanker to an appropriate wastewater treatment facility by specialist contractors.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that EPR permits are likely to be required for wheel washing facilities and damping down if you generate effluent that will be discharged to surface or ground waters. If water for these activities is be sourced via abstraction rather than potable supply then an EPR permit maybe required.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. Water abstraction will not be required. EPR permits will be obtained by the Contractor prior to construction for activities such as wheel washing facilities and dewatering of excavations as detailed in the “Other consents” document (Document Reference 5.4).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that any dewatering as part of construction activities is likely to require an EPR permit.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. Water abstraction will not be required. EPR permits will be obtained by the Contractor prior to construction for activities such as wheel washing facilities and dewatering</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>One comment states that in Table 7.9 there is reference to 'slight adverse' effects but it is unclear whether you are referring to 'minor adverse' effects specified in Table 7.4 above. There is no justification as to why the sound levels from the gas and electrical connections are thought to be negligible (a&d).</p>	<p>of excavations as detailed in the "Other consents" document (Document Reference 5.4).</p> <p>The electrical and gas connections will be via underground cables and pipelines, there will be no noise producing elements above ground. This is discussed in detail in Section 7.7 of the ES.</p>	
		<p>One comment notes that for obstructions located away from aerodromes, aviation warning lighting only becomes mandatory for structures of 150m or more; however, structures of a lesser height may need aviation obstruction lighting if they are considered to be of a significant navigational hazard by virtue of their location and nature. In</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		this case, given the maximum stack height of 40m, CAA confirms that it would not in isolation make a case for lighting (s42a).		
Gas Connection	1	One comment states that given the presence of surface coal resources, we would also expect due consideration to be afforded to the potential for prior extraction of the mineral resource line with the requirements of Minerals Planning Policy Wales, paragraph 13 (s42a).	Impacts of sterilisation of potential minerals resources are minimised through the siting of the Project near to other major infrastructure and at the edge of the sand/aggregates resource, and mitigated partially on the cessation of the use pursuant to the decommissioning strategy secured by a requirement.	
Health	12	One comment states that the development is contrary to the Swansea Unitary Development Plan, specifically Policies SP1, SP2 and SP3 (s42d).	<p>A detailed assessment of the Project with regards to relevant local planning policy is contained within the Planning Statement (Document Reference 10.1.0).</p> <p>In relation to the strategic policies (in particular SP1, SP2 and SP3), the Project minimises its land take so far as practicable whilst remaining viable, is located away from homes and in an area</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>of countryside that contains substantial amounts of energy infrastructure already, and has been integrated into that landscape through careful siting, layout and landscape mitigation commitments secured through the Draft Proposed DCO requirements. Notwithstanding this the provisions of the relevant NPS are likely to be of primary importance due to the decision-making hierarchy set out in s104 of the PA 2008.</p>	
		<p>Three comments refer to the impact of the Proposal on the amenity of neighbours. One of these comments states that the proximity of a gas installation within close proximity of a hospital, schools, and houses will cause major health and safety concerns (s42d). One comment states that the noise and exhaust gas emissions will have a detrimental effect on neighbouring health and wellbeing (s42d). One comment states that the</p>	<p>An air quality assessment has been carried out as part of the EIA and the findings are presented in chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) included an assessment at a number of identified human receptors within close proximity of the Project Site. The predicted concentrations at sensitive human receptors demonstrate that there will be no significant impacts on human health from emissions of the Power Generation Plant.</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		positioning of this development will also have serious health issues for the surrounding properties due to the co2 emissions, particularly during high pressure weather conditions (s42d).	Further, the air quality assessment (chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)) states that there are unlikely to be permanent effects on air quality associated with the overall construction and decommissioning of the Project, and there are not predicted to be any significant impacts from the operation of the Project. Embedded mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the Project design, including a site specific dust management plan, as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Document Reference 6.2; Appendix 3.1) for the Project Site.	
Health (cont)	12	One comment states that the electric fields produced by the proposed new underground cables have been considered within the Report; however, such cables will also produce magnetic fields, which will not be shielded in the same way;	An Electrical Infrastructure Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) Assessment has been undertaken, the findings of which are in the EMF Report (ES Appendix 15.1, Document Reference 6.2). The above-ground components of the Electrical Connection will lie within the existing Swansea North Substation	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>therefore an assessment of the health impact of the magnetic fields should be included in the ES (s42a).</p>	<p>where there are already EMFs present that were considered as part of the application for the substation; they will not make a significant difference to the EMFs already present. It should also be noted that the general public will not spend any prolonged time in close proximity to the Electrical Connection or to the Swansea North Substation boundary. The general public will thus not be exposed to any increase in EMFs from the Electrical Connection and there will be no significant effects arising from EMFs.</p> <p>There is an existing overhead line which runs through the Generating Equipment Site which is to be placed underground. This will result in a reduction in EMFs.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that it is important that the EIA identifies and assesses the potential public health impacts of the activities at, and emissions from, the installation. Assessment should consider the development, operational,</p>	<p>Chapter 15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) assesses human health impacts at all stages of the Project including EMF, Air Quality, Noise and Vibration, and Pollution and Contamination.</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		and decommissioning phases (s42a).		
		One comment states that consideration should be given to any emitted pollutants for which there are no set emission limits. When assessing the potential impact of a proposed installation on environmental quality, predicted environmental concentrations should be compared to the permitted concentrations in the affected media; this should include both standards for short and long-term exposure (s42a).	<p>Emissions have been considered within chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1), both point source and diffuse pollution has been considered within the context of the proposals and concentrations compared against objectives where appropriate.</p> <p>The air quality assessment has shown that the Project will not result in any likely significant environmental effects in relation to air quality either as a standalone project or cumulatively with other projects</p>	
		One comment states that there is evidence that, in some cases, perception of risk may have a greater impact on health than the hazard itself. A 2009 report, jointly published by Liverpool John Moores University and the HPA,	The potential for likely significant effects of the Project on human health relate primarily, to exposure to excessive levels of noise, pollutants released during construction or operation of the Project (to the air, water or land) as well as effects relating to EMFs. Chapter 15 of the ES	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>examined health risk perception and environmental problems using a number of case studies. As a point to consider, the report suggested: "Estimation of community anxiety and stress should be included as part of every risk or impact assessment of proposed plans that involve a potential environmental hazard. This is true even when the physical health risks may be negligible." PHE supports the inclusion of this information within EIAs as good practice. (s42a).</p>	<p>(Document Reference 6.1) assesses these impacts in terms of human health.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that there is a potential health impact associated with the electric and magnetic fields around substations and the connecting cables or lines. (s42a).</p>	<p>An Electrical Infrastructure Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) Assessment has been undertaken, the findings of which are in the EMF Report (ES Appendix 15.1, Document Reference 6.2). The above-ground components of the Electrical Connection will lie within the existing Swansea North Substation where there are already EMFs present that were considered as part of the</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
			<p>application for the substation; they will not make a significant difference to the EMFs already present. It should also be noted that the general public will not spend any prolonged time in close proximity to the Electrical Connection or to the Swansea North Substation boundary. The general public will thus not be exposed to any increase in EMFs from the Electrical Connection and there will be no significant effects arising from EMFs.</p> <p>There is an existing overhead line which runs through the Generating Equipment Site which is to be placed underground. This will result in a reduction in EMFs.</p>	
		<p>One notes that the PEIR states that the ES will consider the potential impacts on human receptors from emissions to air, noise, water quality, ground and soil including potential for contamination. In addition, PHE welcomes that the forthcoming EIA will cumulatively assess the likely</p>	<p>The potential environmental impacts of the Project have been assessed in the EIA, in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual impacts; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics. Where appropriate, mitigation measures are proposed in</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		significant environmental effects of the Project identified in the PEIR (s42a).	<p>order to address any potential adverse impacts. The final findings of the environmental assessment undertaken are contained within the ES (Document Reference 6.1) which accompanies the Application.</p> <p>An assessment of the cumulative effects of the Project has been undertaken as part of the EIA in respect of: air quality; noise and vibration; ecology; water quality and resources; geology, ground conditions and hydrogeology; landscape and visual effects; traffic, transport and access; archaeology and cultural heritage; and socio-economics; and is recorded in chapters 6-15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Table 4-6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) sets out the Projects that are considered as part of the cumulative assessment as agreed with CCS.</p>	
Water	17	One comment states that the baseline (of existing water quality) and in the assessment and future monitoring should	Chapter 9 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) outlines the existing baseline in relation to water, in terms of flood risk and water quality. It concludes	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		include assessment of potential impacts on human health and not focus solely on ecological impacts.	that the assessment of the potential effects of the Project on water quality and resources will not result in any likely significant environmental effects in relation to water quality and resources either as a standalone project or cumulatively with other projects.	
		<p>One comment states that we have actively engaged with you on the project and will continue to do so in respect to the development and possible impact upon our assets. Acknowledge that the details of the proposal are in a preliminary stage and thus are keen to work with APL to develop the proposal where there are possible impacts upon Welsh Water assets (s42a).</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. APL has consulted Welsh Water as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to do so. APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect Welsh Water assets from the Project have been sent to Welsh Water for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with Welsh Water over these matters.</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>One comment states that The application site lies in close proximity to the Lower Lliw Reservoir which supplies Felindre Water Treatment Works - source to the largest Water Treatment Works in Wales, permanently supplying approximately 700,000 customers. The documentation refers to this reservoir as an emergency supply. The proposed development has the potential to impact upon the water quality within the reservoir - therefore recommended that an appropriate air quality assessment is undertaken to consider possible effects to the water in the reservoir from both deposition and affected rainfall. The reservoir should be considered as a main receptor in the air quality change modelling (s42a).</p>	<p>An assessment of the likely significant effects of the Project in respect of air quality has been undertaken as part of the EIA and the findings are recorded in the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>The Lower Lliw Reservoir is an emergency reservoir. It is not possible to assess deposition on water and therefore assessing deposition on the reservoir could not be undertaken. However as the Project is a gas power station the only relevant pollutant is NOX and no metal deposition is expected.</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>One comment recommends that the developer considers the impact upon any DCWW assets and apparatus and our ability to fulfil statutory obligations, in particular the 36” and 66” strategic water mains that cross the application site. Proactive discussions have taken place and we encourage this dialogue to be maintained (s42a).</p>	<p>The impact of the Project on the Welsh Water main has been considered as part of the EIA and is referenced in the ES (Document Reference 6.1). APL has consulted with Welsh Water as part of statutory s42 consultation and will continue to do so. APL is committed to continued engagement following submission of the DCO Application, as well as throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phases should a DCO be granted.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect Welsh Water assets from the Project have been sent to Welsh Water for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with Welsh Water over these matters.</p>	
		<p>One comment advises that a flood consequences assessment should assess the impact of the development upon the flood risk associated with both the ordinary</p>	<p>APL has prepared a Flood Consequences Assessment (FCA) (Appendix 9.1, Document Reference 5.2) The FCA considers the risk to the Project and surrounding area.</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>watercourses which cross the site, and the main River Llan, to ensure that it is compliant with TAN15. Any FCA should consider both risk to the development itself and demonstrate any consequences to third parties (a&d).</p>		
		<p>One comment advises that CCS's Drainage Engineers are consulted with regards to flood risk associated with the ordinary watercourses crossing the site (a&d).</p>	<p>APL has consulted CCS from an early stage of the Project, including in relation to matters relating to watercourses, as recorded within chapter 9 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
		<p>One comment advises that SUDS should be implemented where possible, subject to ground conditions, in accordance with Section 8 of TAN15 (a&d).</p>	<p>A drainage strategy has been prepared (Appendix E to ES Appendix 9.1, Document Reference 6.2) for the Project. The strategy states that SUDS will be incorporated where feasible.</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>One comment states that if any proposed route crossings or any works on site are likely to affect the main river, then relevant Flood Defence Consents may be required, along with detailed method statements that incorporate pollution prevention and mitigation (a&d).</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. The Project does not affect a main river.</p>	
		<p>One comment states that for ordinary watercourses, you should consult CCS. The consultee would expect the same level of protection to be applied with regard to pollution prevention and mitigation (a&d).</p>	<p>APL has consulted CCS from an early stage of the Project, including in relation to matters relating to watercourses, as recorded within chapter 9 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p>	
		<p>One comment states that if any cooling waters/process waters are proposed to be discharged to the receiving waters (River Llan and its tributaries/River Lliw/Loughor), this will require a Water Discharge Activity</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment and will submit an application for an Environmental Permit, required to operate the Project, to NRW. Wastewater to be generated from the Project Site has been considered in the</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		Permit as part of the EPR (a&d).	embedded mitigation (Section 3.11 of ES Chapter 3, Document Reference 6.1). No discharge of process water to nearby water receptors is planned as all process wastewater will be taken off-site via a tanker to an appropriate wastewater treatment facility by specialist contractors.	
		One comment advises that further detail is provided in the ES in relation to the discharge characteristics (with particular regards to temperature and chemical composition) of any cooling/process waters upon the above watercourses in order to assess any offsite environmental impact (a&d).	Wastewater to be generated from the Project Site has been considered in the embedded mitigation (Section 3.11 of ES Chapter 3, Document Reference 6.1). No discharge of process water to nearby water receptors is planned as all process wastewater will be taken off-site via a tanker to an appropriate wastewater treatment facility by specialist contractors.	
		One comment advises that, in relation to a WFD compliance assessment, that a screening assessment, to include new or changed river crossings, should be undertaken as part of the ES (a&d).	The assessment of water quality and resources (ES Chapter 9, Document Reference 6.1) has been undertaken to meet the objectives of the WFD.*	*A Water Framework Directive Assessment (WFD) of the WFD water bodies likely to be impacted by the Project. A separate assessment to the

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
				EIA required to satisfy the objectives of the WFD is provided in Appendix 9.2 and should be read along this section of the ES (Document Reference 6.2).
		<p>One comment states that the applicant should fully assess any ground instability and should be satisfied that piling operations and any vibration associated with the construction process will not disturb or cause any fracturing of the Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water main that traverses the proposed site (a&d).</p>	<p>An assessment of the potential impacts of the Project in respect of ground instability is contained within chapter 10 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect Welsh Water assets from the Project have been sent to Welsh Water for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1)</p> <p>APL is actively engaging with Welsh Water over these matters.</p>	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
Waste	4	One comment states that The EIA should demonstrate compliance with the waste hierarchy (e.g. with respect to re-use, recycling or recovery and disposal) (s42a).	As stated in Chapter 15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) APL, at all phases of the Project, will seek to apply the waste hierarchy as part of their waste prevention and management policy. More details are in Section 6.6 of the Outline CEMP (Appendix 3.1, Document Reference 6.2).	
		One comment states that for wastes arising from the installation, the EIA should consider the implications and wider environmental and public health impacts of different waste disposal options (s42a).	Chapter 15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) considers these implications. No significant adverse waste management effects are predicted to arise either during construction, operation or decommissioning.	
		One comment states for wastes arising from the installation the EIA should consider disposal route(s) and transport method(s) and how	No significant adverse waste management effects are predicted to arise either during construction, operation or decommissioning. See Chapter 15 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) and	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>potential impacts on public health will be mitigated</p> <p>One comment highlights that contaminated excavation material and hazardous wastes outlets are likely to be outside of the County Borough - therefore it would be prudent to ensure that appropriate measures and outlets exist should they be necessary as part of the project (a&d).</p>	<p>the Outline CEMP (Appendix 3.1, Document Reference 6.2).</p> <p>Upon leaving the Project Site any waste arising will be treated and/or disposed of at licensed facilities and it is expected that the majority of these will be within the administrative area of the City of Swansea.</p> <p>Any wastes arising as part of the construction, operational and decommissioning phase will be handled and stored under appropriate waste management legislation e.g. Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Part 2 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010*. No significant adverse waste management effects are predicted to arise either during construction, operation or decommissioning.</p>	<p>* Replaced by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016</p>
Other	1	One comment states that any installation of cables under or	APL has noted this comment. Cables or pipelines which are part of the Project do	

Phase 1 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	APL Response following Phase 1 (2014)	Notes following Phase 2 Consultation (2018)
		<p>over the railway, any methods of electricity transmissions across Network Rail's land, or any access rights, temporary or otherwise will require the necessary property agreements to be entered into with Network Rail's Easements and Wayleaves Team.</p>	<p>not cross any of Network Rail's infrastructure.</p>	

**Appendix 6.E: Information Update (January 2015)
Consultation Feedback and APL Response**

Phase 1 Information Update (January 2015) Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Summary of Comments	How APL has taken the response into account
<p>One comment stated that they do not have any plant within the area(s) specified in APL's request.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>
<p>One comment states that they do not have any apparatus within the immediate proximity of the proposed works.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>
<p>One comment acknowledges the receipt of correspondence and enclosures that they received.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment.</p>
<p>One comment reiterates comments made during statutory consultation, that careful consideration should be given as to whether the number and loading of vehicles (both construction and operational) accessing the power plant via the selected route will have any detrimental impact upon the structural integrity of the Llangyfelach Tunnel, and consequently whether any alteration or reinforcement will be required over the tunnel.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment and a full transport assessment has been undertaken in the ES to consider the effects of the vehicles during the construction phase of the Project.</p>
<p>One comment advises APL to contact Network Rail's Asset Protection Team in advance of commencing any works in order to mitigate any risk to Network Rail's structures.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. APL will continue to maintain ongoing engagement with key stakeholders prior to the commencement of construction of the Project.</p>

<p>One comment notes that the proposed application boundary appears to now fall outside of a high risk area for coal resources. There are two recorded mine entries in relatively close proximity to the application site boundary, and therefore coal mining legacy should still be considered as part of a section in ground conditions within the Environmental Statement, although would appear unlikely to require intrusive site investigation works and/or specialist remedial measures, assuming that the current site boundary is maintained.</p>	<p>APL has noted this comment. A full ground conditions assessment has been undertaken in the ES to consider the effects of the historical mining and known mine entries in the vicinity of the site during the construction phase of the Project.</p>
<p>One comment states that the proposed site boundary is still within an area of surface coal resources. Accordingly, in line with the requirements of Minerals Planning Policy Wales, paragraph 13, the Environmental Statement should afford due consideration to the potential for prior extraction of the mineral resource as part of this development proposal.</p>	<p>Impacts of sterilisation of potential minerals resources are minimised through the siting of the Project near to other major infrastructure and at the edge of the sand/aggregates resource, and mitigated partially on the cessation of the use pursuant to the decommissioning strategy secured by a requirement.</p>
<p>Four comments confirmed that they do not have any comments to make.</p>	<p>APL acknowledges these remarks.</p>

Appendix 7: Phase 2 Non-Statutory Consultation (prior to Phase 2 Statutory Consultation)

Appendix 7.A: Phase 2 Non-Statutory Consultation: Meetings and Correspondence

7.A I Minutes of meeting with PINS (30th March 2017)



Meeting note

File reference	EN010069
Status	Final
Author	Karl-Jonas Johansson
Date	30 March 2017
Meeting with	Abergelli Power Ltd
Venue	Temple Quay House
Attendees	The Planning Inspectorate Chris White (Infrastructure Planning Lead) Tracey Williams (Case Manager) Karl-Jonas Johansson (Case Officer) Alison Down (EIA and Land Rights Advisor) Lynne Franklin (Lawyer) Abergelli Power Ltd Nick Johnson (Project Manager – Millbrook Power) Kirstin Gardner (Project Manager – Abergelli Power) Jim Doyle (Drax) Richard Griffiths (Pinsent Masons) Dermot Scanlon (PBA)
Meeting objectives	Project update meeting
Circulation	Project update meeting

Summary of key points discussed and advice given

Introduction

The Applicant and the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) team introduced themselves and their respective roles. The Inspectorate continued by outlining its openness policy and ensured those present understood that any issues discussed and advice given would be recorded and placed on the Inspectorate's website under section 51 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008). Further to this, it was made clear that any advice given did not constitute legal advice upon which the Applicant (or others) can rely.

Project overview and update

The Applicant gave a brief update about the project and the changes to the project since the last meeting on 23 April 2015. The Applicant stated that the project has

been bought by Drax Power together with Millbrook Power and the consented Hirwaun Power and Progress Power developments, but will still be managed by Stag Energy.

The project is located close to Swansea and will connect to the Swansea substation. The project will have only one turbine and stack instead of the previous option of up to five turbines and stacks. The Applicant informed the Inspectorate that the redline boundary might change, and the land rights sought reduce, as the project becomes more defined. As the project hasn't substantially changed since 2015, the Applicant will not be submitting another scoping request. It was clarified that the Inspectorate would not produce a Regulation 9 consultee list unless it was notified under Regulation 6 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended), which must be done prior to s42 consultation, and that it was for the Applicant to ensure they had consulted all relevant statutory consultees. It was explained that the Regulation 9 list was prepared only for the purposes of scoping and the Applicant's consultation may have to go wider.

At present the Applicant intends to bring the project forward as a Development Consent Order (DCO) application, and to progress the related gas and electricity connections under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA). The Applicant intends to submit its TCPA applications in late 2017, and twin-track them with the DCO application. The Applicant clarified that the project Environmental Statement (ES) would include the connections in its assessment.

The Applicant was advised to include a section in the Planning Statement which clarified how the Wales Act 2017 interacts with PA2008. The Applicant was further advised to include a similar section in its consultation material to ensure consultees were aware of the planning framework within which the different elements of the scheme fell.

Outreach

The need for an outreach event was discussed. The Inspectorate stated that if the Applicant could produce a robust case justifying how an outreach event would benefit the process, the Inspectorate would consider the request. The Applicant was also advised to ask Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and City and Council of Swansea (CCS) if they felt that they would benefit from an outreach event or meeting between all parties.

Project site

The Applicant explained that the site will be split into two sections due to a water pipeline owned by Welsh Water crossing the proposed site. Both parties are working on protective provisions for Welsh Water's assets. The Applicant clarified that the redline boundary may be modified to accommodate new build solar developments in the vicinity of the proposed application site.

Compulsory acquisition

The DCO will contain compulsory acquisition powers. The Applicant confirmed that it has signed an options agreement for the land. The Applicant was advised to prepare a schedule showing how the negotiations have progressed and to submit this as a freestanding document so it could be updated during the examination.

Consultation programme

The Applicant intends to re-consult in the autumn of 2017. The Applicant will also conduct some additional survey work which will be included in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). The PEIR will be based on the previously drafted ES.

The validity of previous consultation was discussed. The Inspectorate advised the Applicant to re-consult with all relevant parties given the time period since the previous statutory consultation. The Applicant confirmed they will update the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) after they have carried out consultation on the draft SoCC with the host authority. The Applicant also intends to work closely with CCS to ensure they adhere to the Welsh Language Scheme's requirements.

The Applicant intends to submit draft documents in December 2017/January 2018. The previous Consultation Report produced will be updated with the new consultation material.

Draft documents review

The Inspectorate clarified that it does not usually review technical chapters of the ES at the draft documents stage of the pre-application, but could review the chapters that set out the approach to the EIA, and the draft Habitats Regulation Assessment Report (HRAR). The Inspectorate informed the Applicant that it may be beneficial to the Applicant to include the draft DCO and Explanatory Memorandum and the updated Consultation Report. It was agreed that the Applicant would produce a list of draft documents they may wish the Inspectorate to review. It was agreed that the Applicant would also produce a draft s55 checklist prior to submitting the draft documents.

The timescale for draft documents review is normally 4 weeks, followed by a meeting at Temple Quay House to discuss the comments.

Any Other Business

The Environmental Permit application is likely to be submitted to NRW in Q3 2017.

The Applicant confirmed that HRA issues were still outstanding.

Specific decisions / follow up required?

- The Inspectorate will investigate if there are any comments from the previous draft document review that have not been sent to the Applicant. *Post-meeting note – All draft documents advice has been published on the Abergelli project webpage.*
- The project submission date to be updated on the Inspectorate's project webpage
- The Applicant to update the Inspectorate regarding any Planning Performance Agreements and any feedback regarding the need for a further outreach meeting, before the next meeting.

Appendix 7.A: Phase 2 Non-Statutory Consultation: Meetings and Correspondence

7.A II Minutes of meeting with PINS (28th September 2017)



Meeting note

File reference	EN010069
Status	Final
Author	Ewa Sherman
Date	28 September 2017
Meeting with	Abergelli Power Limited
Venue	Temple Quay House, Bristol (teleconference)
Attendees	Planning Inspectorate Chris White –Infrastructure Planning Lead Tracey Williams – Case Manager Ewa Sherman – Case Officer Emma Cottam – EIA and Land Rights Advisor Abergelli Power Limited Chris McKerrow Colette King Grant Young Dermot Scanlon
Meeting objectives	Project update
Circulation	All attendees

Summary of key points discussed and advice given:

Welcome and Introductions

The Applicant and the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) team introduced themselves and their respective roles. The Inspectorate outlined its openness policy and ensured that those present understood that any issues discussed and advice given would be recorded and placed on the Inspectorate's website under section 51 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA2008). Further to this, it was made clear that any advice given did not constitute legal advice upon which the Applicant (or others) can rely.

Project update

The Applicant provided an update in relation to the project and programme timelines, and confirmed that statutory consultation will be conducted in Q1 of 2018, followed by submission of the DCO application in Q2 of 2018. The Applicant explained that the programme and the submission date are dependent on the next available capacity market auction and therefore they will be reviewing 'lessons learned' from the pre-application stage and review of the draft application documents for the Millbrook Power project which is due to be submitted several months earlier, ahead of Abergelli.

The Applicant intends to be as consistent as possible with the approach taken for the Millbrook Power project when preparing for the Abergelli DCO submission.

Regarding the post-submission programme, the Inspectorate confirmed that although timescales are fixed (apart from the pre-examination stage), the pre-application stage of the project development is essential in the smooth running of the process. It will be essential for the Applicant to undertake effective consultation and for the application to be fit for purpose.

The Applicant advised that landowner negotiations are on-going, with the project's exact redline boundary yet to be confirmed. Environmental surveys are also on-going, with the resulting information to be fed into the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). The Applicant is also preparing a draft Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA), which it intends to submit to the Inspectorate for review in early 2018.

In terms of engagement with statutory consultees, the Inspectorate suggested that the Applicant should keep a log of all correspondence. The Inspectorate also advised the Applicant to create a framework of key issues and focus on reaching agreement on these, working with statutory consultees to draft Statements of Common Ground (SoCG), identifying areas of un-common ground too.

The Inspectorate requested to be kept up to date on any consultation events, including feedback and issues raised at these events.

The Inspectorate advised the Applicant to build time into their programme to allow for a full review of the draft documents. A full review of a suite of draft documents by the Inspectorate normally takes about 4 weeks, followed by a formal meeting. However, this depends on the number of documents and the particular issues raised. The Applicant confirmed their intention to use this service at the beginning of Q2 in 2018.

Welsh Language Scheme

The Inspectorate advised that it has a duty under the Welsh language Scheme with regard to publishing of documents in Welsh. They noted that the bilingual websites for the proposed the Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station and North Wales Connection projects have now been launched.

The Inspectorate advised the Applicant to consider which documents they may provide in Welsh. The Applicant may wish to consider translating supporting documents such as the Non-Technical Summary, Explanatory Memorandum, Statement of Reasons and Funding Statement, and others as necessary and proportionate to the project.

Additionally, it would be beneficial if any information about the provision of translated documentation could be included in the Consultation Report to demonstrate how the issues regarding the Welsh language are being addressed during statutory consultation. The Applicant was also advised to inform the Inspectorate about what documents they have or plan to translate into Welsh.

AOB

The Applicant will provide a detailed programme to the Inspectorate for the submission of the application.

The next teleconference will be arranged in December 2017 before the Applicant's statutory consultation begins.

Appendix 7.A: Phase 2 Non-Statutory Consultation: Meetings and Correspondence

7.A III Minutes of meeting with CCS (3rd October 2017)

From: Chris McKerrow
To: [Collette King](#)
Cc: [Kirstin Gardner](#)
Subject: APL: CCS Meeting note
Date: 25 October 2017 16:48:01

Key points from Andrew Ferguson Meeting

Date – 3 October, 2017, Civic Centre, Swansea

- New ecologist (part time) now employed at CCS as previous ecologist Mark Winder has left.
- New LDP was accepted for Examination in August 2017. There are a series of departure applications out there, namely an 800 house development to the south of the M4, which it is hoped construction will begin in early 2018.
- A strategic transport assessment has been undertaken, which APL should draw upon in the traffic and transport EIA
- Andrew suggested contacting David Jenkins who was an interested party focussed on highways during 2014 consultation
- Andrew suggested contacting the 3 key ward councils including councillor Sullivan, from the Llangyfelach ward
- Andrew advised we should have regard to the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act, which has seven goals that should be considered
- Andrew open to a PPA to cover CCS resources throughout the pre application process. CM to provide a draft PPA

Chris

Appendix 7.A: Phase 2 Non-Statutory Consultation: Meetings and Correspondence

7.A IV EIA Briefing Note issued to NRW (3rd October 2017)

Louise Edwards.
 swplanning@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
 Maes Newydd
 Llandarcy
 Neath Port Talbot
 SA10 6JQ

3rd October 2017

Dear Louise Edwards,

Formal Agreement Required with Natural Resources of Wales (NRW) for the Abergelli Power Station Development Consent Order (DCO) Application.

AECOM have been appointed as the EIA consultants for the Abergelli Power Station Project. This letter provides an outline of scope and methods that are to be agreed with Natural Resources of Wales (NRW) before we can progress the EIA. As you can understand we are now working to a very tight program and would need agreement as soon as possible to meet submission deadlines.

The table below outlines each of the environmental topics with outstanding comments requiring further information and direction. AECOM would be grateful if you could distribute these to the relevant departments and provide a response on each matter.

Topic	Agreement/ Engagement Required	AECOM Technical Team Contact
Ecology	There are a number of methods that need to be agreed for each protected species/ habitat, as well as deviations from the guidelines. See summary table in Appendix A .	Ursula Jones Ursula.Jones@aecom.com +442920674642
Flood Consultation Assessment	Agreement on the detailed method for assessing flood risk on site, climate change allowances, blockage scenarios (if required) and discussion of existing data available to the project.	Jason Drummond jason.drummond@aecom.com +441179171226
Ground Conditions	Confirmation whether ground investigation would be a requirement for inclusion in the Environmental Statement.	Anita Venn anita.venn@aecom.com +441752676782
Water Quality & Resources	Confirmation of methods and assessments for the ES Chapter.	Jason Drummond jason.drummond@aecom.com +441179171226

Please feel free to go to the AECOM technical team direct or contact me if you'd like to discuss any of the agreements required as outlined above.

Yours sincerely
 for **AECOM Limited**

Catherine Anderson
 Direct Line: +44-(0)-131-301-8620
 M +44-(0)-7780-700531
catherine.anderson@aecom.com

Appendix A Ecology Requirements

Survey	Surveys Undertaken By	Summary of Previous Surveys	AECOM Survey Date	AECOM Scope of Survey	AECOM Findings to Date	Comments
Phase 1 survey & PEA Report	BSG (2014), WSP/PB (2017), AECOM 2017	N/A	18th and 19th May 2017	Work followed JNCC (2010). All habitats within Site Boundary surveyed. Some areas access was constrained due to presence of horses.	The Site supports woodland, rows of trees, standalone trees, dense and scattered scrub, improved, semi-improved and marshy grassland, tall ruderal vegetation, running water, fences and bare ground (hard standing). The development will require the partial removal of hedgerows, semi-natural broadleaved woodland, rows of trees, scrub, running water, ponds, hardstanding, marshy semi-improved and improved grassland and trees with potential for roosting bats.	Site conditions not significantly different to those in 2014. No further Phase 1 survey required.
HRA	PB (2015) Draft NSER to NRW	N/A	N/A	Screening assessment undertaken in accordance with Advice note ten: Habitats Regulations Assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects.	Will be undertaken once project detail is available.	New HRA Screening Assessment will be required. Suggest a 10km site search is used from the Site boundary. NRW to confirm.
NVC Survey	BSG 2014	Section 42 habitats of the NERC Act 2006 (S42) were selected for inclusion in the NVC survey.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Habitats have not altered significantly since the 2014 survey, no need for new NVC.
Ancient Woodland	None	N/A	N/A	Species composition and abundance to help inform any compensatory planting	N/A	Access not permitted in 2017. Survey will be required in 2018 (late April - May) if habitat removal is required. To be confirmed when access is confirmed.
Important Hedgerow Survey	None	N/A	N/A	Hedgerow surveys will pay due regard to the methodology as outlined in the Hedgerow Survey Handbook (Defra, 2007).	N/A	Hedgerows proposed to be removed as part of the development will be assessed by a suitably qualified ecologist to determine if they are classified as an important hedgerow under the hedgerow regulations, 1997 (Defra, 2007).
TPOs	PB, 2014	The presence of trees on the Project Site is not considered to be an obstruction to the Project. Careful consideration of trees at all stages of the development process will ensure that existing trees of high retention value are retained and protected throughout the Project. Suitable mitigation for any tree loss should be designed into the Project from the outset.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No further survey required.
INNS	BSG 2014, WSP/PB 2017, AECOM 2017 (Phase 1)	BSG: Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam, rhododendron, floating pennywort and montbretia. WSP/PB: Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed, montbretia, Japanese rose and rhododendron. AECOM: Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed and rhododendron.	18th and 19th May 2017	All habitats within Site Boundary surveyed. Some areas access was constrained due to presence of horses.	Species identified by AECOM during GCN and Phase 1 surveys - Rhododendron, Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed.	INNS survey may need updating prior to groundworks / control actions commence. Management/biosecurity plan will be required. No specific pre-DCO submission survey to be undertaken.
Invertebrates	BSG, 2014	A total of 384 species were recorded from the Survey Site. One species is Red Data Book, two are nationally scarce and fourteen are S42 species. No protected species.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Site conditions not significantly different to those in 2014. Further suite of surveys not deemed necessary.
GCN	BSG, 2014	Smooth and palmate newts.	May - June 2017	A total of 26 ponds were identified within proximity of the Abergelli Site. An HSI Assessment was undertaken on all ponds within 500m of the Site and ponds outside of the 500m but clustered with ponds within the 500m of the Site boundary. Following the HSI Assessment, off the 26 ponds identified, two were classed as poor (a further survey was undertaken on one of these) nine	No great crested newts were identified during the manual surveys and the eDNA surveys undertaken were all returned with a negative result. Of the seven ponds that were not accessible. These are considered unlikely to support great crested newts given the lack of GCN records from the local records centre and the absence of GCN identified in other ponds during the surveys.	The development proposals will require the removal of three ponds (Ponds 16, 22 and 23). Pond 22 currently supports palmate newts and is likely to support other amphibians including frogs and toads as well as a range of generalist aquatic invertebrates.

Survey	Surveys Undertaken By	Summary of Previous Surveys	AECOM Survey Date	AECOM Scope of Survey	AECOM Findings to Date	Comments
				were dry and seven were not accessible and therefore could not be surveyed. Manual surveys were based on English Nature 'Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines' (2001) using three methods where possible.		Pond 16 was dry. Pond 23 could not be assessed but if it contains water has the potential to support generalist aquatic invertebrates and common amphibians.
Reptiles	BSG, 2014	A peak count of 50 common lizard. A peak count of five grass snake. Both breeding	September 2017	A survey will be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines provided in Froglife (Froglife 1999. Advice Sheet 10 – Reptile Survey. An Introduction to planning, conducting and interpreting surveys for snake and lizard conservation) and also the Herpetofauna Workers' Manual (Gent, T and Gibson, S 1998. Herpetofauna Workers' Manual. JNCC, Peterborough). Mats will be deployed in suitable habitat at a density of at least 10 per hectare on the 21st August and leave to 'bed in' for 7 - 10 days; conduct seven survey visits with at least 1 day between visits. Survey visits commence on 1st September 2017.	N/A	N/A
Breeding Birds	BSG, 2014. Breeding birds incl. barn owl AECOM, 2017. Breeding birds June 2017, continue to 2018	Nine S42 bird species considered likely to breed on site. Eight red list & eight amber list breeding. No territories of species listed under Schedule 1 were recorded. Two Schedule 1 species were recorded during the surveys, red kite and peregrine falcon. No evidence was found to suggest breeding of either species occurred within the Survey Site during 2014. There was no evidence of breeding barn owl breed. No signs of barn owl presence were found during building inspections and no birds were recorded during the breeding bird surveys.	June 2018, 1 visit each in February and March 2018.	Surveys follow BTO Common Bird Census methodology. Two visits in June 2017; two visits early in 2018, primarily for goshawks.	Two visits in June 2017 identified the same assemblages as in 2014, most notable species were tree pipit, redpoll, cuckoo, song thrush, lapwings. No Schedule 1 species were recorded breeding. Habitat good for goshawks and records suggest that they may be present locally.	Recommend two early morning surveys for goshawks in February and March 2018.
Dormouse	BSG 2014 AECOM, 2017	The dormouse survey was undertaken between June and November 2014. The survey did not record any dormouse in the areas surveyed.	June - November 2017. May 2018 if dormice confirmed as present and population estimate is required.	The survey is following the guidelines set out in the Dormouse Conservation Handbook Second Edition (Bright, et al., 2006). Ninety seven tubes deployed May 2017 within areas of scrub woodland and along hedgerows suitable to support dormouse, set out at intervals of 15 – 20m. The tubes are being checked monthly using by a surveyor possessing a Natural Resources Wales (NRW) dormouse handling licence for the presence of dormice and also for signs of recently constructed dormouse nests. Tubes will be left in situ until end November 2017. A check in May 2018 will be required if dormice are found to be present on Site.	No evidence of dormice so far - checks so far in June and July.	Habitats have not changed significantly since 2014. Recommend that surveys are ceased.
Badger	BSG, 2014.	The targeted badger surveys identified five setts within the Survey Site with one main active sett, three subsidiary setts of which two showed signs of activity and one active outlier sett. Badger paths, dung pits, scrapes, footprints and feeding signs were found throughout the Survey Site.	October 2017	A badger survey will be undertaken within the Site boundary and a 100m buffer surrounding the Site (where access allows). The survey method will be based on the standard approach detailed in the Mammal Society publication Surveying Badgers (Harris et al., 1991).	N/A	Pre-construction checks to be undertaken.
Otter & Water Vole	BSG Otter & WV, 2014 AECOM, 2017	Suitable habitat on site. A single fresh spraint was recorded during the survey. Holes, that were likely to be mammal burrows, were observed. The holes have the right dimensions to allow use by water voles, but did not show signs of current occupation. No latrines, footprints or grazing lawns were observed during the survey.	First visit: 28th June 2017 Second visit: end of September 2017.	All watercourses within the Site boundary and extending to 100m upstream/downstream of the Site boundary (where access allows) will be surveyed. Survey work will follow that recommended in Monitoring the Otter (Chanin, 2003) and the Water Vole Conservation Handbook 3rd Edition (Strachan, Moorhouse and Gelling, 2011).	No otter or WV signs along watercourses. Mainly unsuitable or sub-optimal habitat on Site, one watercourse to the south is suitable.	N/A

Survey	Surveys Undertaken By	Summary of Previous Surveys	AECOM Survey Date	AECOM Scope of Survey	AECOM Findings to Date	Comments
Bats	<p>BSG 2014. Walked transects, static detector, internal and external inspections of trees and buildings including emergence/re-entry surveys.</p> <p>AECOM 2017 & 2018</p>	<p>At least seven species of bats were recorded during transect surveys; common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Myotis sp., long-eared bat., noctule, Leisler's bat, and lesser horseshoe bat. All of these species and an additional three were recorded during automated bat detector surveys; Nathusius' pipistrelle, serotine, and greater horseshoe bat.</p> <p>Roost surveys of buildings within the Survey Site confirmed that at least three buildings contained bat droppings and were used as bat roosts. Droppings from at least three species of bats (pipistrelle sp., long-eared bat sp. and lesser horseshoe bat) were found. Thirty three trees were located within the Survey Site that are thought to have potential to support roosting bats.</p> <p>Emergence and / or re-entry surveys were carried out on eight trees all of which would potentially be directly affected by the Project. No bats were recorded emerging from or entering these potential tree roosts.</p>	<p>Walked transects and static loggers data collection commenced June 2017 for High value site;</p> <p>Roost assessment completed July and August 2017, including climbed survey where safe and access allowed;</p> <p>Roost dusk-dawn surveys commenced on two buildings (Mod) and five trees (Mod) August 2017, due to complete September 2017.</p>	<p>All bat work has been informed by the BCT guidelines (Collins, 2016).</p> <p>Site valued as having High potential for supporting foraging and commuting bats.</p> <p>Static detectors: deployed and collected once per month April - October. Visits will be required in April and May 2018.</p> <p>Walked transects: two transects walked twice per month April - October. Visits will be required in April and May 2018.</p> <p>Zone of Influence (Zoi): for the main power station area in consideration of construction noise and vibration, and operational lighting the Zoi has been set to a 50m radius from the Site boundary, and for the rest of the site set to potential roosts within and adjacent to the Site boundary.</p>	<p>Static loggers: Common and Soprano Pips most dominant species; Myotis - fairly abundant; big bats (noctule/ Leisler's and serotine) - occasional; possible brown long-ear; lesser horseshoe - rare.</p> <p>Walked transects: Pip45, Pip55, Noctule, Myo x2 inc Daub, BLE, LHS</p> <p>No roosts confirmed, as of yet.</p>	<p>Any confirmed roosts will require an additional survey (totalling three surveys). Unlikely to be able to conduct these in 2017 due to survey time remaining. As such will need to be undertaken in May 2018.</p> <p>Roost Assessment Building B4 first two surveys in August are 10 days apart, as opposed to 2 weeks, as recommended by guidelines. This was due to weather conditions. NRW & LPA to confirm no issue with this.</p> <p>Two small groups of trees (totalling ~10) have not been assessed due to access issues. Survey due 22nd / 23rd August 2017. Any Moderate or high risk trees will need to be surveyed in May and June 2018.</p> <p>Could not gain access to assessing Abergelli Farm (barn or houses) near to the Site boundary. Barn previously confirmed as a roost.</p>

Appendix 7.A: Phase 2 Non-Statutory Consultation: Meetings and Correspondence

7.A V Meeting of minutes with CCS (11th December 2017)

From: Chris McKerrow
To: [Collette King](#)
Cc: [Kirstin Gardner](#)
Subject: APL - note for log
Date: 08 January 2018 11:40:29

Collette – please can you add the info below to the log. Kirstin – thanks for the kick

Meeting: Andrew Ferguson and Chris McKerrow

Location: City and County of Swansea Council

Date: 11 December 2017

- Meeting to discuss project status and timelines to submission.
- It was agreed that an ecology workshop between AECOM, Stag Energy, NRW and CCS should take place w/c 5 Feb.
- Community benefits - Andrew agreed to forward details and key contacts of the Bricks and Mortar scheme run by the council for APL's consideration.

Thanks

Chris

Appendix 7.A: Phase 2 Non-Statutory Consultation: Meetings and Correspondence

7.A VI Minutes of meeting with Mawr CC and Llangyfelach CC (11th December 2017)

Meeting Notes

Abergelli Power Project
Monday 11 December 2017
Lliw Cafe

Attendees:

Cllr Brigitte Rowlands (Mawr Ward), Cllr Gareth Sullivan (Llangyfelach Ward) Clare Jones (Grasshopper), Chris McKerrow (Stag Energy)

	Item	Action
	Project Overview	
1.1	The meeting was held to brief local members on the revised Abergelli Power Limited (APL) project and forthcoming consultation process.	
1.2	Chris McKerrow (CM) provided a summary of the project, DCO process, and PEIR, as well as the SoCC and consultation programme.	
1.3	It was agreed that Clare Jones (CJ) would circulate the key consultation dates to the councillors to enable them to share information with local residents at the appropriate time (when full information is available).	CJ
	Questions and Issues Raised	
2.1	Key queries and issues raised included:	
2.2	New Development: Concern about the impact on the new development proposed on neighbouring land	
2.3	Connections: Questions about the gas and grid connections	
2.4	Access: Queries about the access route and potential local impacts (particularly during construction)	
2.5	Construction: Queries about the construction process and potential local impacts. It was	CJ

- confirmed this would be addressed in the application (CJ to circulate further detail on this).
- 2.6 **Supply Chain:** Question about whether there will be local supplier opportunities – it was confirmed that Drax would be referencing the Council’s Beyond Bricks and Mortar initiative in relation to supply chain
- 2.7 **Noise and Emissions:** Questions about the potential impacts of the power plant in terms of noise and emissions. It was confirmed that the power plant proposals will need to demonstrate that there is not a significant impact, and it was also highlighted that the plant would only operate 2,250 hours a year during times of peak demand for electricity.
- 2.8 **Jobs:** The issue of jobs was discussed, and it was explained that there would be significant local job opportunities during construction, with a limited number of jobs available during operation (maximum of 15).
- 2.9 **Community Benefit Fund:** It was queried whether there will be a community benefit fund associated with the scheme – and confirmed that one is currently not proposed but it was suggested that further conversation will need to be had about community benefit associated with the scheme. One issue highlighted is that other funds – such as the Mynydd y Gwair Wind Farm fund (£240K per year) are distributed using the Council’s Voluntary Services and can be used by communities across the whole Local Authority area. The local preference would be for funds to be focused on local impacted communities. It was pointed out that the £240k per year is a significant sum and that the economics of this power station would be different owing to the absence of a renewable support contract.
- 2.10 **Business rates:** It was highlighted that the power station would attract significant business rates. It’s

2.11	<p>not clear if these rates are paid to the local authority or direct to the Welsh Government</p> <p>Health and Safety: The issue was raised about what would happen if there was a catastrophic incident at the power station. It was confirmed that this will be covered off in in the DCO application and CM highlighted that gas fired power stations have been operating in the UK since the early 1990s and have an excellent safety record– but further information about this can be provided to the members.</p>	CJ
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Appendix 7.A: Phase 2 Non-Statutory Consultation: Meetings and Correspondence

7.A VII Minutes of meeting with PINS (15th December 2017)



Meeting note

File reference	EN010069
Project	Abergelli Power Project
Status	Final
Author	Ewa Sherman
Date	15 December 2017
Meeting with	Abergelli Power Limited
Venue	Temple Quay House, Bristol (teleconference)
Attendees	Planning Inspectorate Chris White –Infrastructure Planning Lead Tracey Williams – Case Manager Hefin Jones – Case Manager Ewa Sherman – Case Officer Emma Cottam – EIA and Land Rights Advisor Abergelli Power Limited Chris McKerrow Dermot Scanlon Kirstin Gardner – Project Manager
Meeting objectives	Project update
Circulation	All attendees

Summary of key points discussed and advice given:

Welcome and introductions

The Applicant and the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) team introduced themselves and their respective roles. Hefin Jones was introduced as the new Case Manager for the project, who would be taking over from Tracey Williams. The Inspectorate outlined its openness policy and ensured that those present understood that any issues discussed and advice given would be recorded and placed on the Inspectorate's website under section 51 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA2008). Further to this, it was made clear that any advice given did not constitute legal advice upon which the Applicant (or others) can rely.

Project update

The Applicant provided an update regarding the preparation ahead of its statutory s42 consultation, which is due to commence on 16 January 2018 and close on 19 February 2018. The Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) under s47 of the PA2008 has been completed, following the consultation with Swansea Council whose comments

have been considered and incorporated within the document. The finalised SoCC will be available in both English and Welsh. The Applicant intends to submit s46 notification and all consultation material to the Inspectorate in the week commencing 8 January 2018. The Inspectorate advised the Applicant to ensure that the consultation information provided on the Applicant's website and sent to the consultees is consistent throughout and there are no differences between copies of the documents.

The Applicant advised that in terms of the compulsory acquisition a settlement has been negotiated for the main site of the Proposed Development; and they have conducted further surveys of the gas connection route to refine the final red line boundary, which will form the basis for further discussions with the potentially affected landowners. The Applicant's intention is to finalise details and resolve any issues relating to the routes ahead of submission of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. The Applicant also confirmed its intention to submit the Environmental Permit application to Natural Resources Wales (NRW) at around the same time as the DCO application. NRW are aware of the proposed programme for submission.

The Applicant is advised that if the DCO application is accepted for Examination, the Examining Authority will be seeking assurance that the necessary environmental permit is capable of being granted.

The Inspectorate advised that a full review of a suite of draft application documents takes about 6 to 8 weeks, and the Applicant may wish to consider submitting only those documents that raise new or novel issues. The Applicant is keen to submit the same suite of draft application documents for a review to the Inspectorate as on the Millbrook Power project. These are: the DCO; Explanatory Memorandum; Statement of Reasons; Funding Statement; Book of Reference; Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) No Significant Effects Report; and some Land and Works Plans. The Applicant indicated that these documents would be submitted to the Inspectorate for review in March 2018.

The Applicant noted that the draft HRA will be included in the suite of documents published during the s42 consultation period for review and comment. This will allow the Applicant to address NRW's comments prior to submission of the draft HRA report to the Inspectorate as part of the draft documents review.

The project is on track to be submitted in Q2 of 2018.

Welsh Language Standards

The Applicant stated that it has reached agreement with Swansea Council regarding the consistent approach to providing project documents bilingually, during the consultation period, and would provide relevant information in leaflets, and on the information boards for the public consultation events.

The Welsh Language Standards require a public body to ensure that translation facilities are present for any event they hold in Wales, regardless of whether anyone has indicated that they wish to speak in Welsh in advance.

Although the Inspectorate is a public body, and is responsible for the running of the events, it is the Applicant's responsibility to arrange venues for Preliminary Meeting

and any hearings and to ensure that the necessary facilities are available. As such the Applicant must provide the translation facilities for all sessions.

AOB

The Applicant will provide a detailed programme to the Inspectorate for the submission of the DCO application.

A telecon project update meeting will be arranged after the statutory consultation period has ended. The next face-to-face meeting will be arranged after the Inspectorate's review of the draft application documents.

Appendix 8: Phase 2 EIA Scoping Consultation

**Appendix 8.A: Minutes of Meeting with PINS (28th
September 2017)**



Meeting note

File reference	EN010069
Status	Final / Draft
Author	Ewa Sherman
Date	28 September 2017
Meeting with	Abergelli Power Limited
Venue	Temple Quay House, Bristol (teleconference)
Attendees	Planning Inspectorate Chris White –Infrastructure Planning Lead Tracey Williams – Case Manager Ewa Sherman – Case Officer Emma Cottam – EIA and Land Rights Advisor Abergelli Power Limited Chris McKerrow Colette King Grant Young Dermot Scanlon
Meeting objectives	Project update
Circulation	All attendees

Summary of key points discussed and advice given:

Welcome and Introductions

The Applicant and the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) team introduced themselves and their respective roles. The Inspectorate outlined its openness policy and ensured that those present understood that any issues discussed and advice given would be recorded and placed on the Inspectorate's website under section 51 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA2008). Further to this, it was made clear that any advice given did not constitute legal advice upon which the Applicant (or others) can rely.

Project update

The Applicant provided an update in relation to the project and programme timelines, and confirmed that statutory consultation will be conducted in January and February 2018, followed by submission of the DCO application in Q2 of 2018. The Applicant explained that the programme and the submission date are dependent on the next available capacity market auction and therefore they will be reviewing 'lessons learned' from the pre-application stage and review of the draft application documents for the Millbrook Power project which is due to be submitted several months earlier, ahead of Abergelli. The Applicant intends to be as consistent as possible with the

approach taken for the Millbrook Power project when preparing for the Abergelli DCO submission.

Regarding the post-submission programme, the Inspectorate confirmed that although timescales are fixed (apart from the pre-examination stage), the pre-application stage of the project development is essential in the smooth running of the process. It will be essential for the Applicant to undertake effective consultation and for the application to be fit for purpose.

The Applicant advised that compulsory acquisition negotiations with the landowners are on-going, with the project's exact redline boundary yet to be confirmed. Environmental surveys are also on-going, with the resulting information to be fed into the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). The Applicant is also preparing a draft Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA), which it intends to submit to the Inspectorate for review in early 2018.

In terms of engagement with statutory consultees, the Inspectorate suggested that the Applicant should keep a log of all correspondence. The Inspectorate also advised the Applicant to create a framework of key issues and focus on reaching agreement on these, working with statutory consultees to draft Statements of Common Ground (SoCG), identifying areas of un-common ground too.

The Inspectorate requested to be kept up to date on any consultation events, including feedback and issues raised at these events.

The Inspectorate advised the Applicant to build time into their programme to allow for a full review of the draft documents. A full review of a suite of draft documents by the Inspectorate normally takes about 4 weeks, followed by a formal meeting. However, this depends on the number of documents and the particular issues raised. The Applicant confirmed their intention to use this service at the beginning of Q2 in 2018.

Welsh Language Scheme

The Inspectorate advised that it has a duty under the Welsh language Scheme with regard to publishing of documents in Welsh. They noted that the bilingual websites for the proposed the Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station and North Wales Connection projects have now been launched.

The Inspectorate advised the Applicant to consider which documents they may provide in Welsh. The Applicant may wish to consider translating supporting documents such as the Non-Technical Summary, Explanatory Memorandum, Statement of Reasons and Funding Statement, and others as necessary and proportionate to the project.

Additionally, it would be beneficial if any information about the provision of translated documentation could be included in the Consultation Report to demonstrate how the issues regarding the Welsh language are being addressed during statutory consultation. The Applicant was also advised to inform the Inspectorate about what documents they have or plan to translate into Welsh.

AOB

The Applicant will provide a detailed programme to the Inspectorate for the submission of the application.

The next teleconference will be arranged in December 2017 before the Applicant's statutory consultation begins.

**Appendix 8.B: Updated Regulation 9 List
(December 2017)**



PROPOSED ABERGELLI POWER

PROJECT REFERENCE: EN010069

LIST OF PRESCRIBED CONSULTATION BODIES NOTIFIED BY THE PLANNING INSPECTORATE UNDER REGULATION 9(1)(a) OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2009 (AS AMENDED)

This information has been provided in accordance with Regulation 9(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations in response to a Regulation 6 notification received from Abergelli Power Limited on 25 June 2014. The table below lists the bodies that the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) has notified under Regulation 9(1)(a) of the EIA Regulations. Notification bodies have been identified based on the red line boundary provided by the applicant as a shapefile in the correspondence dated 28 May 2014.

When meeting their statutory pre-application obligations, the applicant must make diligent inquiries, carry out their own investigations and take legal advice, as appropriate. The applicant should also have regard to the relevant guidance prepared by the Planning Inspectorate, which is available from the Planning Portal website.

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
The Welsh Ministers	Welsh Government	Rebecca Evans AM Minister for Housing and Regeneration Welsh Government Tŷ Hywel Cardiff Bay Wales CF99 1NA Correspondence.Rebecca.Evans@gov.wales
The Welsh Ministers	Welsh Government	Lesley Griffiths AM Director of Sustainable Energy and Industry in Cardiff Bay Wales CF99 1NA correspondence.lesley.griffiths@wales.gsi.gov.uk

The Health and Safety Executive	Health and Safety Executive	Ms Carol Richards NSIP Admin Team Environmental Hazards and Emergencies Department Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards, Public Health England 6 th Floor, 5 St. Philip's Place, Birmingham B3 2PW NSIP.applicationsconsultations@phe.gov.uk@hse.gov.uk
The Relevant Fire and Rescue Authority	Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue	Mr David Hancock, Head of Business Fire Safety Fire Service Headquarters Lime Grove Avenue Camarthen SA31 1SP d.hancock@maeefire.gov.uk
The Relevant Police and Crime Commissioner	South Wales Police	Christopher Shattock Head of Estates, Facilities & Printing South Wales Police HW Cowbridge Road Bridgend Mid Glamorgan South Wales CF31 SU Christopher.shattock@south-wales.pnn.police.uk
The Relevant Police and Crime Commissioner	Dyfed-Powys Police	Police Headquarters PO BOX 99 Llangunnor Carmarthen SA31 2PF ContactCentre@Dyfed-Powys.pnn.police.uk
The Relevant Parish Council(s) or Relevant Community Council	Llanedi Community Council	David Davies, Cwmffrwd Farm Llandeilo Road Glanaman SA18 2DZ

		daidoc@yahoo.co.uk
The Relevant Parish Council(s) or Relevant Community Council	Pontarddulais Community Council	Aneurin John, Town Council Clerk Parish Clerk 45 St Teilo Street Pontarddulais Swansea SA4 8SY pontarddulaistowncouncil@yahoo.co.uk
The Relevant Parish Council(s) or Relevant Community Council	Betws Community Council	Clerk to the Community Council: Cerith Griffiths 77 Cwmfferws Road Tycroes Ammanford Carmarthenshire SA18 3TU Tel: 01490 420486 betwscommunitycouncil@hotmail.co.uk
The Relevant Parish Council(s) or Relevant Community Council	Pontardawe Town Council	Mrs Deborah Phillips Parish Clerk Pontardawe Town Council 4 Herbert Street Swansea SA8 4EB pontardawetc@aol.co.uk
The Relevant Parish Council(s) or Relevant Community Council	Cwmamman Town Council	David Davies Parish Clerk Clerk Cwmaman Town Council, Cwmffrwd Farm, Llandeilo Road, Glanaman, Ammanford, SA18 2DZ daidoc@yahoo.co.uk
The Relevant Parish Council(s) or Relevant Community Council	Mawr Community Council	Rachel Bull, Clerk of Mawr Community Council c/o 26 Lon mefus, Sketty, Swansea, SA2 9EU mawrcouncil@outlook.com

The Relevant Parish Council(s) or Relevant Community Council	Pontlliw and Tircoed	Paul Newman, Clerk PO Box 639 Pontaroddlais Swansea SA4 8WT officers@pontlliw-tircoed.org.uk
The Relevant Parish Council(s) or Relevant Community Council	Penllergaer Community Council	David Hoskins, Clerk 1 Bryntawe Road Ynystawe Swansea SA6 5AD council@penllergaer.org.uk
The Relevant Parish Council(s) or Relevant Community Council	Llangyfelach Community Council	David Jenkins, Clerk 88 Saunders Way, Derwnt Fanr, Swansea, SA2 8BH david.jenkins80@virgin.net clerk@llangyfelachcommunitycouncil.org.uk
The Relevant Parish Council(s) or Relevant Community Council	Clydach Community Council	Stewart McCulloch Clydach Community Centre Vardre Road Clydach Swansea SA6 5LP clydachcommunitycouncil@gmail.com
The Equality and Human Rights Commission	Equality and Human Rights Commission	David Isaac Fleetbank House 2-6 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8JX correspondence@equalityhumanrights.com
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales	Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales	Gareth Edwards Library and Enquiries Service, National Monuments Record of Wales

		Plas Crug Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ gareth.edwards@rcahmw.gov.uk
The Natural Resources Body for Wales	Natural Resources Wales	sarah.wood@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
The Natural Resources Body for Wales	Natural Resources Wales	planning@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
The Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority	ORA5 Directorate or Airspace Policy CAA House 45-59 Kingsway London WC2B GTE Baggy.Smailes@caa.co.uk
The Relevant Highways Authority	City and County of Swansea - Highways	Mr Stuart Davies Head Office Highways & Transportation Civic Centre Oystermouth Road Swansea SA1 3SN highways@swansea.co.uk
The Rail Passengers Council	Passenger Focus	Mike Hewitson Fleetbank House 2-6 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8JX mike.hewitson@passengerfocus.org.uk
The Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee	Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee	2/17 Great Mindter House 33 Horesferry Road London, SW1P 4DR dptac.enquiries@dft.gsi.gov.uk
The Coal Authority	The Coal Authority	Christopher Telford 2 Lichfield Lane Mansfield Nottinghamshire NG18 4RG planningconsultation@coal.gov.uk

The Office of Rail Regulation	Office of Rail Regulation (Customer Correspondence Team Manager)	Paul Wilkinson One Kemble Street London WC2B 4AN contact.ct@orr.gsi.gov.uk
Approved Operator	Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd	Colin Field 1 Eversholt Street London NW1 2DN colin.field@networkrail.co.uk
Approved Operator	Network Rail (CTRL) Ltd	Kings Place 90 York Way London N19AG assetprotectionwales@networkrail.co.uk
The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority	OFGEM	Mike Leonard Ofgem Library 9 Millbank London SW1P 3GE library@ofgem.gov.uk
The Water Services Regulation Authority	OFWAT	21 Bloomsbury Street Fitzovia London WC1B 3HF mailbox@ofwat.gsi.gov.uk
The Canal and River Trust	The Canal and River Trust	Jane Hennell Area Planner South The Dock Office Commercial Road Gloucester GL1 2EB Jane.hennell@canalrivertrust.org.uk

The Relevant Local Resilience Forum	Dyfed Powys LRF Partnership Team	Bryon Wilkinson Strategic Co-ordination Centre Dyfed Powys Police Headquarters Llangunnor Carmarthen SA31 2PF lrf@dyfed-powys.pnn.police.uk
The Crown Estate Commissioners	The Crown Estate	1 st St James Market London SW1Y 4AU NSIP@thecrownestate.co.uk
The Natural Resources Body for Wales	Natural Resources Wales	Sarah Wood sarah.wood@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
The Natural Resources Body for Wales	Natural Resources Wales	planning@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
The relevant local health board	Abertawe Bro Morgannwy University LHB	Simon Davies Cyfarwyddwr Cynorthwyol Strategaeth - Cyfalaf Assistant Director of Strategy - Capital Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol, Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board, Adran Cynllunio Cyfalaf, Ysbyty Treforys Capital Planning Dept, Morriston Hospital. Heol Y Mynydd, Morriston, Swansea, SA6 6NL (01792) 703788 : WHTN (01789) 3788 Simon.Davies4@wales.nhs.uk communications.department@wales.nhs.uk

The National Health Service Trusts	Health Protection Team Public Health Wales	Kristian James Floor 4, No. 2 Capital Quarter, Tyndall Street, Cardiff, CF10 4BZ publichealth.environment@wales.nhs.uk
The National Health Service Trusts	Welsh Ambulance Services Trust	Mr Lee Colins Cae-bricks Road Cwmbwria Swansea SA5 8WS Lee.colins3@wales.nhs.
The National Health Service Trusts	Velindre NHS Trust	Corporate Headquarters Unit 2 Charnwood Court Parc Nantgarw Nantgarw Cardiff CF15 7QZ Julie.Heydon-Mann@wales.nhs.uk
The Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission (now NRW)	sarah.wood@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
The relevant internal drainage board	The Internal Drainage Board (now NRW)	sarah.wood@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
The relevant waste regulations authority	The Waste Regulation Authority (now NRW)	sarah.wood@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS

Railway	Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd	Colin Field 1 Eversholt Street London NW1 2DN colin.field@networkrail.co.uk
Railways	Highways Agency Historical Railways Estate	Hudson House Toft Green York YO1 6HP hreenquiries@highwaysengland.co.uk 01904 621 924

Water Transport	The Canal and River Trust	Jane Hennell Area Planner South The Dock Office Commercial Road Gloucester GL1 2EB Jane.hennell@canalrivertrust.org.uk
Dock	Swansea Port	Capt M. J. Ingamells, Dock and Harbour Master ABP Harbour Offices Lockhead Kings Dock Swansea SA1 1QR cardiff@abports.co.uk
Harbour	Swansea Port	Capt M. J. Ingamells, Dock and Harbour Master Harbour Offices Lockhead Kings Dock Swansea SA1 1QR cardiff@abports.co.uk
Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority	ORA5 Directorate or Airspace Policy CAA House 45-59 Kingsway London WC2B GTE Baggy.Smailes@caa.co.uk
Licence Holder (Chapter 1 Of Part 1 Of Transport Act 2000)	NATS En-Route (NERL) Safeguarding	Sacha Rossi 4000 Parkway Whiteley, Fareham Hampshire PO15 7FL NERLNATSsafeguarding@nats.co.uk
Universal Service Provider	Royal Mail Group	Holly Trotman Senior Legal Advisor – planning Group Legal Royal Mail Group Limited 1 st floor, 1 Broadgate London, EC2M 2QS Daniel Parry-Jones of BNP Paribas BNP Paribas Real Estate UK

		Portwall Place Portwall Lane Bristol BS1 6NA daniel.parry-jones@realestate.bnpparibas
Water and Sewage Undertakers	Dwr Cymru (Welsh Water)	Sion Jones Linea, Fortran Road St Mellons Cardiff CF3 0LT Sion.jones@dwrwymru.com
Public Gas Transporter	Energetics Gas Limited	Mr Stuart Crosswy Fenwick House Lister Way Hamilton International Technology Park Glasgow South Lanarkshire G72 0FT stuart.crossey@energetics-uk.com
Public Gas Transporter	ES Pipelines Ltd	Alan Slee Bluebird House Mole Business Park Leatherhead KT22 7BA 01372 587500 01372 377996 alans@espipelines.com
Public Gas Transporter	ESP Connections Ltd	Alan Slee Bluebird House Mole Business Park Leatherhead KT22 7BA 01372 587500 01372 377996 alans@espipelines.com
Public Gas Transporter	ESP Networks Ltd	Alan Slee Bluebird House Mole Business Park Leatherhead KT22 7BA

		01372 587500 01372 377996 alans@espipelines.com
Public Gas Transporter	ESP Pipelines Ltd	Alan Slee Bluebird House Mole Business Park Leatherhead KT22 7BA 01372 587500 01372 377996 alans@espipelines.com
Public Gas Transporter	Fulcrum Pipelines Limited	5 th Floor 6 St Andrew Street London EC4A 3AE FPLplantprotection@fulcrum.co.uk
Public Gas Transporter	GTC Pipelines Limited	Energy House Woolpit Business Park Woolpit Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP30 9UP Customer.services@gtc-uk.co.uk
Public Gas Transporter	Independent Pipelines Limited	Energy House Woolpit Business Park Woolpit Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP30 9UP Customer.services@gtc-uk.co.uk
Public Gas Transporter	LNG Portable Pipeline Services Limited	Cadarac he Bere Court Pangbourne Reading RG8 8HT
Public Gas Transporter	National Grid Gas Plc	Grand Buildings 1-3 Strand London WC2N 5EH

Public Gas Transporter	National Grid Plc	Mr Spencer Jeffries National Grid House Network Man. Warwick Technology Park Gallons Hill Warwick CV34 6DA Spencer.jeffries@nationalgrid.com
Public Gas Transporter	Quadrant Pipelines Limited	Energy House Woolpit Business Park Woolpit Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP30 9UP Customer.services@gtc-uk.co.uk
Public Gas Transporter	SSE Pipelines Ltd	55 Vastern Road Reading RG1 8BU
Public Gas Transporter	Scotland Gas Networks Plc	2 nd Floor Inveralmod House 200 Dunkeld Road Perth PH1 3AQ customer@sgn.co.uk
Public Gas Transporter	Southern Gas Networks Plc	St. Lawrence House Station Road Horley Surrey RH6 9HJ customer@sgn.co.uk
Public Gas Transporter	Wales and West Utilities Ltd	Wales and West Utilities Celtic Springs Spoooner Close Newport NP10 8FZ dig@wwutilities.co.uk
Electricity Distributors with CPO Powers	Energetics Electricity Limited	Morven Hunter Fenick House, Lister Way, Hamilton International Technology Park, Glasgow, G72 0FT

		morven.hunter@energetics-uk.com
Electricity Distributors with CPO Powers	ESP Electricity Limited	Alan Slee Hazeldean Station Road Leatherhead Surrey KT22 7AA alans@espipelines.com
Electricity Distributors with CPO Powers	Independent Power Networks Limited	Energy House Woolpit Business Park Woolpit Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP30 9UP Customer.services@gtc-uk.co.uk 01359 243 311 (GTC)
Electricity Distributors with CPO Powers	The Electricity Network Company Limited	Energy House Woolpit Business Park Bury St Edmonds Suffolk IP30 9UP Customer.services@gtc-uk.co.uk 01359 243 311 (GTC)
Electricity Transmitters with CPO Powers	National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc	Spencer Jefferies Development Liaison Officer National Grid House Network Management Warwick Technology Park Gallows Hill Warwick CV34 6DA spencer.jefferies@nationalgrid.com
Electricity Transmitters with CPO Powers	National Grid Plc	Spencer Jefferies Development Liaison Officer National Grid House Network Management Warwick Technology Park Gallows Hill Warwick

		CV34 6DA spencer.jefferies@nationalgrid.com
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SECTION 43 CONSULTEES

Local Authority	Swansea Council	Andrew Ferguson Head of Planning City and County of Swansea Council Civic Centre, Oystermouth Road Swansea SA1 3SN andrew.ferguson@swansea.gov.uk
Local Authority	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council	Mr C.J Davies Head of Planning planningc.j.davies@npt.gov.uk
Local Authority	Carmarthenshire Council	Head of Planning Carmarthenshire County Council County Hall Carmarthen Carmarthenshire SA31 1JP direct@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

NON-PRESCRIBED CONSULTATION BODIES

Welsh Language Commissioner	Welsh Language Commissioner	Meri Huws Welsh Language Commissioner Market Chambers 5-7 St Mary Street Cardiff CF10 1AT post@welshlanguagecommissioner.wales
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CADW	Cadw	Denise Harris Welsh Government Plas Carew Unit 5/7 Cefn Coed Parc Nantgarw CF15 7QQ amadminplanning@gov.wales
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Please note that the Prescribed Consultation Bodies have been notified in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 3: Consultation and notification undertaken by the Planning Inspectorate. Whilst the non-prescribed consultation bodies have been notified by PINS, as they are not prescribed consultees the duty imposed under Regulation 9 (3) of the EIA Regulations (if requested by the applicant, to make information relevant to the preparation of the environmental statement available) does not apply to these consultees.

August 2014