



The Abergelli Power Gas Fired Generating Station Order

5.2 Consultation Report Appendices – Volume E Appendices 10.A – 11.C

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

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Consultation Report Appendices – Volume E

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Appendix 10: Non-Statutory Consultation (Post Phase 2 Statutory Consultation)

**Appendix 10.A: Phase 2 Minutes of meeting with
CCS (28th March 2018)**

Abergelli Power Ltd

28 March 2018

Swansea City & County Council, Civic Centre, Oystermouth Road, Swansea SA1 3SN

13:00 – 15:00

Attendees

Kirstin Gardner (Stag Energy)
Dermot Scanlon (PBA)
Andrew Ferguson (CCS)

Agenda

1. General Project Update
 - a. Programme
 - b. PINS - document review
2. Clarify/confirm cut-off date for cumulative long list
 - a. EfW application – any additional info on proposals or timeframes?
3. Gas & Electrical Connection Consenting Approach
 - a. TCPA Red Line Boundary
 - b. Screening Request Proforma
 - c. Requirements/Conditions
 - d. Generation Licence & PD Rights
 - e. Application Programme & Fee
4. DCO Requirements
5. DCO Adequacy of Consultation & Welsh Language Documents
6. PPA

Meeting Note

<p>1. General Project Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmed intention to submit APL DCO Application at end May 2018. • APL also confirmed that the intention is to submit application for environmental permit around same time as DCO application. • Discussed draft APL DCO documents that have been submitted to PINS for review. • If helpful, the draft documents are also available for CCS to review.
<p>2. Cumulative Long List</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut-off date for cumulative long list confirmed as 28 Feb 2018 • ACTION: AF to confirm current status of EfW proposal in Swansea area
<p>3. Gas & Electrical Connection Consenting Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed presentation of red line boundary for Gas and Electrical Connection Applications and confirmed that the related Development Consent Order boundaries should also be indicated on submitted plans.

- APL agreed to seek EIA Screening Opinion for Gas and Electrical Connections, and submit detailed Screening Request (along with standard Screening Proforma) for Gas and Electrical Connections ahead of the submission of TCPA applications.
- APL noted that TCPA applications are likely to be submitted following acceptance of the DCO Application.
- APL advised that a generation licence application has been submitted for the Project, as such, the Electrical Connection may be consented via permitted development rights.
- APL noted that mitigation proposed in the TCPA applications will align with mitigation proposed in the Environmental Statement submitted with the APL DCO Application. As such, DCO Requirements and TCPA Conditions should dovetail in order to secure mitigation.
- ACTION: AF to advise on likely TCPA Application Fees.

4. DCO Requirements

- Subsequent meeting or teleconference proposed to discuss DCO Requirements prior to APL DCO Application submission. Suggested w/c 23rd April or w/c 8th May.
- ACTION: APL to advise anticipated approximate cost of decommissioning.
- ACTION: APL to send Millbrook Power s106 HoT to AF.

5. Adequacy of Consultation and Welsh Language Documents

- APL confirmed that prior to submission of the DCO CCS will be contacted to comment on Adequacy of Consultation.
- ACTION: APL to confirm list of DCO documents to be provided in both English and Welsh Language.
- ACTION: AF to advise approach undertaken with regard to Welsh Language for Local Development Plan documentation.

6. PPA

- APL confirmed the intention to agree a PPA for the DCO Examination period.

Appendix 11: Phase 2 Consultation Feedback and Response

Appendix 11.A: Phase 2 S47 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Air Quality	9	One comment expresses concern over the exhaust gases up to 3 miles	APL acknowledges these comments and a full air quality impact assessment has been undertaken and is presented in Chapter 6 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) which demonstrates that the Project will not cause significant air quality effects on human health or designated ecological sites.
		One comment is opposed to the development because of its CO2 producing energy source	
		One comment has concerns over air quality prevailing winds carrying emissions towards Morriston Hospital and local housing	
		One comment has concerns over the air quality issues that come with a gas fired power station	
		One comment is concerned with the effect of the emissions on the health and patients of the nearby hospital	
		One comment expresses concerns about potential air pollution on the local residents	
		One comment is concerned with the emissions and where they will fall	
		One comment has concerns over the pollution	
		One comment would like further information on the monitoring of emissions at the site.	
	1	One comment expresses concerns over the purpose of the development given the UK is committed to reducing emissions by using renewable sources	APL notes this comment about reducing emissions by using renewable energy sources. Gas is acknowledged by the Government as having an important role to play in the Welsh and UK transition to a low carbon economy, whilst at the same time supporting the country's energy security. Gas peaking plants, such as the Project, complement renewable sources, which by nature are intermittent and therefore unpredictable. Modern gas fired power plants are among the most efficient forms of electricity power generation.
Community Benefits	2	Two comments have concerns over the long term benefits not being worthwhile and insufficient short term benefits	APL acknowledges these comments about community benefits. As detailed in Chapter 14 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1), there are considered to be economic benefits arising as a result of the Project through increased employment opportunities. APL are committed to providing community benefits through the development of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education, provision of skills and training opportunities and supporting a low carbon economy. APL will continue to engage with City and County of Swansea Council to discuss options for delivering these through the existing Beyond Bricks and Mortar Scheme.
	23	Twenty-three comments would like to see the Project bring community benefits including supporting: -skills development -supporting local business -employment and training opportunities -education - a low carbon economy	

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Consultation	3	One comment opposes the Project and stated that more information was needed	APL acknowledges these comments. A full environmental assessment has been undertaken and information was provided during the 2018 public consultation, namely in the 2018 PEIR which was free to view publically on the APL website, at five public exhibitions, and in four local library locations. Further details are available in the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.1).
		One comment suggests further information on the impact of the Project on the local community of Felindre	
		One comment opposes the Project on the basis of not knowing enough about the Project	
	1	One comment notes that information about the Project is very clear and concise	APL welcomes this comment about the transparency of the consultation and no further actions are considered necessary to resolve this comment.
Cumulative impact	1	This rural community has endured more than its fair share of large construction projects for water, gas, wind and solar installations. They all intermittently turned our lanes into 'no-go areas' for other users, and those lanes remain our lifeline to essential goods and services. The LNG pipeline project proved to be the most damaging because of the protracted ancillary works subsequently deemed necessary to be based at Abergelli. Ancillary works have become the recurring theme and on-going strategy for this site despite the limited and limiting infrastructure. Constructing the planned new road to provide site access could simultaneously solve the infrastructure problem. As the road would be permanent who knows what might follow, in view of the attempted piece-meal industrialisation of our rural environment.	<p>APL notes this comment and, as part of our engagement exercise, have drawn from lessons learned and experience in the construction of other projects in this locality. One of the advantages of the location of the project is that the vast majority of our proposed works are restricted to land which is not within the adopted highway boundary as well as utilising an existing access road.</p> <p>Our proposed approach during the construction phase seeks to minimise disruption on the local roads through the implementation of a Construction Traffic Management Plan in which, for example, construction traffic routes and the timing of delivering the small number of abnormal loads would be agreed with the relevant authorities in advance.</p> <p>The operational phase of the Project will not give rise to significant levels of traffic.</p>
	2	One comment opposes the development due to too many industrial sites already in Felindre	APL notes this comment and clarifies that the likely significant cumulative effects associated with the Project are set out in Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects. The assessment of intra-effects of the Project on shared receptors has concluded that the effects are not significant. The assessment of inter-project cumulative effects concludes that effects are significant, however as these effects are temporary during construction, no further mitigation is required, and they do not add to the overall significance of the effects of the Project.
		One comment would like to know if the development will impact future planning development of housing/rail/parkway/retail	

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Design	1	One comment notes that the height of the stack has been extended	APL notes this comment. Following the 2014 PEIR, a decision was taken to reduce the number of stacks from up to five to one. As a result of this design change, the height of the stack was increased from 40 m to 45 m, primarily to enable the adequate dispersion of emissions to meet legislative air quality targets. Further details are in Chapter 3 Project and Site Description of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).
	1	One comment would like to know more about the impact and aspect database and how the station plans to address the LCP Bref	<p>APL acknowledges this comment. Regard is given to the LANDMAP Aspects Database in the landscape and visual impact assessment. Refer to Chapter 11 of the ES and associated appendices (Document Reference 6.1 and 6.2).</p> <p>APL notes this comment and APL intends to contact NRW shortly to discuss the permit application.</p> <p>The Environmental Permit Application submitted for Project will have to demonstrate Best Available Techniques (BAT).</p>
	1	One comment is glad to see plans amended to include only one stack	APL notes this comment. Following the 2014 PEIR, there have been a number of changes to the project, one of which includes reducing the number of stacks from up to five to one. Further details are in Chapter 3 Project and Site Description of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).
	1	One comment relates to the viability, specifically in relation to the prohibitive chargeable price for electricity	APL acknowledges this comment. APL commercial proposals are based on a Funding Statement (Document Reference 4.2) which supports the application.
	1	One comment notes that the revised layout is preferable to the original design proposed in 2014	APL notes this comment and considers no other action necessary to resolve this comment.
	Ecology	1	One comment is very concerned about the environmental implications and asks APL to make significant efforts to mitigate this

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
	1	One comment has concerns over wildlife	APL notes this comment. The potential effects on ecology are set out in Chapter 8 Ecology. A full ecological assessment has been undertaken and the findings are presented in Chapter 8 of the ES, which concludes that no residual significant effects due to the embedded mitigation inherent within the design, and additional mitigation, where required.
	1	One comment has concerns over the loss of countryside	The potential effects on agricultural land are considered in Chapter 10 Geology, Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology. The Project is largely situated on poor quality agricultural land (improved grassland classified as Grade 4 agricultural land). As such, the significance of effects on the countryside are considered to be negligible, therefore not significant. The ES Chapters are in Document Reference 6.1.
Environmental Impact Assessment	1	One comment notes that they are awaiting the full environmental impact report as part of the application before commenting	APL acknowledges this comment regarding the full ES, which will be publicly available following the submission of the DCO application.
Noise	1	One comment has concerns on health and noise	APL acknowledges this comment. The effects on public health of impacts to air quality, noise, groundwater and land contamination have been assessed and the findings conclude there will be no significant effects Refer to the relevant topic chapters of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The general public will not be exposed to any increase in Electrical Magnetic Fields (EMFs) from the Electrical Connection and there will be no significant effects arising from EMFs (ref to ES Chapter 15 Other Significant Effects, Document Reference 6.1).
Landscape and Visual Impact	9	Nine comments are concerned about the visual impact of the Project on the local area	APL acknowledges this comment. A detailed assessment has been undertaken of the potential impacts of the Project on landscape value (ES Chapter 11, Document Reference 6.1). Significant adverse effects are limited to the LANDMAP Aspect areas at a Project Site level and five of the eighteen viewpoints, where the embedded mitigation would not be sufficient to reduce these significant adverse effects. 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 well as the tall structures present at the Felindre Gas Compressor Station and Substation. Therefore, significant residual effects on the landscape and visual resource will be localised and not extensive.

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
	1	One comment is supportive of the Project and suggests that the visual impact of the Project will be less than that of wind turbines	APL notes this comment and considers no other action necessary to resolve this comment.
	1	One comment notes the Project as a good idea in which the development blends in with the environment	APL welcomes this comment and considers no other action necessary to resolve this comment.
Noise	3	One comment expresses concern with noise pollution, especially since the emissions of the five original stacks have become one.	APL notes this comment. The potential effects of noise emissions resulting from the Project are detailed in Chapter 7 Noise and Vibration (Document Reference 6.1) of the ES. The detailed assessments and modelling undertaken conclude that there are no significant effects during the construction and operational phases of the Project.
		One comment expresses concern with the impact of noise levels on property and would appreciate further information on the likely impact.	
		One comment has concerns over noise pollution	
Other	33	<p>APL received a range of other responses from 47 consultees which do not relate to any of the main EIA topic themes. These other themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Twelve comments generally oppose the Project -Three comments generally support the Project -Eleven comments are either neutral or undecided -One comment supports the Project, which is preferable to unreliable wind power -Three comments recommend the Swansea Bay Tidal Lagoon project instead -One comment expresses concern about the need for a gas power plant -One comment notes future horizon scanning needs to be maintained as the development of energy storage will reshape future demand -Three comments would like to know if the Project will reduce the cost of electricity for local and industrial users. 	<p>APL acknowledges that the Project has gained support and opposition from the local community. Chapters 7 and 9 of the Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.1) provide a summary of feedback from the local community from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 consultation respectively.</p> <p>The Swansea Bay Tidal Lagoon is entirely separate from the APL project. Both projects would be able to progress, and the advancement of one does not preclude the other. The Project, which is a peaking plant, will help to 'balance out' the grid at other times of peak electricity demand and help to support the grid at times when other technologies (e.g. renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar farms) cannot generate electricity due to their intermittent operation and reliance on weather conditions.</p> <p>Gas is acknowledged by the Welsh Government as having an important role to play in the transition to a low carbon economy, whilst at the same time supporting the country's energy security. Gas peaking plants, such as the Project, complement renewable sources, which by nature are intermittent and therefore unpredictable. Modern gas fired power plants are among the most efficient forms of electricity power generation.</p> <p>APL notes the comment about scanning the future horizon.</p> <p>APL is not an electricity supplier and there will be no direct sales to local and industrial consumers.</p>
	1	One comment is supportive of the project and would like to know if the Project will reduce the cost of electricity for local consumers	APL welcomes this comment, however, APL is not an electricity supplier.

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
	1	One comment is concerned the benefits will be small and transient compared to the long lasting and damaging long term effects	APL acknowledges this comment about the costs and benefits of the Project. A full environmental assessment has been undertaken and there are no long lasting significant environmental effects. Please refer to the Environmental Statement (Document Reference 6.1). There is a considerable national need for this type of project, acknowledged at all levels of Government policy. Gas is acknowledged by the Government as having an important role to play in our transition to a low carbon economy, whilst at the same time supporting the country's energy security. In addition, gas peaking plants such as the Project would provide back-up to power generation from renewable sources, particularly wind power, which supply an increasingly important share of the country's electricity demand. Modern gas fired power plants are among the most efficient forms of electricity power generation. The Welsh Government acknowledges that "gas will be a key transitional fuel because greenhouse gas emissions from gas are significantly less than coal subject to the method of extraction" and "in the short term, gas, nuclear and bio-energy will provide the energy to compensate for the intermittency in supply from renewable resources" (Welsh Government. Energy Wales – A Low Carbon Transition, 2012).
	1	One comment expresses concerns over the gas industry and the station being derelict within 10 years	APL acknowledges this comment. The DCO includes a decommissioning requirement that states that within 24 months of the power station ceasing to generate electricity a scheme for its demolition and removal must be submitted to the relevant planning authority.

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Safety	1	One comment has concerns over what safeguards would be in place to prevent/minimise damage to properties or humans in the event of an explosion	APL notes this comment and clarifies that major accidents and abnormal operations, including gas leaks, fires and explosions are considered in Chapter 15 Other Effects of the ES. The Project has been designed to comply with industry safety standards and to meet legislative requirements for safe operation. Operational maintenance is also described in detail in Chapter 3 Project Site and Description (Document Reference 6.1).
	1	One comment has concerns over security should an act of terrorism occur	APL notes this comment. NPS EN-1 states the DECC will identify at the pre-application stage, if a Project has any national security implications and advise whether consultation with the Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI) is required. APL has not been notified that the site is of interest to CPNI and is not therefore considered to be a target for terrorists.
Site Selection	2	Two comments oppose the site selection for the following reasons: -location is not suitable for a power station with one of the main hospitals nearby -Velindre Business park would be a better location for the power station given its good connections to the M4 and substation nearby	APL acknowledges these comments. The reasons for the choice of project site are clearly set out in Chapter 5 of the PEIR and the Chapter 5 of the ES. The site has been chosen following a lengthy and extensive search by the project team and the suitability of the site is a combination of: -close proximity to a suitable electrical connection point; -close proximity to a suitable gas connection point; -Project site does not include any nationally important environmental designations; -Land available is of an adequate size to accommodate the Power Generation Plant, Gas Connection and Electrical Connection; -Project Site is largely situated on poor quality agricultural land (improved grassland classified as Grade 4 agricultural land); -close proximity to similar industrial developments including the Felindre Gas Compressor Station and Substation; -surrounding network is within an area of net electricity import; and -close proximity to a well-developed road network to the Project Site. The ES Chapters are in Document Reference 6.1.

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Socio-economics	1	One comment expresses concern over the short term construction jobs and no guarantee the 5 long term jobs will go to locals	APL acknowledges this comment about long terms jobs for locals. The socio-economic assessment in ES Chapter 14 estimates that the operational phase of the Project will create 10 full time equivalent (FTE) direct jobs. Each of the 10 FTE jobs will be highly skilled positions that offer permanent employment opportunities for 25 years. The baseline assessment shows construction and manufacturing employment accounts for almost a fifth of all jobs in the study area. The study area's concentration of skilled manual workers is also higher than the national average. The Project will therefore present an opportunity to develop the skills of the local workforce and increase the value of the construction industry.
	4	Four comments have concerns over the devaluation of property prices and the area becoming a less desirable place to live	In response to concerns about house prices, APL advises that loss of property value is not a material consideration in the planning process and is therefore not something that is covered in an EIA. Evidence would need to be provided to demonstrate that the proposed development would have an adverse impact on the property value. APL provided additional explanation to explain the circumstances in which parties may be entitled to claim compensation due to impacts from the proposed development, whilst noting that parties should, in any event, seek independent legal advice if they believe they are affected by the Project.
	1	The continuity and affordability of such a supply will always be vulnerable to external factors such as currency fluctuations or international competition and disputes. It can also weigh heavily on balance of payment scales.	APL acknowledges this comment which is a reflection of the state of the energy supply industry in the UK generally.
	2	One comment supports the project and the high skilled jobs created	APL welcomes this comment. Impacts on local businesses are examined in Chapter 14 Socio-economics of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).
		One comment is supportive of the project for helping their business	

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Transport	12	Twelve comments express concern that additional traffic generated by the Project will have an adverse impact on the local highway network, including nearby settlements and Morriston Hospital	APL acknowledges these comments and a full traffic and transport assessment has been undertaken and is presented in Chapter 12 of the ES as well as the Traffic Survey (Appendix 12.1 of the ES). These assessments describe impacts on the local road network both from the Project in isolation and cumulatively with other developments and both during operation and construction of the Project. Although some significant effects have been predicted during the construction phase of the Project, these effects would be temporary. No significant effects have been identified during the operation of any components of the Project have been identified. The ES Chapters and Appendices are in Document Reference 6.1 and 6.2, respectively.
	1	Morriston Hospital has a reported workforce of 3500 at present with approximately 5500 employed at the nearby DVLA complex. As a substantial number of these employees travel via the Junction 46 roundabout the projected delays could affect very many commuters. In the 2018 Preliminary Assessment you briefly mention that 'Morriston Hospital has A&E facilities'. This hardly reflects its status as the Major Trauma Centre for the whole of Mid, West and South-West Wales. Significantly it is the Centre to which emergency vehicles need unhindered passage through the very same approach roads, roundabout and junctions where you plan to bring an influx of construction traffic. Ambulances are not identified in your Traffic Surveys either although they counted HGVs	APL notes this comment. The traffic and transport assessment in Chapter 12 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) has assessed the effects on Junction 46 of the M4 and the proposed route to site along the B4489 and concludes that effects on the junction during construction will be temporary, and not significant. APL can confirm that ambulances are considered in the traffic survey and are classified as light goods vehicles
	1	One comment agrees with the Project's proposed transport route and is pleased that the Rhydybandy Rd route is not being used	APL welcomes this comment about the transport route, and no further actions are considered necessary to resolve this comment.
	1	One respondent would like to see the Highways Report when complete	APL acknowledges this comment. A traffic and transport assessment is provided in Chapter 12 of the ES (Document Reference 6.2).
	1	One comment is concerned about road safety in the community	APL acknowledges this comment about road safety. Accidents and safety are being considered in the ES, following receipt of personal injury collision (PIC) data from the City and County of Swansea Council.

Appendix 11.B: Phase 2 S42 responses verbatim

11.B I S42(a) responses



The Coal
Authority



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



RTPI
Learning Partner

200 Lichfield Lane
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NG18 4RG

Tel: 01623 637 119 (Planning Enquiries)

Email: planningconsultation@coal.gov.uk

Web: www.gov.uk/coalauthority

For the Attention of: Abergelli Power

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

16 February 2018

Dear Sir or Madam

PRE-APPLICATION: ABERGELLI POWER LTD

Proposed gas fired power plant; Land Adjacent Felindre Gas Compressor Station At Abergelli Fach Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

Thank you for your consultation letter of 5 January 2018 seeking the views of The Coal Authority on the above pre application enquiry.

The Coal Authority is a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. 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.

Parts of the site fall within the defined Development High Risk Area.

The Coal Authority records indicate that parts of the site have been subject to historic recorded underground coal mining at shallow depth and that other parts of the site are likely to have been subject to historic unrecorded underground coal mining at shallow depth associated with a thick coal outcrop. Our records also indicate that a recorded mine entry (adit) is present within the planning boundary and that within the planning boundary there have been 4 reported hazards. In addition, 2 reported subsidence claims have been made within the planning boundary.

In terms of Chapter 10 of the ES prepared by AECOM (Geology, Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology), my personal opinion is that it would be sufficient to accompany any subsequent future planning application to meet the requirements of National policy.

In terms of the chapter's content, the chapter confirms that the physical investigation of coal mining legacy features will be required. Consequently, the likely Coal Authority recommendation to the LPA would be no objections, subject to the imposition of an

appropriate planning condition to secure site investigations and any necessary remedial measures.

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

Yours faithfully

Chris MacArthur

Chris MacArthur *B.Sc.(Hons), DipTP, MRTPI*
Planning Liaison Manager

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.

In formulating this response The Coal Authority has taken full account of the professional conclusions reached by the competent person who has prepared the Coal Mining Risk Assessment or other similar report. In the event that any future claim for liability arises in relation to this development The Coal Authority will take full account of the views, conclusions and mitigation previously expressed by the professional advisers for this development in relation to ground conditions and the acceptability of development.

From: Jiggins Craig
To: [Abergelli Power](#)
Subject: Abergelli Power Station
Date: 09 February 2018 21:28:30
Attachments: [CAP393Ed5-ANO2016ExtractsLightingArticles.pdf](#)
[CAP168Ed10Feb2014-Extract-LightingofObstacles.pdf](#)

Dear Sir / Madam

I have been passed the planning proposal for the construction of a Abergelli power plant at Abergelli Farm, Felindre. It is unclear as to what the heights of the buildings will be so difficult to see if any of the buildings will become an en-route obstacle. So with that in mind I have copied certain documents for information, especially as the height and location of the may impact on both Swansea Airport. As detailed below, Swansea Airport are to be consulted should there be an impact to the safeguarding area, in which case lighting of the landmark building may be required;

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 will review the lighting requirement (part of the safeguarding process). 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 <http://publicapps.caa.co.uk/docs/33/CAP168LicensingofAerodromes.pdf> - Chapter 4 refers to obstacles and obstacle lighting (I have included an extract from CAP168).

Away from aerodromes Article 222 of the UK Air Navigation Order applies (CAP 393 published on our website at: http://publicapps.caa.co.uk/docs/33/CAP393Ed5Am1_OCT2016.pdf – to get there quickly, open the document and search for 'Lights and Lighting'. Article 222 requires that for en-route obstructions (i.e. away from aerodromes) lighting only becomes legally mandated for structures of a height of 150m or more above ground level.

Typically, structures less than 150m above ground level and away from the immediate vicinity of an aerodrome are not routinely lit for civil aviation purposes. 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.

Note that if the structure is to be 150m or higher, the lighting specification set out in Article 222 becomes a statutory requirement. In this latter case, any proposal to seek a lighting specification at odds with Article 222 should involve the CAA at the earliest convenience (0207 453 6559 / craig.jiggins@caa.co.uk).

I recommend that this proposal should be brought to the attention of the following organisations:

- I would recommend that Swansea Airport are advised of this Power Plant, as the distance to/from the airport is less than 13km and the safeguarding department at the Airport need to analyse for any impact. (Swansea Airport Ltd - Swansea Airport, Fairwood Common, Swansea, SA2 7JU., Phone: 01792-204063 (Admin and Airport Ops)
- Due to the unique nature of operations in respect of altitudes and potentially unusual landing sites, it would be sensible for you to establish the related viewpoints of local emergency services Air Support Units through the National Police Air Service (NPAS) organisation via email npas.obstructions@npas.pnn.police.uk;
- The proposal should be brought to the attention of the Safeguarding Department within the MoD's Defence Infrastructure Organisation, email: DIO-safeguarding-statutory@mod.uk, to ensure that military aircraft safety is taken into consideration;

- Due to the unique nature of operations in respect of altitudes and potentially unusual landing sites, it would be sensible for you to establish the related viewpoints of local emergency services Air Support Units through the **Wales Air Ambulance Charity** - <http://www.walesairambulance.com/>

Regards

Craig

Craig Jiggins

ATM Technical Specialist
Safety and Airspace Regulation Group (SARG) - Airspace Regulation
Civil Aviation Authority

020-7453 6559

www.caa.co.uk

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From: Abergelli Power
To: [Rhona Mitchell](#); [Jonathan Sebbage](#)
Cc: [Dermot Scanlon](#); [Kirstin Gardner](#); [Chris McKerrow](#)
Subject: FW: Proposed gas fired power plant at land adjacent to the Felindre
Date: 02 February 2018 09:21:10

Hi e-mail received today into info@abergellipower account.

I will note on our log.

Thanks

Collette

Collette King
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t: +44 (0)131 550 3380
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www.stagenergy.com

49 York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

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From: Pyrah, Danielle [mailto:Danielle.Pyrah@thecrownestate.co.uk]
Sent: 02 February 2018 09:05 AM
To: Abergelli Power <info@abergellipower.co.uk>
Subject: Proposed gas fired power plant at land adjacent to the Felindre

Dear Dermot,

Thank you for your letter dated 30.01.2018 relating to the above subject works.

We do not believe The Crown Estate Is affected, please could you take us off of your consultation list.

However, if you disagree and think that we are, please do get in touch.

Kind regards,
Danielle

Danielle Pyrah
Team Co-ordinator



1 St James's Market, London, SW1Y 4AH

Tel: +44 (0) 20 7851 5266

www.thecrownestate.co.uk 

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—

Peter Brett Associates LLP
3rd Floor
Randolph House
4 Charlotte Lane
Edinburgh
EH2 4QZ

Date: 30/01/2018
Our Ref: PLA0032089

Dear Sir

Grid Ref: SN6526801343 265268 201343

Site: Abergelli Power Station, Land adj to Felindre Gas Compressor Station, Abergelli Farm, Felindre Development: Notification under Regs11 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment)

We 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.

Welsh Water have previously commented on the project as part of your DCO consultation process in 2014 (Ref: OG/NSIP/Abergelli), as well as providing comments to the Planning Inspectorate in response to your Scoping Opinion consultation in July 2014, and will continue to actively engage with you in respect of the development and any possible impact upon our assets. 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.

In respect of our previous DCO consultation process in 2014 (Ref: OG/NSIP/Abergelli), we would advise that the application site lies in close proximity to the Lower Lliw Reservoir which supplies Felindre Water Treatment Works. As previously highlighted, 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, and accordingly it was previously advised that an air quality assessment would be appropriate to consider possible effects to the reservoir from deposition and affected rainfall. As part of your consultation documents, namely the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), we note that detailed modelling has been undertaken to assess the impact of NOx Concentrations and acid/nitrogen deposition on ecological receptors and concludes the effects on air quality are considered '*Negligible*'. In addition, having regard to water quality and resources, we note that the reservoir and Afon Lliw have been excluded from further assessment as both are upgradient and therefore not in direct hydraulic continuity.

Whilst we acknowledge further assessments have been carried out of water and air quality, we remind that the developer consider the impact upon any DCWW assets and apparatus and our ability to fulfil statutory obligations. Our previous DCO consultation response in 2014 (Ref: OG/NSIP/Abergelli) confirmed that the application site is crossed by a 36" and 66" strategic watermain and were followed by proactive discussions. As part of your latest submission we note that the development has evolved and now intends to "*consolidate the Generating Equipment Site to the north of the Water Main*" albeit it appears the consultation documents does not include any detailed layouts at this stage. As such, please note, we respectfully reserve the right to comment further on any matters and issues arising from ongoing and future consultation.

Notwithstanding this, 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. Our response is based on the information provided by your application, should the proposal alter during the course of the application process we kindly request that we are re-consulted and reserve the right to make new representation.

If you have any queries please contact the undersigned on 0800 917 2652 or via email at developer.services@dwrwymru.com

Please quote our reference number in all communications and correspondence.

Yours faithfully,



Sion Jones
Development Control Officer
Developer Services

From: Correspondence
To: [Abergellipower](#)
Subject: EHRC-CU10487 Scanlon 20180110 Your letter dated 02 January 2018
Date: 10 January 2018 11:06:31
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[EHRC-CU10487 Scanlon 20180110 ScanOfLetter.pdf](#)

Dear Dermot

Subject: 'RE: Abergelli Power Station - land adjacent to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station at Abergelli Farm, Felindra, Swansea SA5 7NN'

Thank you for your letter dated 02 January 2018 for which I am writing to acknowledge receipt.

The Commission receives many notices and requests to comment on planning issues. We do not have the resources to respond to all, and it is not our practice to respond to consultations on major infrastructure projects. Therefore, we would request you do not send us further information on this project, unless there is a clear and specific equality and human rights concern you wish to raise (for example, impact on minority communities such as BME groups, or on accessibility for disabled people) where we may be able to add value.

Yours sincerely

EHRC Corporate Correspondence Team
Equality and Human Rights Commission

Email: correspondence@equalityhumanrights.com

Corporate Correspondence Unit | Arndale Centre, Arndale House, Manchester, M4 3AQ



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—

From: Abergelli Power
To: [Rhona Mitchell](#); [Jonathan Sebbage](#)
Cc: [Anderson, Catherine](#); [Williams, Natalie](#); [Dermot Scanlon](#); [Kirstin Gardner](#); [Chris McKerrow](#)
Subject: FW: Your Reference: Section 42 Abergelli Power. Our Reference: PE134301. Plant Not Affected Notice from ES Pipelines
Date: 05 February 2018 14:10:55

Response received into the info e-mail account.

Kind regards

Collette

Collette King
Stag Energy

t: +44 (0)131 550 3380
f: +44 (0)131 550 3399
www.stagenergy.com

49 York Place
Edinburgh
EH1 3JD

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From: ESP Utilities Group Ltd [mailto:donotreply@espug.com]
Sent: 05 February 2018 01:48 PM
To: Abergelli Power <info@abergellipower.co.uk>
Subject: Your Reference: Section 42 Abergelli Power. Our Reference: PE134301. Plant Not Affected Notice from ES Pipelines

Dermot Scanlon
Peter Brett Associates LLP

5 February 2018

Reference: Section 42 Abergelli Power

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for your recent plant enquiry at (Section 42 Abergelli Power).

I can confirm that ESP Gas Group Ltd has no gas or electricity apparatus in the vicinity of this site address and will not be affected by your proposed works.

ESP are continually laying new gas and electricity networks and this notification is valid for 90 days from the date of this letter. If your proposed works start after this period of time, please re-submit your enquiry.

Important Notice

Please be advised that any enquiries for ESP Connections Ltd, formerly known as British Gas Connections Ltd, should be sent directly to us at the address shown above or alternatively you can email us at: PlantResponses@espipelines.com

Yours faithfully,

Alan Slee
Operations Manager



Bluebird House
Mole Business Park
Leatherhead
KT22 7BA
☎ 01372 587500 📠 01372 377996

<http://www.espug.com>

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CEMHD Policy - Land Use Planning
NSIP Consultations
Building 2.2, Redgrave Court
Merton Road, Bootle
Merseyside, L20 7HS

HSE email: NSIP.applications@hse.gsi.gov.uk

ABERGELLI POWER
Abergelli Power Limited
(By email)

Dear Sir / Madam,

13 February 2018

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 5th January 2018 regarding the proposed gas fired power plant project on a site at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea which was put "on hold" in 2015.

HSE's land use planning advice

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

With reference to drawings/figures 'Project Site Location Plan (Figure 1.1, Rev 001, date 12/12/17), Project Site (Figure 1.2, Rev 001, date 12/12/17), Indicative Project Layout (Figure 3.2, Rev 005, date 20/12/17) & Gas Connection Options (Figure 5.2, Rev 001, date 13/12/17)', 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.

In addition, the proposed project site boundary appears to impinge on land ascribed to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station which already has a 3-zone map for land-use planning purposes. The planning authority is requested to determine whether or not the Hazardous Substances Consent should be varied for this existing site.

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

Should the project progress, we would expect notification under the Pipelines Safety Regulations and, depending upon whom the pipeline operator is, a Gas Safety (Management) Regulations safety case may be required.

Would Hazardous Substance Consent be needed?

The developer is advised to consider whether storage of hazardous substances is involved and, if so, whether Hazardous Substances Consent would be required.

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.

Waste

In respect of waste management, the applicant should take account of and adhere to relevant health and safety requirements. Particular attention should be paid in respect of risks created from historical landfill sites. More details can be found on HSE's website at: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/waste/index.htm>

Electrical Safety

No response, from a planning perspective.

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:

Mr Dave Adams (MHPD)
NSIP Consultations
2.2 Redgrave Court
Merton Road, Bootle
Merseyside, L20 7HS

Yours faithfully,



Dave Adams
(CEMHD4 Policy)

From: llangyfelachcommun@btinternet.com
To: [Abergelli Power](#)
Subject: URGENT: Statutory Consultation - Objections by Llangyfelach Community Council to the Proposed Gas-Fired Power Station on Abergelli Farm, Velindre, Swansea by Abergelli Power Ltd.
Date: 19 February 2018 10:04:52
Importance: High

Abergelli Power Ltd. - Statutory Consultation.
Application to Apply for a Development Consent Order
to authorise the construction, operation & maintenance of
a Gas Fired Power Station on Abergelli Farm, Velindre,
Swansea.

Dear Sirs,

Re: Statutory Consultation - Objections by Llangyfelach Community Council to the Proposed Gas-Fired Power Station on Abergelli Farm, Velindre, Swansea by Abergelli Power Ltd.

Further to your Consultations on behalf of Abergelli Power Ltd with Llangyfelach Community Council on your proposals, under Section 42 Planning Act 2008 to apply for a Development Control Order (DCO) under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 to authorise the construction, operation & maintenance of a gas-fired power station on farmland located North of Swansea; the Community Council wish to **Object to the Proposals** on the following grounds:-

1. The visual impact of the proposed buildings on the site.

For example, Swansea Council has informed the Clerk to the Community Council that the Generating building measures 50m. x 40m.

with a height of 27m. & the proposed emission stack is to be 9m. to 12m. in diameter & 45 m. high.

2. The operation of such a gas fired power station results in various gases being emitted from the proposed stack which will include the major pollutant NOx. The local residents

are most concerned, as this proposed station has only to meet the less stringent Emission Limit Values (ELV's) in respect of a 1500 hour Derogation power plant (viz. less

stringent ELV's for SO₂ & NO_x apply to power plants which operate for less than 1500 hours per year on a rolling average over a 5 year period). The effect of pollution during the proposed working hours of this station, especially if any filtration system was

to become defective or break down & result in the passing of such generated gases etc.

via the buildings/stack. The effect of pollution from such gas emissions could settle on the proposed 850 dwellings (in the Swansea Local Development Plan) to the West of the

proposed power station, to the South, the existing Swansea Strategic Business Park Felindre & to the South & East onto the nearby hamlet of Bryntywod & the settlements of Llangyfelach & Morriston which includes Morriston Hospital, the major trauma unit for South West Wales.

3. The Community Council feel that that before a Development Control Order is considered for approval & a Natural Resources Wales permit is also considered for approval; that it would be more appropriate that a more efficient gas fired power station should be looked at to include the recycling of hot/warm gases generated, from such a station be used to serve the buildings on the site , the nearby Swansea Business Park & the proposed 850 dwelling etc on Strategic Site G in the Swansea Local Development Plan.

4. A Welsh Official recently stated that they owned a substantial area of land, to the West of the proposed exit from this Station onto the road to Felindre, which could be developed for up to 1000 dwellings. Originally part of this land included the former Felindre Steelworks site (now part of which is the Swansea Strategic Business Park, Felindre & Strategic Site G in the Swansea Local Development Plan).

At present, Swansea Council & the Welsh Office have a joint venture scheme to market this existing, aforementioned, laid out & serviced Business Park. The Community Council

are of the opinion, that should the DCO be approved, the size & height, especially of the

stack of this proposed power station would have a substantial & damaging effect on the

marketability of the aforementioned sites. The Community Council consider the proposed Residential use & existing Business Park to be more appropriate for their area,

especially if the Swansea Barrage scheme is given the go-ahead.

Yours sincerely,

D. Jenkins.

(Clerk to Llangyfelach Community Council).



19 FEB 2018

Mr. Dermot Scanlon
Peter Brett Associates LLP
3rd Floor
Randolph House
4 Charlotte Lane
Edinburgh
EH2 4QZ

Gofynner am/
Please ask for:

Group Manager
David Hancock

Rhif Est/Extn. No.

5540

E-bost/E-mail:

d.hancock@mawwfire.gov.uk

Fy Nghyf/My Ref:

DTH/NJS/CFRMIS-00302206

Eich Cyf/Your Ref:

Dyddiad/Date:

16th February 2018

Dear Sir

RE: ABERGELLI POWER LIMITED: PROPOSED GAS FIRED POWER PLANT AT LAND ADJACENT TO THE FELINDRE GAS COMPRESSOR STATION AT ABERGELLI FAR, FELINDRE, SWANSEA, SA5 7NN.

With reference to your consultation document dated the 5th January 2018 regarding the above proposal, the Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service does not wish to pass any comment on this matter at this time.

I would anticipate that in due course and naturally subject to the appropriate consents being issued, that the developer will contact the Fire and Rescue Service again with a view to holding some dialogue on the following non-exclusive list of matters;

1. Impact of construction traffic on the local road network which may affect the ability of the Fire and Rescue to service the local community.
2. The security arrangements for the site and whether it will be considered to be of Critical National Infrastructure status.
3. The proximity to the M4 motorway and other local receptors and the impact of fire or release from the site having an adverse effect on these. A downwind cordon of up to 800 metres (ERG 2016) may be required.
4. The provision of firefighting equipment and other relevant fixed firefighting installations as may be necessary for the mitigation of fire or release.
5. The type and coverage of gas monitoring equipment; the means for warning the local population; the management of unwanted fire signals and the means by which the fire and rescue service would be notified of any incident requiring their attendance to site during construction and following commissioning.
6. The staffing arrangements and human presence on the site.
7. The means by which the site will be accessed out of hours, on weekends and public holidays.

8. The availability of water for firefighting and release mitigation and the details of any hydrant system that will be installed during construction and following commissioning.
9. Assurance that the road network provided to serve the site will be sufficient to accommodate fire and rescue service vehicles of up to 26 tonnes and 8 metres in length. This to include suitable turning areas and without the need to reverse excessive distances.
10. In relation to the AGI it would be expected that similar arrangements to those indicated above in will be applied to the AGI installation.
11. That arrangements will be made to ensure that any water run-off from the site can be directed in such a way as to not affect any vulnerable receptors and may incorporate interceptors or similar measures to achieve this.

As mentioned the Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service will welcome further regular dialogue. Should you wish to discuss any of the points raised above or seek further clarification please feel free to contact me.

Yours faithfully



David Hancock
Head of Business Fire Safety

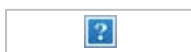
From: ROSSI, Sacha
To: info@abergellipower.co.uk
Cc: [NATS Safeguarding](#); [Rhona Mitchell](#)
Subject: RE: Abergelli Power Limited (APL) Statutory Consultation
Date: 02 February 2018 18:48:22
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.gif](#)
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[image016.png](#)
[image017.png](#)

Dear Sirs,

We acknowledge receipt of the Erratum sent by surface mail to our office.

NATS operates no infrastructure within 40km of the proposed site, we anticipate no impact and hence do not expect to raise any objections to the proposal. However, we will respond to any formal consultation once it is received from the relevant body.

Regards
S. Rossi
NATS Safeguarding Office



Sacha Rossi
ATC Systems Safeguarding Engineer

D: 01489 444 205

E: sacha.rossi@nats.co.uk

4000 Parkway, Whiteley,
Fareham, Hants PO15 7FL
www.nats.co.uk/windfarms



From: ROSSI, Sacha
Sent: 29 November 2017 11:06
To: 'Rhona Mitchell'
Cc: NATS Safeguarding
Subject: RE: Abergelli Power Limited (APL) Statutory Consultation

Thanks Rhona, we'll wait to receive the formal consultation and will respond then.

Regards
Sacha



Sacha Rossi

ATC Systems Safeguarding Engineer

D: 01489 444 205

E: sacha.rossi@nats.co.uk

4000 Parkway, Whiteley,
Fareham, Hants PO15 7FL
www.nats.co.uk/windfarms



From: Rhona Mitchell [<mailto:rmitchell@peterbrett.com>]
Sent: 29 November 2017 10:28
To: ROSSI, Sacha
Cc: NATS Safeguarding
Subject: RE: Abergelli Power Limited (APL) Statutory Consultation

Hi Sacha,

Many thanks indeed. I have updated our records to reflect the new email address.

Kind regards,

Rhona Mitchell

Assistant Environmental Consultant

For and on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP - [Edinburgh](#)



t 01312977029
e rmitchell@peterbrett.com
w peterbrett.com

From: ROSSI, Sacha [<mailto:Sacha.Rossi@nats.co.uk>]
Sent: 27 November 2017 12:42
To: Rhona Mitchell <rmitchell@peterbrett.com>
Cc: NATS Safeguarding <NATSSafeguarding@nats.co.uk>
Subject: RE: Abergelli Power Limited (APL) Statutory Consultation

Dear Rhona,

Thank you for contacting NATS in respect of the proposed DCO. As NATS operates no infrastructure within 40km of the proposed site, we anticipate no impact and hence do not expect to raise any objections to the proposal. However, we will respond to any formal consultation once it is received from the relevant body.

As for receiving formal consultation and any relevant documentation, please take note of our contact details below.

NATS LTD

Safeguarding Office
4000 Parkway
Whiteley
Fareham
Hampshire
PO15 7FL

☎: 01489 444 687

✉: natssafeguarding@nats.co.uk

🌐: www.nats.co.uk/windfarms

Also, as we have recently made some changes to our mailbox structure, I would be grateful if you could confirm receipt of this message by deleting previous instances of our email address (e.g. in outlook email address auto-fill) and re-typing natssafeguarding@nats.co.uk from scratch to ensure that the correct inbox is picked up.

Should you have any queries, you can also email me directly at any time.

Thanks and regards
Sacha
NATS Safeguarding Office



Sacha Rossi

ATC Systems Safeguarding Engineer

D: 01489 444 205

E: sacha.rossi@nats.co.uk

4000 Parkway, Whiteley,
Fareham, Hants PO15 7FL
www.nats.co.uk/windfarms



From: Rhona Mitchell [<mailto:rmitchell@peterbrett.com>]
Sent: 27 November 2017 10:19
To: gmb-bdn-000913
Subject: Abergelli Power Limited (APL) Statutory Consultation

Dear Sir/Madam,

We are contacting you on behalf of Abergelli Power Limited (APL). APL intend to apply for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 ("the 2008 Act") to authorise the construction, operation and maintenance of a gas-fired power station ("the Project") on farmland located north of Swansea (approximate grid reference 265312, 200988). APL are required to consult NATS on proposals under section 42 of the 2008 Act.

APL consulted NATS in 2014, however the Project was put on hold in March 2015. It is now once again being taken forward and APL will be undertaking a second phase of statutory consultation.

Can you please confirm contact details for all future correspondence regarding the consultation. We will require both an [email and postal address](#) for NATS.

All responses to this email should be received by close of play [Wednesday 29 November 2017](#).

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Kind regards,

Rhona Mitchell

Assistant Environmental Consultant

For and on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP - [Edinburgh](#)



t 01312977029
e rmitchell@peterbrett.com
w peterbrett.com

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Land and Acquisitions
Spencer Jefferies
Development Liaison Officer
Network management
Spencer.Jefferies@nationalgrid.com
Direct tel: +44 (0)7812 651481

SUBMITTED ELECTRONICALLY:
info@abergellipower.co.uk

www.nationalgrid.com

19 February 2018

Dear Sir/Madam

ABERGELLI POWER LIMITED: PROPOSED GAS FIRED POWER PLANT AT LAND ADJACENT TO THE FELINDRE GAS COMPRESSOR STATION AT ABERGELLI FARM (THE ORDER).

SECTION 42 OF THE PLANNING ACT.

This is a response on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC (NGET) and National Grid Gas PLC (NGG)

I refer to your letter dated 5th January 2018 regarding the Order. NGET and NGG wish to express their interest in further consultation while the impacts on our assets are still being assessed.

In respect of existing NGET and NGG infrastructure, both will require appropriate protection for retained apparatus including compliance with relevant standards for works proposed within close proximity of its apparatus; providing that the order affects NGET & NGG apparatus in any way.

Where the Promoter intends to acquire land, extinguish rights, or interfere with any of NGET's & NGG's apparatus, both will require appropriate protection and further discussion on the impact to its apparatus and rights.

Specific Comments – Electricity Infrastructure:

- 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)” and also shown in the following National Grid Document:
<http://www2.nationalgrid.com/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=6169>
- 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.
- 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 Electricity Transmission high voltage underground cables are protected by a Deed of Grant; Easement; Wayleave Agreement or the provisions of the New Roads and Street Works Act. These provisions provide National Grid full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our assets. Hence we require that no permanent / temporary structures are to be built over our cables or within the easement strip. Any such proposals should be discussed and agreed with National Grid prior to any works taking place.
- Ground levels above our cables must not be altered in any way. Any alterations to the depth of our cables will subsequently alter the rating of the circuit and can compromise the reliability, efficiency and safety of our electricity network and requires consultation with National Grid prior to any such changes in both level and construction being implemented.

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.

I hope the above information is useful. If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Spencer Jefferies
Development Liaison Officer, Land and Acquisitions.

From: Morgan Barbara
To: [Abergellipower](#)
Subject: Abergelli Power
Date: 15 February 2018 08:33:00

Abergelli Power Station, land adjacent to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea SA5 7NN

Notification under Regulation 11 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended) the "EIA Regulations").

I refer to your letter dated 2 January 2018 in respect of the Environmental Impact Assessment being undertaken on the Abergelli Power Station for a Development Consent Order in relation to the proposed power generation plant and associated underground gas pipeline infrastructure and access road. The following outlines Network Rail's comments:

Network Rail is a statutory undertaker responsible for maintaining and operating the railway infrastructure and associated estate. It owns, operates, maintains and develops the main rail network. Network Rail aims to protect and enhance the railway infrastructure therefore any proposed development which is in close proximity to the railway line or could potentially affect Network Rail's specific land interests, will need to be carefully considered.

Please note that Network Rail will seek protection from the exercise of compulsory purchase powers over operational land whether for permanent or temporary purposes.

Any proposals that include the 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.

The physical railway infrastructure must be protected and the development must ensure that it does not have an adverse effect upon the safety of the railway. This may be through increased usage of a level crossing or rail bridge by construction traffic associated with the proposed development or disruption to rail services during installation or maintenance of the overhead lines across the railway line. If there is any impact upon rail infrastructure, this must be examined and addressed within Abergelli Power Limited's Environmental Statement.

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's assets (e.g. level crossings, bridges etc) and would advise that contact is made with Network Rail's Asset Protection Engineers to confirm if any proposed route is viable. The initial point of contact is assetprotectionwales@networkrail.co.uk. The department will provide all necessary Engineering support subject to a Basic Asset Protection Agreement.

I would also advise that where damage, injury or delay to the rail network is caused by abnormal loads (related to the development) Abergelli Power Limited or contractors would incur full liability.

Regards,

Barbara Morgan

Town Planning Technician (Western & Wales)

1st Floor Templepoint

Redcliffe Way, Bristol BS1 6NL

Tel: 0117 372 1125 int. 085 80125

Email: townplanningwestern@networkrail.co.uk

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Dermot Scanlon
Peter Brett Associates LLP
3rd Floor
Randolph House
4 Charlotte Lane
Edinburgh
EH2 4QZ

Ein cyf / Our ref: CAS-51615-R0Z7

Dyddiad / Date: 15 February 2018

Annwyl / Dear Mr. Scanlon

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

CONSULTATION UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE PLANNING ACT 2008

Thank you for consulting Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC)/ Natural Resources Wales (NRW) on the above Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) pre-application, which we received on 5 January 2018.

The letter and accompanying documentation (namely the Preliminary Environmental Information Report dated January 2018 (PEIR)), comprises consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 of which we are a prescribed consultee. We are also the 'appropriate nature conservation body' under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations).

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 subsequent Development Consent Order (DCO) application. On this basis, we reserve the right to make further comments and representations during the formal NSIP process.

The operation of this development gives rise to Combustion Activities under Schedule 1 Part 2 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 and we are the determining authority for an Environmental Permit for such activity. The Environmental Permit is determined under distinct and separate legislation. At this time, no application for an Environmental Permit has been made.

Notwithstanding the above, our comments are made purely on the information contained within the submitted PEIR. They are without prejudice to any comments we may subsequently wish to make during the pre-examination and examination stages of the process as well as in determining any Environmental Permit.

Our detailed comments on the PEIR are provided in the attached Annex I and follow the layout of the information as presented in your report. We have set out the issues that require further clarification or information.

I hope the above comments are helpful. If you have any queries or require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact Hannah Roberts (Development Planning Advisor) using the details above.

Yn ddifffuant / Yours sincerely

Gemma Beynon

Development Planning Manager, Operations South

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

1. Chapter 3 – Project Site and Description

1.1. Section 3.7.7 states that *“Water courses and ditches will be diverted around the Generating Equipment Site, with silt traps, straw bale filters and attenuation pond formed for any surface water outlet from the Generating Equipment Site. Water from the attenuation ponds will be discharged in a controlled manner to the Afon Llan”*. Straw bales are also referenced in the various embedded mitigation and management plans, and also in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) in Appendix 3.1. Straw bales may only be effective in reducing run-off velocity, though not the quality of that run-off if it contains fine suspended material, and are therefore not an effective form of silt control. The use of sedimats or similarly commercially available products should be investigated for this development.

1.2. Any mechanical form of treatment for handling contaminated discharges arising on site from the construction phase requires an Environmental Permit from NRW, and NRW should be contacted for advice. In any event, all discharges to controlled waters must be free from polluting matter including suspended sediment.

1.3. Section 3.8.10 states that *“Areas surrounding and between the Generating Equipment will be levelled and crushed stone placed. Stored topsoil is placed in areas free from Generating Equipment, including the temporary site laydown areas.”*. It is recommended that any stored stockpiles of material e.g. soils, are surrounded at their base by silt fencing (dug in as recommended by manufacturer guidelines) to prevent contaminated run-off being generated during inclement weather conditions. Similarly, the overall quantity of excavated material (solid) from the construction is estimated to be approximately 19,000m³. Any stockpiles of this material should also be afforded the same protection.

1.4. Section 3.11.3 refers to the requirement of a site foul water drainage system, which cannot connect to a public sewer due to the distance of the site. A preference for a package treatment plant has been shown, with processed water discharging on site or to a nearby watercourse. Once the foul water system and disposal method is agreed, we advise you consult with NRW as an EPR permit may be required for the discharge. Further information can be found online at <https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/water-discharges/?lang=en>

1.5. The proposed oily water drainage system referred to in section 3.11.4 should also be compliant with the Oil Storage Regulations 2016 and Pollution Prevention Guidance 3: Use and design of oil separators in surface water drainage systems.

1.6. Section 3.11.8 refers to the provision of an attenuation pond for surface water drainage with *“An emergency overflow will be provided to the attenuation ponds to prevent site flooding in the event of an extreme rainfall event.”* We advise that as well as an emergency overflow, emergency cut-off via a penstock valve should be incorporated in the event of having to contain contaminated run-off (e.g. from an unforeseen pollution incident or from fire-fighting run-off.)

1.7. Section 3.11.16 states that *“The Project will require an Environmental Permit to operate as required by the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 (as amended), and monitoring the performance of the Generating Equipment against the permit conditions will be the responsibility of NRW. The performance of the emissions control will require monitoring by stack emissions testing throughout operation and the Generating Equipment will be ‘fine-tuned’ so as to ensure that limits are not exceeded”.* For clarity, the monitoring will be the responsibility of the EPR permit holder/operator. NRW will only be responsible for checking that the monitoring conducted is in compliance with the relevant permit conditions.

1.8. Section 3.11.36 refers to hydrological protection measures and we advise that these should include the same considerations as advised in section 1.3 above.

1.9. Section 3.11.41 states that *“The oil separator will be fitted with an alarm to indicate when the oil coalesce requires emptying. All oil separators will be sized to suit the oily water catchment area”.* It would also be prudent to conduct periodic manual/visual checks and maintenance, which should be incorporated into the relevant management plan in this respect.

2. Chapter 6 – Air Quality

2.1. No Significant Effects Report (NSER)

2.1.1. Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

For the Natura 2000 (N2K) sites, we agree that there is no likely significant effect alone from the emissions and depositions of NO_x. Table 1-6 within the NSER shows that for the annual and daily NO_x the contributions are below 1% and with the addition of background levels, the total NO_x is below 70% of the relevant critical levels. We do note however, that based on the Wealden Judgement, although the contributions are below 1% and may not be significant alone, this does not rule out the requirement of an in-combination assessment – this has been highlighted in section 1.3.11 of the report (please see section 2.1.3. for further details).

2.1.2. Nitrogen deposition

2.1.2.1. The Nitrogen deposition as shown in (Table 1-7, p1-18) have not been displayed as percentage values. The contributions from the development to the N2K sites are below 1% of the relevant nitrogen critical load. Further assessment alone is

therefore not required, however as above, based on the Wealden Judgment indicated an in combination is required (see section 2.1.3).

2.1.3. In Combination Effects

2.1.3.1 A list of plans and projects is presented in Table 1-8 and section 1.5.3 has identified two projects that could act in combination with the development. Sections 1.5.4 and 1.5.5 explain why these projects are not going to act in combination with Abergelli. We advise additional information to be added to this section detailing and confirming (if appropriate) where projects have changes in traffic emissions, that N2K sites are further than the 200m screening distance for road traffic assessments. Additionally, for other developments that have emissions, it would be beneficial to demonstrate that those developments are beyond their relevant screening distances.

2.1.4. Nant y Crimp SSSI

2.1.4.1. We advise that an assessment of Air Quality impacts (both alone, and cumulative effects) on the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the relevant screening distance (2km) is required to be submitted.

2.1.5. Hydrological Connectivity

2.1.5.1. We accept that the pollution control measures contained within the project proposals ('embedded mitigation') if implemented as designed (and subject to our comments in sections 1 and 5 of this letter) should mean that there will be no significant impacts on the water environment as a result of pollution from both construction and operation of the facility.

2.1.5.2. We note however the proposed inclusion of a package treatment plant to deal with foul water drainage may result in an increase in nutrient levels within the receiving waters. Increased nutrient levels has the potential to undermine the water quality conservation objective for the Carmarthen Bay Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Burry Inlet Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar sites, and while we accept that this impact from the development is unlikely to be significant alone, there is the potential for in-combination effects with other potential developments or licence variations around the estuary. We therefore advise that this should be screened into the assessment and sufficient information provided to enable the potential impacts to be assessed accordingly.

2.1.5.3. We also advise that tables 1-4 and 1-5 in the NSER should be updated under the 'Justification for inclusion in HRA screening' column to include hydrological connectivity between the development site and the protected sites via the Afon Llan and Afon Lliw.

3. Chapter 7 – Noise and Vibration

3.1. The following points will need to be addressed as part of the permitting stage. Operational sound is discussed in the report in section 7.4.24 onwards. The operator has advised that BS4142 is not appropriate to the level of operational sound at night, due to low background sound level at night. We note that the lowest L90 was chosen to represent the background sound level. We advise that the data presented in the ES for background sound level (L90) is not sufficient to be able to present a typical, representative sound level and may not be appropriate for permitting.

3.2. The use of BS4142 at night has been omitted and World Health Organisations (WHO) Night noise guidelines for Europe has been opted to be used, which the guidelines define as the 1 year LAeq over 8 hours. We have however been presented with a 10-minute sample. WHO also excludes sound with characteristics which is associated with industrial noise.

3.3. We acknowledge the consultants need to undertake additional monitoring which should produce a greater detailed data set for the L90 and residual sound, and once this has been presented we would consider whether BS4142 is more suitable for night time sound.

3.4. All assumptions must be clearly identified in the modelling of the operational sound and presented in accordance with the guidelines in the following document - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/521189/972_14.pdf

4. Chapter 8 – Ecology

4.1. Dormice

4.1.1. We welcome the dormice surveys undertaken to inform the application and note the results of the surveys. It appears that dormice are unlikely to be affected by the proposals and therefore we have no further comment on this species.

4.2. Great Crested Newts

4.2.1. We welcome the Great Crested Newt (GCN) surveys undertaken to inform the application and note the results of those surveys. Accordingly, we have no further comment to make.

4.3. Bats

4.3.1. We note the bat surveys that have been undertaken so far and that further bat activity surveys are planned for Spring 2018, with the results to be included in the DCO submission.

4.3.2. We welcome figure 7 within Appendix 8.7 entitled 'Bat Activity - Areas of Potential Impact' which shows where bat flightlines along habitat features may be severed by habitat removal and/or lighting. We consider that these matters should be addressed by reinstating the hedgerows and rows of trees in the north of the site, following the installation of the proposed gas pipeline. This will ensure that bat flightpaths along habitat features are maintained.

4.3.3. In addition to the above, we advise the agreement of a lighting plan that limits lighting of the site's infrastructure and not on the surrounding vegetation, by creating dark corridors within the project site. We note that an outline lighting strategy is to be submitted as part of the DCO submission (this should cover construction, operational and emergency lighting proposals). This should demonstrate the location of the dark corridors to continue to allow species to commute and forage across the project site. Focus should be on the ancient woodland area to the north/north-east of the generating station site, where figure 7 has highlighted an area of potential impacts on bats from lighting. In addition to bats, otters are thought to be using the ditches in this area, and we note that there are proposals to re-route ditches around this area, which may increase activity.

4.3.4. We note that the mine adit and mine shaft is currently being assessed for its potential to support bats, and welcome that the results will be included in the final submission.

4.4. Otters and Water voles

4.4.1. We welcome the surveys for otters and water voles and note the results. We require clarification on the likely impacts of the proposals on the watercourses on site. We note that the internal access road has not yet been decided on, with two options in place. Further information on the final route of the access route should be submitted, along with an assessment of its impacts on the watercourses on site, to include any culverting and re-routing of watercourses, and riparian habitat retention/reinstatement. Clarification is required of the measures that will be put in place to ensure that these species can continue to move along the watercourse.

4.4.2. The lighting impacts to the watercourses (particularly those in the eastern part of the site) should be addressed by an agreed lighting plan (please see section 4.3.3. above for further detail).

4.5 Habitats

4.5.1. We welcome that an outline Ecological Management Plan and Landscape Mitigation Strategy are to be submitted as part of the DCO submission. The PEIR has quantified the amount of habitat loss (permanent and temporary) expected as part of the development in section 8.7 iii (Habitats), however this has not been demonstrated on any plans submitted. We note that the final internal access road has not yet been

decided on, and therefore the definitive impacts on habitats has not yet been clarified. Upon agreement of the internal infrastructure, a plan should be provided of the current habitats, overlaid with the proposed infrastructure, demonstrating the quantity and location of habitats to be affected or removed (temporarily or permanently). Table 8-17 should be updated to reflect any of these changes.

4.5.2. In addition to this, a proposed long-term habitat management plan (HMP) detailing retained features, mitigation and enhancement of habitats should be provided. This should also detail how these areas will be managed and monitored.

4.5.3. Section 8.7.23 states that *“no habitat loss is anticipated for Ancient Woodland (area) 6, with regards to the widening of the Access Road.”* It also notes that there will be a permanent loss of 0.09ha of the Ancient Woodland 2 habitat, due to route of the new internal access road. We note however that the route of these roads has not been agreed yet, and advise that ancient woodland habitat removal should be avoided where possible. Planning Policy Wales (November 2016) Chapter 5 states in section 5.2.9. that *“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 refer you to the City and County of Swansea’s Local Development Plan Policy ‘ER 11 – Trees and Development’ in relation to Ancient Woodland.

4.5.4. The areas of marshy grassland on the development site have been identified within the ecological surveys as having the appropriate structure and species composition to support marsh fritillary butterflies. While we appreciate that marsh fritillaries have not been identified as currently using the site, the development site is within the larger meta-population area, which includes Nant Y Crimp SSSI and several other areas of suitable habitat and known marsh fritillary records. We therefore recommend that suitable mitigation is included for the temporary and permanent loss of marsh grassland habitat that will occur as a result of the development. This could include managing the remaining areas of marshy grassland for the benefit of marsh fritillaries and restoring the temporary storage areas to marshy grassland once construction activities are complete, and can be included in the HMP.

5. Chapter 9 – Water Quality and Resources

5.1. Flood Risk

5.1.1. The majority of the red line boundary of the development lies within zone B, as defined by the development advice map referred to under Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15 Development and Flood Risk. A small southern section of the site lies within zone C2 due to its proximity to the River Llan, however we note that no built development is proposed within this area.

5.1.2. We note that this land is proposed for ecological mitigation however no further detail has yet been provided on this. We advise that if these proposals include raising of land within the flood zone (C2), this may need to be assessed further in terms of

flood risk. Additionally, any works on the River Llan may also require a Flood Risk Activity Permit from NRW.

5.2. Water Framework Directive

5.2.1. We note the submission of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) screening assessment for this project. We agree with its conclusion that the project will not have a significant adverse effect on the River Llan waterbody from a WFD perspective, and that no further assessments are required.

5.3. General Comments

5.3.1. There are references to surface water attenuation ponds throughout the PEIR. There are also references to a fire water tank for storing water if required to tackle a fire. We advise that you should consider the proposed surface water attenuation pond to be potentially dual use i.e. a sustainable drainage solution, which also doubles as green infrastructure, whereby the water could be re-used/recycled for fire-fighting purposes in the event of an emergency and negate the need for an additional fire water storage tank. If carefully considered at the design stage, then this could provide greater capacity for attenuation.

5.3.2. Section 9.7.6 states that *“The magnitude of potential impacts to surface water receptors will be most significant when working in areas adjacent to a water body or drainage channel. If they occur, the impacts will be direct and temporary - water quality within the affected water body is expected to improve over time as sediments settle or are trapped by vegetation and pollutants such as hydrocarbons, oils and other hazardous products are dispersed, diluted and treated by natural processes”*. We advise that this should not be relied upon as appropriate mitigation in response to any adverse impact during construction.

5.3.3. The draft CEMP, Surface Water and Environmental Management Plans (appendices 3.1 and 9.1) appear to incorporate matters raised for consideration in response to the previous PEIR consultation, and appear to be acceptable. We do note however that these documents will be developed further when more specific details of the development emerge in the coming stages.

6. Chapter 10 – Geology, Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology

6.1. Pollution prevention measures to protect controlled waters appear to be covered in the draft Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and the CEMP will cover the construction and operation of the power plant. Please note that dewatering for engineering works is no longer classed as exempt under the Water Resources Act 1991, and therefore may require an abstraction licence from NRW depending on the volume and duration of the dewatering proposed. Further information on this and how to apply, can be found at: <https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and->

[permissions/water-abstraction-and-impoundment/changes-to-water-abstraction-licensing-exemptions/?lang=en](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/permissions/water-abstraction-and-impoundment/changes-to-water-abstraction-licensing-exemptions/?lang=en)

6.2. Section 10.5.26 and 10.5.27 refer to the presence of peat located in the north east of the Generating Equipment Site and to the north west of Abergelli farm, however no further information has been given on the extent of peat or its depth. We note that a ground investigation is proposed is to be carried out at the post-consent stage. The final design will incorporate suitable mitigation on the basis of these findings to minimise disturbance with peat, and a Peat Management Plan (PMP) is proposed. Section 10.5.27 states that the PMP will be submitted as part of the final ES in the DCO submission. We recommend that information on the location and extent of peat is provided upfront as part of the DCO submission. A peat survey should comply of a minimum of 1 peat probe per hectare of development area, and 1 peat core per 10 peat probes. This will show the distribution of peat across the development area so that the main areas of deep peat can be avoided by infrastructure, and therefore inform the subsequent PMP.

7. Chapter 11 – Landscape and Visual Effects

7.1. We note that photographs and photomontages for the two additional viewpoints (Mynydd Gelliwastad and Fairwood Common) that we requested in our email of 11 December 2017 are in preparation and will be submitted as part of the DCO submission.

7.2. We require further information regarding the landscape mitigation and restoration proposals to include details of the proposed woodland, hedgerows, grassland and attenuation ponds. This is also discussed in (and linked to) section 4.5.1 in this letter. We note that section 3.11.55 refers to planting proposals within figures 11.10-11.12, however we have only been provided with figure 11.10 at this stage.

7.3. Section 11.6.10 refers to the provision of a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP), with a minimum 5-year management put forward. We advise that the proposed landscape mitigation should be proposed for 25 years, which is a standard time length for an LEMP. This will enable long term planning for habitats such as woodlands. We advise that the LEMP could be reviewed every 5 years.

7.4. Further detail on the colour scheme for the development should be provided. We note that recessive and matt colours are proposed, however in some of the photomontages the stack and buildings appear pale and therefore stand out (however we note this might be for the benefit of the photomontages.) Colour can affect visibility and therefore may affect assessment results.

7.5. Table 4-2 'Items Scoped out of the EIA' under section 4.3.12 refers to Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) being scoped out of the EIA. This was noted in section G.1.3. of our previous letter (dated 14 November 2014), however we requested a photomontage from Gower (Fairwood Common), which we note is

currently in production. We advise the text in table 4-2 is amended to reflect this, if it provides supporting evidence on why the Gower AONB has been scoped out.

7.6. Table 11-2 refers to NRW's scoping opinion letter dated August 2014 and Paragraph 3.66 of the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion. The table states that "*NRW...don't require the Park Authority (Brecon Beacons National Park (BBNP)) to be consulted*". It is not NRW's role to advise who should be consulted. Our view (as stated within our email dated 4 December 2017 to Aecom) was that a viewpoint from BBNP wasn't necessary.

7.7. We require clarification on the photographic information of all viewpoints including distance from the proposal, horizontal angle of view and number of frames in panoramas.

7.8. Please include single frame photographs with a 40-degree horizontal angle of view, reproduced at A3 as extracts from panoramas (for example, for panoramas VP 1 and 18). Panoramas do show context, however single frames at A3 can be held up in the field and demonstrate the level of detail seen with the eye. This combination provides a more accurate assessment of the visual effects.

7.9. A.2 Table 1: VVM Viewpoint Information within the 'Landscape and Visual Photomontages' document states for example that viewpoint (VP) 18 is 450.4m away, VP 1 is 1985.1m and VP 14 is 10247.6m. Please can it be confirmed if these distances, and all others in the document provided are correct.

7.9. The location of the development on all photomontages (for example, the red outline as shown on VP12) needs to be provided for all viewpoints. This information appears to be missing from many viewpoints provided.

8. Environmental Permit

8.1. General Comments

8.1.1. We advise that the proposed power station will require an environmental permit under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (EPR), (as amended), Schedule 1, Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 1.1. Combustion Activities.

8.1.2. Please note a full technical assessment of the supporting documentation will be undertaken in the determination stage of the environmental permit application.

8.1.3. We recommend that the applicant twin tracks the planning and permit application in order for all information to be considered at the same time, and for NRW to provide specific advice for the applicant and other stakeholders. The Section 'Environmental Permitting' of the Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 11 (Annex A – Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales) states "*Permit assessments can provide useful information which will inform the Examining authority's (ExA) recommendations to the Secretary of State. Applicants are therefore encouraged to*

co-ordinate the timing of their environmental permit applications with their DCO application in order to facilitate timely decision-making.”

8.1.4. Following the publication of the Large Combustion Plant (LCP) Best Reference Document (BREF) in December 2017, the Best Available Techniques (BAT) conclusions (BATc) are now in effect and will need to be complied with as well as Annex V of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED). Please note that UK regulators are currently in the process of interpreting the recently published LCP BREF and what this will mean for the combustion sector.

8.1.5. New plant standards will apply to this proposal in respect of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) when the applicant applies for an Environmental Permit. It should also be noted that Annex V of the IED as quoted outlines a minimum set of standards.

8.2. Air Quality

8.2.1. A detailed technical assessment of the air quality modelling will be undertaken by NRW once an EPR application has been duly made. We note that we have previously provided comments on the suitability and availability of weather data for the locality.

8.2.2. Section 6.3.24 refers to the relevant Emission Limit Values (ELVs) for the Generating Equipment being set out in Annex V Part 1 of the IED. We advise that it is expected that Annex V Part 2 of the IED will apply to this project.

8.3. Energy Efficiency

8.3.1. The proposal is for an open cycle plant, and as a peaking plant we expect energy efficient to form a significant part of the environmental permit application to ensure operations have accounted for the aforementioned LCP BATc published last year.

8.4. Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Readiness

8.4.1. We require all new combustion power plants (that do not include CHP from the outset) to be CHP ready to a sufficient degree, dictated by the likely future technically viable opportunities.

8.4.2. Information can be downloaded from the EPR installations guidance page on our website entitled CHP assessment template etc.

<https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/environmental-permits/guidance-to-help-you-comply-with-your-environmental-permit/?lang=en>

8.4.3. There is also further CHP guidance on the gov.uk website:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/combined-heat-and-power>

12 FEB 2018

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Abergelli Power Limited
C/O Peter Brett Associates LLP
3rd Floor Randolph House,
4 Charlotte Lane
Edinburgh, EH2 4QZ

Date: 7th February 2018

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 west 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 which is called temperature inversion. 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 plateau 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. A second alternative site lies approximately 400m to the west alongside the existing development of the gas pumping station. This site will not solve the problem of the temperature inversion but will help to minimise its effect, it also keeps an industrial site in one area rather than in open countryside. The alternatives sites are closer to the gas pipe line and the electrical connections are still accessible and closer to the main entrance to Abergelli Farm.

Yours faithfully



On behalf of

Peter, Elenor, Steven and Caroline Rasbridge

Cyngor Cymuned Pontlliw & Tircoed Community Council

Clerc
Blwch S.P. 639,
Pontarddulais,
Abertawe,
SA4 8WT.

Mr. P.V. Newman

Clerk

P.O. Box 639,

Pontardulais,
Swansea,
SA4 8WT.



Mae'r Cyngor yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg.
The Council welcomes correspondence in either Welsh or English.

✉ officers@pontlliw-tircoed.org.uk 🌐 <http://www.pontlliw-tircoed.org.uk>

Our ref/Ein cyf: PVN/act

Your ref/Eich cyf: *

Date/Dyddiad: 18 February 2018

Abergelli Power,

info@abergellipower.co.uk

BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Sir

Pontlliw & Tircoed Community Council

I am writing to set out the views of the Community Council on the proposed power station development at Abergelli Farm.

Despite the worsening global warming crisis due to ever-increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution, the world is paradoxically experiencing a gas boom and a gas rush. There is a general assertion from the power industry that "gas is clean".

The power plant proposed at Abergelli is an Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) peaking power generating station, fuelled by natural gas and capable of providing a rated electrical output of up to 299 Megawatts. The general conclusions from the Abergelli PEIR 2018 – CHAPTER 6: AIR QUALITY report is that the pollution caused by the power plant will have negligible effect (Table 6-64) on the background levels of NO₂ or CO in the surrounding areas affected by the plant operation. This result in itself would seem reassuring other than the fact that it masks the more global picture of the quantity of pollutant being exhausted through the stack of the power station per operational year.

From the operational data provided in Table 6-7 the NO_x and CO gases emitted from the stack are stated as having a mass of 31.96g/s and 63.91g/s respectively. From the provided data on plant operation the maximum run time per annum is 2250 hours with an average run time of 1500 hours over a 5 year rolling period.

For a run time of 2250 hours per annum this equates to 258 Tonnes of NOx and 517 Tonnes of CO being emitted into the atmosphere via 14 Billion m³ of exhaust gases. Over the longer period, considering the first 5 years with an average 1500 hours of operation the pollution is 862 Tonnes of NOx and 1,725 Tonnes of CO emitted via 47 Billion m³ of gases. These are vast quantities of pollutant being distributed into a largely rural environment and are considered unacceptable to the Community Council.

What is not clear from the Air Quality report is what measure has been made of the relatively low cloud cover that can dominate the area through the Autumn and Winter periods and the prolonged periods of torrential rain to which the area is subjected. Will this effect ground level gas pollutants and ground level acidity? It must be assumed there will be some effect.

There is concern also by the Community Council that although the wind direction is stated as largely south westerly with a majority of pollutant being directed toward the north east of the power plant site the wind roses provided also show the wind at times coming from the north east toward Tircoed. Pontlliw is adjacent to Tircoed and has in the past been subject to air pollution by the nature that we reside in a depression in the land with hills in and out of the village.

On a more general note, the Community Council is aware that the land adjacent to the site of the proposed power station is included in the draft Local Development Plan as a site for a proposed residential development of approximately 750 houses. The proposed development of a power station adjacent to such a significant housing development is inherently inconsistent with a residential development. It is difficult to imagine that anyone would choose to move to a new house so close to a power station. The construction of a power station in this location may therefore thwart part of the strategic objective as set out in the draft Local Development Plan.

I should be grateful if you would acknowledge safe receipt of this letter.

Yours truly,

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

Paul Newman
Clerk to the Council

Cc Planning Department City and County of Swansea



Mr Dermot Scanlon
Peter Brett Associates LLP
3rd Floor, Randolph House
4 Charlotte Lane
Edinburgh EH2 4QZ

Your Ref: EN20015
Our Ref : 42969

1st February 2018

Dear Mr Scanlon,

**Re: Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Public (S42) Consultation
Abergelli Power Limited: Proposed gas fired power plant at land adjacent to the
Felindre Gas Compressor Station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN**

Thank you for contacting Public Health England (PHE) on 5th January 2018 regarding the above consultation.

PHE which includes PHE's Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (Wales) is a prescribed consultee under the Planning Act 2008 and secondary legislation made under it¹ and may become an interested party in the examination process.² As with other prescribed consultees we will input into the public consultation (S42). We have provided guidance on the type and extent of information needed to address public health in an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

Our records show that we have previously responded to the following enquiries / consultations regarding this proposal:

- 1) The request for scoping opinion consultation dated 23rd July 2014, a copy of which can be found in the relevant Planning Inspectorate scoping opinion located on the National Infrastructure Planning Website (<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>).
- 2) Previous S42 consultation dated 14th November 2014

¹ Section 42(a) of the Planning Act 2008 and Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure regulations 2009 as amended by The Infrastructure Planning (Prescribed Consultees and Interested Parties etc.) (Amendment) Regulations 2013

² Section 102(1) of the Planning Act 2008. The Infrastructure Planning (Interested Parties) regulations 2010(as amended) and the Localism Act 2011 (Infrastructure Planning) (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2012



Public Health England

- 3) Correspondence with developer regarding amendment to application boundary dated 4th March 2015.

Summary of PHE comments on the latest Public Consultation (S42).

We are satisfied that the approach to the Environmental Impact Statement is in line with current guidance and good practice. We would point out however, that where electricity generation and/or distribution equipment is identified, in this case for example, the 400 kV cable from the generating plant to the substation, an assessment of potential EMF exposures should be included. This assessment should be undertaken in line with current regulatory requirements, guidance and good practice as set out in the following Voluntary Codes of Best Practice:

- Compliance with ICNIRP guidelines
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37447/1256-code-practice-emf-public-exp-guidelines.pdf
- Optimum phasing of high voltage power lines
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/48309/1255-code-practice-optimum-phasing-power-lines.pdf
- Indirect effects of exposure
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/224766/powerlines_vcop_microshocks.pdf

Regarding the remaining documentation, the consultation has adequately identified, considered and risk assessed the potential for the proposed development to affect Public Health in line with the guidance provided in advice note 11.

We hope that our comments are useful but should you wish to discuss any issues raised in this letter or have any questions relating to our response please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely

Ed Huckle
Principal Environmental Public Health Scientist
Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (Wales)
Public Health England



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 EIA³. 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 ES⁴.

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.

³ 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>

⁴ DCLG guidance, 1999 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/155958.pdf>



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.

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)



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- 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 assessed⁵ 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).

⁵ 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)



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 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 report⁶, 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)

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/Publicatio ns/Radiation/NPRBArchive/DocumentsOfTheNRPB/Absd1502/>

⁶ Available from: <http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=538>



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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

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



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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



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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) approach⁷ is used

⁷ 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



Abergelli Power – proposed development by Abergelli Power Limited

Section 42 consultation response by Royal Mail Group Limited – February 2018

Introduction

Reference the letter from Peter Brett Associates to Royal Mail dated 5 January 2018, Royal Mail's response to Abergelli Power Limited's section 42 consultation is set out below.

Royal Mail – relevant information

Royal Mail is responsible for providing efficient mail sorting and delivery nationally. As the Universal Service Provider under the Postal Services Act 2011, Royal Mail has a statutory duty to deliver mail to every residential and business address in the country as well as collecting mail from all Post Offices and post boxes six days a week.

Royal Mail's postal sorting and delivery operations rely heavily on road communications. Royal Mail's ability to provide efficient mail collection, sorting and delivery to the public is sensitive to changes in the capacity of the highway network.

Royal Mail is a major road user nationally. Disruption to the highway network and traffic delays can have direct consequences on Royal Mail's operations, its ability to meet the Universal Service Obligation and comply with the regulatory regime for postal services thereby presenting a significant risk to Royal Mail's business.

Royal Mail's Delivery Office in Gorseinon is only 4.8 miles from the proposal site, and it has three other operational facilities in Swansea and Pontardawe within 8 miles.

In exercising its statutory duties on a daily basis Royal Mail uses all of the main roads in the vicinity of the Abergelli Power site, notably Junction 46 of the M4 Motorway which is a highly important strategic route for local and national Royal Mail services. Royal Mail operations are highly sensitive to any changes in the capacity of Junction 46 of the M4 Motorway.

Therefore Royal Mail is concerned that its future ability to provide an efficient mail sorting and delivery service to the public in accordance with its statutory obligations may be adversely affected by the construction and operation of this proposed new peaking plant Power Station.

Royal Mail's comments / requests

Royal Mail's consultant BNP Paribas Real Estate has reviewed the consultation documents as sent out with the letter of 5 January 2018 including PEIR Chapter 12 – Traffic, Transport and Access. Whilst it is noted that a CTMP will be prepared and submitted with the DCO application, the documents do not acknowledge the need to ensure that major road users such as Royal Mail are not disrupted through full advance consultation by the applicant at the appropriate time in the development process.

In order to address this, Royal Mail requests that:

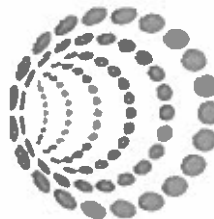
1. The forthcoming DCO application offers a requirement that Royal Mail is pre-consulted by Abergelli Power Limited on any proposed road closures/ diversions/ alternative access arrangements, hours of working and the content of the final CTMP.



2. The forthcoming DCO application offers a requirement that the final CTMP includes provision for a mechanism to inform major road users about works affecting the local network (with particular regard to Royal Mail's distribution facilities in the vicinity of the DCO application site).

Royal Mail is able to supply the applicant with information on its road usage / trips if required.

Should PINS or Abergelli Power Limited have any queries in relation to the above then in the first instance please contact Joe Walsh (joe.walsh@royalmail.com) of Royal Mail's Legal Services Team or Daniel Parry-Jones (daniel.parry-jones@bnpparibas.com) of BNP Paribas Real Estate.



SGN
Your gas. Our network.

Our Ref: TW/Abergelli Power Station

Peter Brett Associates LLP
3rd Floor
Randolph House
4 Charlotte Lane
Edinburgh
EH2 4QZ

BY FIRST CLASS POST

SSE Legal Services
1 Forbury Place
Forbury Road
Reading, RG1 3JH

Telephone: 0118 953 4295
E-mail: Tristan.Wright@sse.com

Tuesday, 09 January 2018

Dear Sirs

Abergelli Power Station, land adjacent to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

I write, on behalf of Southern Gas Networks PLC ("SGN"), in response to your letter, dated 2 January 2018 (a copy of which is enclosed for your ease of reference).

SGN notes that (1) Abergelli Power Limited ("APL") intends to construct a new open cycle gas turbine and new connections to the gas, and electricity, networks on land near Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN ("the Gas Turbine"). SGN understands that it has been identified "*as a consultation body*" in relation to APL's application for a development consent order for the construction of the Gas Turbine.

SGN is responsible for managing the network that distributes natural, and green, gas to homes and businesses across Scotland and the south of England. Illustrative plans, which show the geographic extent of the network managed by SGN, are enclosed with this letter. You should note that SGN's network does not extend into that land affected by the Gas Turbine.

SGN maintains that the works associated with the construction of the Gas Turbine will not interact with its network. As such APL does not need to consult with SGN in respect of its plans, development and/or construction for, and of, the Gas Turbine.

Yours sincerely

Tristan Wright

Tristan Wright
Solicitor



02 January 2018

Southern Gas Networks Plc
St Lawrence House
Station Road
Horley
Surrey
RH6 9HJ

Peter Brett Associates LLP
3rd Floor
Randolph House
4 Charlotte Lane
Edinburgh
EH2 4QZ
T: +44 (0)131 297 7010
E: abergellipower@peterbrett.com

FAO: Whom it may concern

Dear Sirs

RE: Abergelli Power Station, land adjacent to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

Notification under Regulation 11 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended) (the "EIA Regulations")

Peter Brett Associates ("PBA") acts for Abergelli Power Limited ("APL").

APL proposes to construct and operate an Open Cycle Gas Turbine peaking power generation plant (the "Power Generation Plant") and new connections to the gas and electricity networks on land adjacent to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea SA5 7NN (the "Project").

The Power Generation Plant would have a rated electrical output of up to 299 MW of electricity and is therefore classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) ("the 2008 Act") which requires a Development Consent Order ("DCO") to build, operate and maintain it. APL intends to apply to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy for a DCO under section 37 of the 2008 Act to authorise the construction, operation and maintenance of the Power Generation Plant.

The Project was initially taken through the first stages of the DCO consultation process in 2014 and statutory consultation was undertaken between 13th October 2014 and 16th November 2014. However, in March 2015, the Project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. Under new ownership by Drax Group plc, the Project is now progressing and a second phase of statutory consultation will commence on 16th January 2018 and close at 5:00pm on 19th February 2018.

The EIA Regulations require the carrying out of an Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") for relevant applications for DCOs. The Project has been identified as EIA development and therefore APL intends to carry out an EIA for the Project and provide an Environmental Statement as part of its application for a DCO. APL requested a scoping opinion from the Secretary of State prior to 16



May 2017 and in accordance with the transitional provisions in Regulation 37(2)(a) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 will continue to apply to the application by APL for a DCO.

Under section 48 of the 2008 Act and Regulation 4 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 ("the APFP Regulations"), APL is publishing a notice of the proposed application for a DCO in the London Gazette and The Times on 9th January 2018 and in the South Wales Evening Post (which is distributed in the vicinity of the Project site) on 2nd January 2018 and 9th January 2018.

Regulation 11 of the EIA Regulations requires that APL sends a copy of its section 48 notice to the consultation bodies (as defined in the EIA Regulations) and to any person notified to the applicant in accordance with regulation 9(1)(c) of the EIA Regulations, at the same time as publishing its section 48 notice. Accordingly, APL hereby provides a copy of the section 48 notice (in English and Welsh) to you.

As the project design parameters have changed since consultation was carried out in 2014, you are also invited to comment on the APL proposals during the forthcoming phase of statutory consultation, which, as highlighted above, will commence on 16th January 2018 and close at 5:00pm on 19th February 2018. You will shortly receive a separate letter containing the relevant consultation materials and details of how to respond to statutory consultation.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Additionally, further information about the proposed Project can be found on the Project website: <http://www.abergellipower.co.uk>.

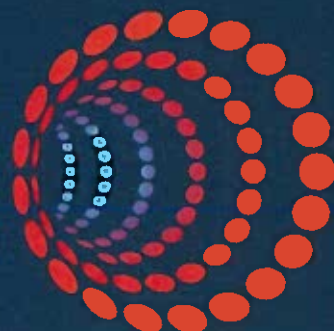
Yours Faithfully,

Dermot Scanlon
Peter Brett Associates LLP
For and on behalf of Abergelli Power Limited

Encs

Depot maps

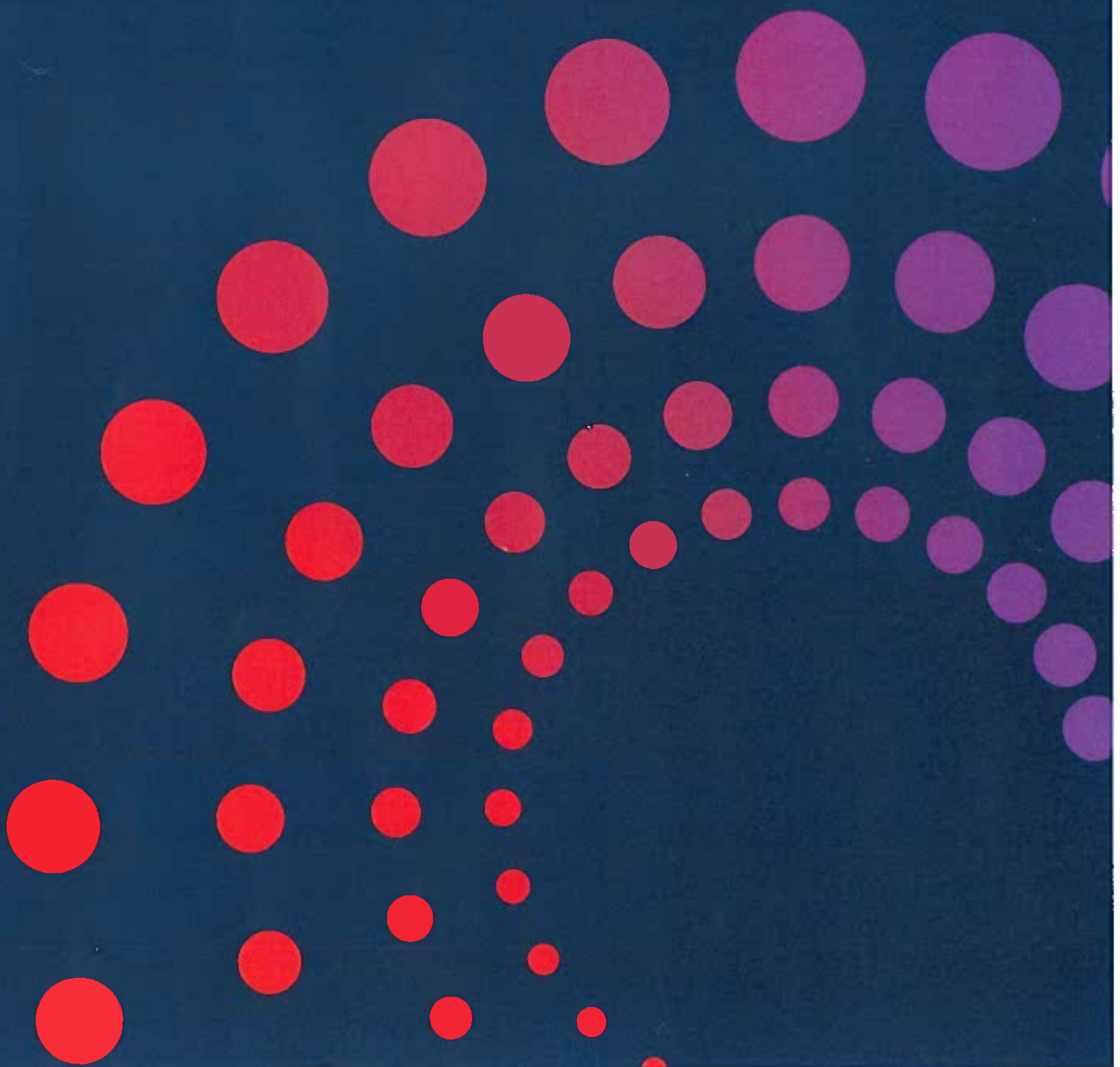
Updated May 2015



SGN

Your gas. Our network.

More information for our
depots and offices can
be found on SGNnet.



Southern operations depots

- Operations depot
- SGN office/site
- Satellite depot
- Store
- Airport

1. Oxford

Address: 2 Woodstock Road, Yarnton, Kidlington, Oxfordshire OX5 1NY
Telephone: 01865 845 981

2. Aldershot

Address: North Close, Aldershot, Hampshire GU12 4HA
Telephone: 01252 353 591

3. Solent, Portsmouth

Address: Walton Park, Walton Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire PO6 1UJ
Telephone: 02392 225 520

4. Poole

Address: Bourne Valley Road, Brankmoor, Poole, Dorset BH12 1YT
Telephone: 01202 784 916 or 01202 784 919

5. Sussex, Horsham

Address: Blatchford Road, Horsham, West Sussex RH13 5QR
Telephone: 01403 320 701

6. East Kent, Ashford

Address: Kingsnorth Industrial Estate, Wooton Road, Ashford, Kent TN23 6LL
Telephone: 01233 652 800

7. West Kent, St Mary Cray

Address: 2 Leasons Hill, St Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 2TN
Telephone: 01689 881 300

8. London

Address: Kennington Holder Station, Kennington, London SE11 5SG
Telephone: 0207 840 1050

9. Surrey, Epsom

Address: Rear of 29 East Street, Epsom, Surrey KT17 1BD
Telephone: 01372 846 808

Southern replacement depots

- Replacement depot
- SGN office/site
- Satellite depot
- Store
- Airport

1. Thames Valley, Aldershot

Address: North Close, Aldershot, Hampshire GU12 4HA
Telephone: 01252 353 550
Email: thames.valley.replacement@sgn.co.uk

2. Wessex, Portsmouth

Address: Walton Park, Walton Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire PO6 1UJ
Telephone: 02392 624 530 or 02392 624 765
Email: wessex.replacement.admin@sgn.co.uk

3. East Surrey, Burgess Hill

Address: Unit 4, 21 Albert Drive, Burgess Hill, West Sussex RH15 9TN
Telephone: 01444 240 700
Email: east.surreyreplacement@sgn.co.uk

4. London West, South Godstone

Address: Block 10 Unit 20-21 Lambs Business Park, Terra Cotta Road, South Godstone, Surrey RH19 8LJ
Telephone: 01293 818 470
Email: london.west.replacement@sgn.co.uk

5. London East, St Mary Cray

Address: 2 Leasons Hill, St Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 2TN
Telephone: 01689 886 789
Email: london.east.replacement@sgn.co.uk

6. South Downs, Burgess Hill

Address: Unit 4, 21 Albert Drive, Burgess Hill, West Sussex RH15 9TN
Telephone: 01444 240 700
Email: south.downs.replacement@sgn.co.uk

7. Kent, Ashford

Address: Kingsnorth Industrial Estate, Wooton Road, Ashford, Kent TN23 6LL
Telephone: 01233 652 834
Email: kent.replacement@sgn.co.uk

Scotland operations depots

- Operations depot
- SGN office site
- Satellite depot
- Store
- Airport

1. Dundee

Address: Archibald Suite, 20 Baird Avenue, Dryburgh Industrial Estate, Dundee DD2 3TN
Telephone: 01382 882 930

2. Dunfermline

Address: Grange Road, Dunfermline, Fife KY11 3DG
Telephone: 01383 742 850

3. Edinburgh

Address: Axis House, 5 Lonehead Drive, Newbridge, Edinburgh EH28 8TG
Telephone: 0131 489 1700

4. Coatbridge

Address: 78 Burnbank Street, Coatbridge, North Lanarkshire ML5 2AY
Telephone: 01236 442 338

5. Paisley

Address: Bumbree Drive, Limwood, Paisley PA3 3BU
• New name and address for Hillington depot from summer 2015.

6. Glasgow

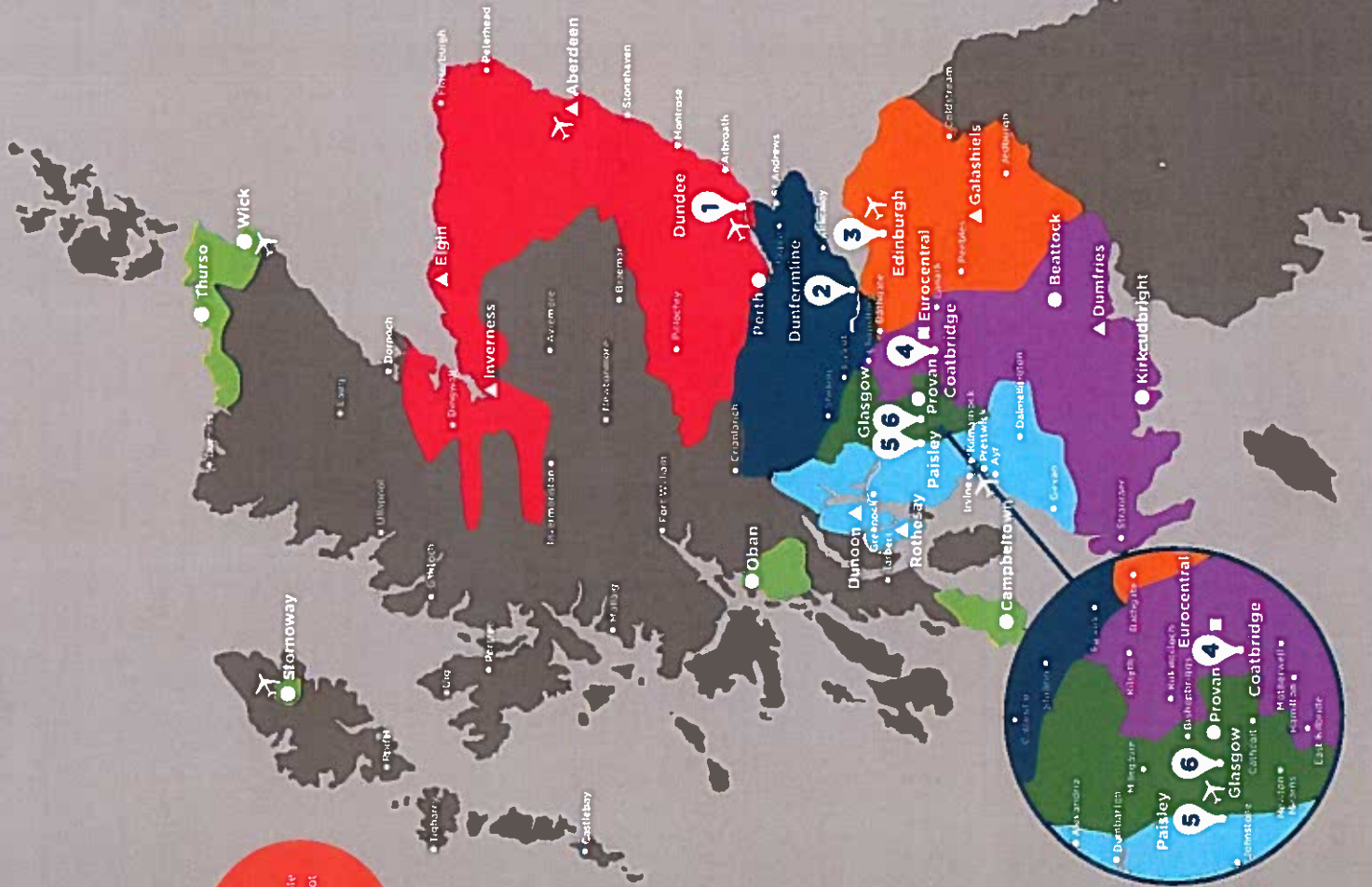
Address: 95 Kilburnie Street, Glasgow G5 1JD
Telephone: 0141 418 4121

Scottish Independent Undertakings

More information for our depots and offices can be found on SGN.net

Depot maps

Operations Map 2015





Neath Police Station
Gnoll Park Road
Neath
SA11 3BW

Tel 07815 953 028
Michael.Harvey2@south-wales.pnn.police.uk

16th February 2018

Peter Brett Associates LLP
Edinburgh

Dear Mr Scanlon

Re Abergelli Power Station – Gas Fired Power Station.

I make this response on behalf of Mr Alun Michael, the Police and Crime Commissioner for the South Wales Police Force in respect of the above proposed development.

I would have the following observations to make, based on the fact that the development will have staff working on site 24 hours every day:-

(i). Perimeter security.

The site should be protected by a security fence that is at least 2.4m high, and manufactured of weld mesh or expanded metal. It should meet Secured by Design standards and specifications.

(ii). CCTV.

The whole of the site, especially the perimeter and main entrances must be protected by a monitored CCTV system. It should be capable of producing quality evidential imagery and also be capable of detecting movement around the site whilst providing recognition of persons.

The Data Protection Act must be complied with, and signs sited in prominent positions informing persons that CCTV is in operation on site.

(iii). Lighting.

Adequate lighting should be installed throughout the site to cover vehicle and pedestrian

Mae Heddlu De Cymru yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg a Saesneg.
Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd
gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

South Wales Police welcomes receiving correspondence in Welsh and English.
Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding
in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

areas during the hours of darkness. A scheme of work and lux plan should be provided and the lighting must complement and enhance any CCTV cameras operating on site.

(iv). Landscaping.

Any trees should have no foliage or branches below 2 metres from the ground, and must not interfere with lighting or CCTV. In addition, trees must not be located adjacent to buildings or any perimeter security.

(v). Building

Access to the roof of any buildings must be prevented or made difficult. Any features that assist climbing must be designed out. Access points to the roofs must be gated, the gates having access control fitted to prevent unlawful persons accessing.

(vi). Intruder alarm.

All buildings that are not occupied 24 hours per day or contain critical equipment or items of significant value should be protected by a monitored silent intruder alarm system. The system installed should meet the relevant British Standards for alarm installations.

(vii). Access control

Both vehicle and pedestrian access onto site must be controlled. Suitable access control facilities must be put in place for both vehicles and pedestrians that meet Secured by Design standards and specifications.

Access control should also be considered to protect areas where critical equipment or items of significant value are located on site.

(viii). Door security.

External entrance doors, and doors protecting areas that contain critical equipment or other items of significant value, should meet the security standard LPS1175 SR2 or the equivalent standard.

Further more detailed information can be found on the Secured by Design website www.securedbydesign.com .

Yours Sincerely

Mike Harvey

Designing out Crime Officer

Mae Heddlu De Cymru yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg a Saesneg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

South Wales Police welcome's receiving correspondence in Welsh and English. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.



Canal &
River Trust

08 January 2018

Peter Brett Associates
Caversham Bridge
Waterman Place
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 8DN

(abergellipower@peterbrett.com)

Dear Mr Scanlon,

**NSIP: Abergelli Power Station, land adjacent to Felindre Gas Compressor Station,
Abergelli Farm**

Waterway: Swansea

Thank you for your consultation.

The Canal & River Trust (the Trust) is the guardian of 2000 miles of historic waterways across England and Wales. We are among the largest charities in the UK. Our vision is that “living waterways transform places and enrich lives”. We are a prescribed consultee in the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) process.

The Trust has reviewed your proposals, and on the basis that they appear unlikely to have any impact at all on our waterway we have **no comment** to make at this time. However, if because of consultation your proposals become significantly altered, we ask that you re-consult us in order that we can re-consider this position.

Yours sincerely

Jane Hennell MRTPI
Area Planner South & South Wales

Jane.hennell@canalrivertrust.org.uk

07747 8977933

Canal & River Trust, Fradley Junction, Alrewas, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, DE13 7DN
T 0303 040 4040 E planning@canalrivertrust.org.uk W www.canalrivertrust.org.uk

Patron: HRH The Prince of Wales
CRT: A charitable company limited by guarantee registered in England & Wales. Company number 7807276
Registered charity number 1146792
Registered address First Floor North, Station House, 500 Elder Gate, Milton Keynes, MK9 1BB

From: Kumar, Krishnaraj
To: Abergellipower
Subject: RE: Land adjacent to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN
Date: 02 February 2018 06:13:01
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[19-01-2018_14-14-45_1.pdf](#)
[19-01-2018_14-14-45.pdf](#)
[Abergelli Farm.pdf](#)
[Special Requirements.pdf](#)

Please note - We have created an electronic response for you in reply to your postal enquiry. For ALL future plant enquiry requests please email to osm.enquiries@atkinglobal.com

Please accept this email as confirmation that Vodafone: Fixed **does** have apparatus within the vicinity of your proposed works.

Please see attached network information.

Note: Only affected parts are printed and our network is not present in the remaining areas of your proposed works.

[For all future requests please include a 12-digit grid reference and location details within the body of the actual email.](#)

IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ = Your Next Step?:-

Where apparatus is affected and requires diversion, please send all the scheme related proposals that affects the Vodafone Network to c3requests@vodafone.com with a request for a 'C3 Budget Estimate'. Please ensure you include a plan showing proposed works. (A location plan is insufficient for Vodafone to provide a costing). These estimates will be provided by Vodafone directly, normally within 20 working days from receipt of your request. Please include proof of this C2 response when requesting a C3 (using the 'forward' option). Diversionary works may be necessary if the existing line of the highway/railway or its levels are altered.

Kind regards

Plant Enquiries Team

T: +44 (0)1454 662881

E: osm.enquiries@atkinglobal.com



ATKINS working on behalf of Vodafone: Fixed

This response is made only in respect to electronic communications apparatus forming part of the Vodafone Limited electronic communications network formerly being part of the electronic communications networks of Cable & Wireless UK, Energis Communications Limited, Thus Group Holdings Plc and Your Communications Limited.

PLEASE NOTE:

The information given is indicative only. No warranty is made as to its accuracy. This information must not be solely relied upon in the event of excavation or other works carried out in the vicinity of Vodafone plant. No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Vodafone, its servants, or agents, for any error or omission in respect of information contained on this information. The actual position of underground services must be verified and established on site before any mechanical plant is used. Authorities and contractors will be held liable for the full cost of repairs to Vodafone's apparatus and all claims made against them by Third parties as a result of any interference or damage.



Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail

From: National Plant Enquiry's

Sent: 01 February 2018 15:13

To: National Plant Enquiry's <OSM.enquiries@atkinglobal.com>

Subject: Land adjacent to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

Name of Requester:	Not given
Name of Company:	Peter Brett OBO Abergellie Power
Requester Reference:	Not given

Email Address:	Abergellipower@peterbrett.com
Site Location Address:	Land adjacent to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN
Telephone Number:	01312977010

Nimo Hussein

Utility Coordinator, Utility Solutions

ATKINS

The Hub, 500 Park Avenue, Aztec West, Almondsbury, Bristol, BS32 4RZ

TEL: +44 (0)1454 662881 |

This response is made only in respect to electronic communications apparatus forming part of the Vodafone Limited electronic communications network formerly being part of the electronic communications networks of Cable & Wireless UK, Energis Communications Limited, Thus Group Holdings Plc and Your Communications Limited.



ATKINS working on behalf of Vodafone: Fixed

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—



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

BY EMAIL – info@abergellipower.co.uk

Dermot Scanlon
Peter Brett Associates LLP
For and on behalf of Abergelli Power Limited

15 February 2018

Dear Mr Scanlon

Abergelli Power Limited (APL) – Proposed gas fired power plant at land adjacent to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station and Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

Further to your letter of 5 January 2018, inviting comments, as part of the statutory consultation, on the Abergelli Power Ltd (APL) proposals, please find our response below.

Decarbonisation & Energy

The Welsh Government has responsibility for environmental pollution and emissions reduction policy. The Environment Act Wales sets a long term target of reducing our emissions in Wales by 80% by 2050 and requires us to set interim targets and carbon budgets. The UK Committee on Climate Change [CCC] the Welsh Government's statutory advisors, have provided their advice on the setting of the targets. Within the CCC's recommended pathway, the level of electricity generation from gas plants must reduce substantially in Wales before 2030 and 2050. The impact additional gas capacity in Wales would have on the ability to meet our statutory emissions reduction targets should be considered within this application.

The CCC's Climate Change Risk Assessment [CCRA] report summary for Wales provides a review of risks which may impact Wales as a result of climate change. A number of these risks have the potential to impact heavily on energy generation and infrastructure, as well as business productivity. APL should review the CCRA carefully in the development of their DCO application, consider the implications for the development and demonstrate how their project will be resilient in a changing climate.



**BUDDSODDWYR | INVESTORS
MEWN POBL | IN PEOPLE**

Sarn Mynach
CYFFORDD
LLANDUDNO /
LLANDUDNO
JUNCTION
Conwy
LL31 9RZ

GovernmentBusinessE&E@wales.gsi.gov.uk
www.cymru.gov.uk/
www.wales.gov.uk

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Transport Network Management Division

As Junction 46 is affected with heavy traffic build-up due to an increase of vehicles during rush hour and the Hospital shift change, it would be prudent to suggest to the applicant that they should seek to programme their deliveries in their Construction Traffic Management Plan, to arrive outside the peak hours on the motorway.

Historic Environment Service (Cadw)

Cadw agrees with the conclusions of the PEIR on the impact of the proposal to the historic assets identified within the study area.

Land Nature and Forestry Division - Nature Policy & Land Use

It is noted that the environmental impact assessment is ongoing and comments are unable to be made on assessments not yet undertaken or publicised.

The undergrounding of the power-lines is welcome in the long term, however the impact of the installation process on wildlife should be fully assessed and compensatory provision made where required.

Reference should be made to all protected species issues raised when the nearby gas pipeline was laid and Gas Compressor Station built. The developers should ensure that the current proposal has no negative effect in combination with those previous works, even when either scheme, viewed in isolation, had or has no significant effect.

If the scheme yields opportunities to enhance biodiversity, the developer should take every viable opportunity to progress these, thus contributing to enhancements to biodiversity under Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, both in their own right and on behalf of the various permitting and infrastructure authorities involved, including Welsh Government.

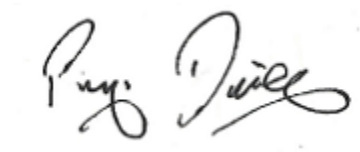
Planning Policy Branch

Please note as a consequence of the Wales Act 2017 (Commencement No. 4) Regulations 2017, sections 39 to 42 of the Wales Act 2017 will be fully commenced on 1 April 2019. The implication of this is the application for a non-wind onshore generating station in Wales under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 with a capacity of below 350MW and which has yet to be accepted by the Secretary of State before this date cannot proceed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. Any application made on or after 1 April 2019 will fall to be determined under Town and Country Planning Act 1990, for which there are different pre-application procedures and submission requirements.

Marine Planning Policy

We note this development is near to but not in the Welsh National Marine Plan area. Under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 any development with potential to affect the Welsh National Marine Plan area has to take account of the marine plan. The Welsh National Marine Plan is currently under development and we expect it to be adopted in 2018/19, so developers may wish to consider the draft plan in developing their proposals. The draft plan is currently undergoing public consultation and can be viewed via the following webpage: <https://consultations.gov.wales/consultations/draft-welsh-national-marine-plan>

Yours sincerely

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

Prys Davies
Deputy Director – Head of Decarbonisation and Energy

From: Richard Williams1
To: [Abergelli Power](#)
Cc: [Jeff Smale](#); [Paul J Morgan](#)
Subject: Abergelli Power Limited-Proposed Gas fired plant, Felindre-Without Prejudice
Date: 16 February 2018 12:39:20

Dear Sir,

We take this opportunity to acknowledge your letter of introduction dated 2nd February 2018, receipt of your consultation pack and letters of 5th January and additional letter of clarification dated 6th February 2018.

We have considered this matter and are of the opinion that sufficient information referenced to this proposal, in particular any specific gas connections, is not available to facilitate a detailed response.

Accordingly we are requesting that we arrange as soon as we are able a joint site meeting with you to discuss in further detail. Once this is held we should then be in a position to let you have our views and any relevant comments.

I trust you appreciate our position here and look forward to hearing from you with some suggested dates.

Regards,
Richard.

Richard Williams, MRICS.
Estate Surveyor.
07891 829579.

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Appendix 11.B: Phase 2 S42 responses verbatim

11.B II S42(b) responses



Mr Dermot Scanlon,
Peter Brett Associates LLP
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Please ask for: Andrew Ferguson
Gofynnwch am:
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E-Mail: Andrew.Ferguson@swansea.gov.uk
E-Bost:
Our Ref: 2017/2505/PRE
Eich Cyf:
Date: 16/02/2018
Dyddiad:

Dear Mr Scanlon,

2018 Preliminary Environmental Information Report Consultation

Application No: 2017/2505/PRE
Site Location: Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea
Proposal: Proposed Gas Fired Power Plant adjacent to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station

Further to your letter dated 5th January 2017 regarding the aforementioned consultation for the proposed gas fired power plant at Abergelli Farm, I am writing to outline the Council's comments on the 2018 Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

2018 PEIR – General Comments

In general, the document clearly explains the technical differences between the project as indicated currently and the previous 2014 PEIR which ensures that the reader is clear about what is proposed and why certain elements have been refined/ changed since the previous consultation. This should ensure that members of the public and consultees are clear about the content of the current project and is welcomed.

It would be useful to have an annotated diagram of the proposed site layout that relates to the individual elements identified in the Parameters of Assessment indicated in table 3-3. This would provide a straightforward representation of the apparatus that was being referred to in the table. An indicative site layout plan within the ES would also be helpful. These should also be included within the NTS.

Further comments are provided on a chapter by chapter basis below. Please note that if a chapter is not listed below, the Local Planning Authority have no comments to make on the approach indicated.

Chapter 2 - Policy Background

Reference is made in Para 2.9.32 to Swansea being located within the South East Wales Capital region in the Wales Spatial Plan. It should be noted that Swansea is located in the Swansea Bay Waterfront and Western Valleys Region.

In addition, Para 2.10.33 will need to be updated as the LDP Examination Hearings have now commenced. They are likely to have been completed by the time that the full Environmental Statement is completed.

Chapter 3 - Project and Site Description

Table 3-3 refers to the parameters for assessment. The table indicates that the Fin Fan coolers would be a minimum height of 28m. It is assumed that this is an error and this would be the maximum length.

In terms of decommissioning, the SoS acknowledged in the Scoping Opinion that the further into the future any assessment is made, the less reliance may be placed on the outcome. However, the purpose of such a long term assessment is to enable the decommissioning of the works to be taken into account in the design and use of materials such that structures can be taken down with the minimum of disruption.

Section 3.10 refers to decommissioning and states that the Project has a working life of 25 years but it is common for Power Stations to run for a much longer period and the power station may be "re-powered" at this time. It is unclear how the power station would be re-powered at the end of the anticipated 25 year life-span indicated in the PEIR and the effects this may have on the environment (given the 25 year assumption used in each topic).

It is considered extremely important to outline in the Environmental Statement/ DCO submission whether this re-powering would require a subsequent DCO consent to understand whether further environmental information would be required at that stage and whether members of the public and the Local Authority would have the opportunity to comment further at that stage. Given that this is a distinct possibility, it is considered that it should be transparent from the outset.

Section 3.11 refers to Embedded Mitigation and it states that a CEMP will be prepared and then implemented during construction to mitigate any environmental effects. It is noted that the PEIR refers to embedded mitigation throughout the document, for example, the use of a detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan, and assesses (and reduces) the significance of the effect based on this document.

However, whilst it is appreciated that the construction and decommissioning phases will be relatively similar in nature, it is not clear whether there would be a requirement of any DCO to prepare a Demolition Environmental Management Plan as the Outline CEMP relates only to construction (there is only one reference to decommissioning in the whole document).

Section 8.7.119 states that the detailed decommissioning methodology cannot be finalised until immediately prior to decommissioning, which is appreciated, and so a mechanism is required in any DCO granted that requires the submission of a Demolition Environmental Management Plan to fully assess the decommissioning requirements at that stage, in line with relevant legislation and policy at that time. Several sections wrongly refer to the embedded mitigation of the CEMP as part of the decommissioning impact and some of these have been highlighted in the various chapter comments below.

It is also unclear as to whether there would be a bond put aside (accruing every year for example) from the developer towards decommissioning as it is acknowledged that the proposal has a limited lifespan and would eventually be decommissioned but the Local Planning Authority considers it to be appropriate that funding is set aside in the form of a bond to ensure that the finance is in place to demolish the Power Plant. The Project is considered as a temporary addition to the area, albeit that it may be on site for 50+ years if

re-charged. It is important to ensure that there are sufficient funds in place to enable the building to be decommissioned at the end of its lifespan given the considerable amount of money this is likely to cost and that the environmental assessment is based on the impacts predominantly being reversed in the future.

Chapter 4 – Approach to EIA

Table 4-6 identifies the Project considered with the cumulative assessment. The Parc Ceirw application (no. 16 – 2014/0977) has subsequently been approved by the Welsh Ministers subject to conditions and a Unilateral Undertaking.

As explained in our recent meeting, there are also three other schemes located within 6km of the site that have recently been submitted (undetermined) that fall within the definition of major development as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012 (as amended). However, two of these are residential developments of fewer than 23 units, each located approximately 5.5km away from the site whilst the other proposal is for 1,700m² of commercial space located 4km away from the site. Within this context, it is not considered that these proposals would have a cumulative impact on the Project but I can provide further details upon request if you wish.

Finally, it is considered reasonable that the cut-off date for projects to be included within the Environmental Statement cumulative assessment is the end of February 2018 as discussed at our recent meeting.

Chapter 6 – Air Quality

Table 6-7 (Stack Properties and Emission Parameters) assumes a stack diameter of 7m for modelling purposes but this is inconsistent with the dimensions outlined in table 3-3 (Parameters for Assessment) which indicate a stack width of up to 12m. It is unclear what, if any, differences there would be between a wider stack in terms of the modelling process and the anticipated outputs but this discrepancy should either be rectified in one/ both tables or the impact / reasoning explained in the Environmental Statement.

The Pollution Control Officer has advised that the Air Quality section has been carried out as discussed with the consultant and no further comments are raised at this time.

Chapter 7 – Noise and Vibration

The Pollution Control Officer has confirmed that the noise assessment has been carried out as discussed with the consultants and looks forward to reading the assessment of the further noise monitoring that is stated to be carried out e.g. once the final plant selection and location have been set to enable a more detailed profile of sound levels to be predicted. The Local Authority will be interested to see the inclusion of any tonal information especially in relation to potential operation at night given that the predicted ambient sound levels are above the baseline ambient sound level (residual level) LAeq (table 7-22) and the background (LA90) will be lower.

Chapter 8 – Ecology

There are a number of on-going surveys and given the project timescales certain surveys that will need updating and pre-works checks that will need to be carried out prior to works beginning. These are outlined in the submitted documentation. These aside, it is considered that the survey work undertaken to date is extensive and comprehensive.

However, there is currently a lack of detail around the total extent of habitat loss and the measures to be employed to avoid, mitigate and compensate for the unavoidable impacts. The mitigation hierarchy must be clearly presented to allow an informed decision to be made regarding the degree of loss and subsequent measures to be employed to ameliorate that loss.

Protected Species

Bats

Numerous species and in good numbers have been recorded as foraging and commuting across the site and NRW will provide detailed advice in relation to this European Protected Species. However, particularly important routes appear to exist along the drainage ditches that cross the proposed main power generation plant area. It is suggested that this be re-routed around the boundary of this working area to maintain the commuting route for these species. This boundary also needs to integrate suitable habitat for other protected species such as otter, reptile and badger. It must be kept dark.

There are trees that have been identified as existing and potential bat roosts that must be fully considered as part of the application. In addition any new trees that might become affected as the scheme progresses must also be assessed for their potential to support roosting bats.

There is still a question mark over the presence of hibernation roosts in an identified mine and adit. This issue must be resolved as there is the potential for these roosts to be impacted by the proposal if they are present.

A detailed mitigation statement should be compiled to demonstrate how these species will be considered during construction works (could be incorporated into the CEMP), during plant operation and during the decommissioning phase.

Lighting will be particularly important for these and the other nocturnal animals that have been identified as on and around the site. A lighting strategy must be compiled that clearly demonstrates how lighting will be minimised and sensitively located in relation to the ecological constraints of the site. This is to retain valuable habitat for Protected species and in accordance with UDP Policy EV41.

Badgers

There are setts present that could be impacted by the proposal and NRW will need to comment on whether a licence might be necessary if works have the potential to infringe on The Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

A detailed mitigation statement should be compiled to demonstrate how these species will be considered during construction works (could be incorporated into the CEMP), during plant operation and during the decommissioning phase.

Otter & Water vole

There is potential for otter to be using habitats that will be affected by the proposal. NRW will provide detailed advice in relation to otter as a European Protected Species.

Although current use by water vole has been ruled out there is some evidence that they could have used the site previously. Water vole should therefore be able to re-colonise the site if they move back into the area. All new water features created as part of the scheme should incorporate features to enable them to be used by this species if present.

A detailed mitigation statement should be compiled to demonstrate how these species will be considered during construction works (could be incorporated into the CEMP), during plant operation and during the decommissioning phase.

Reptiles

Good populations of slow worm and Grass snake have been recorded on site and in areas to be affected by the works. It is not possible to rule out other species such as Adder as the habitat is suitable particularly the wet woodland edge habitat and they have been recorded within the 2km record search buffer.

A full and detailed method statement must be produced in respect of these species outlining how works will be carried out to avoid killing or injuring these species as required by the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981). Given the amount of suitable surrounding habitat the strategy should seek to systematically make the working areas unsuitable for them and effectively "push" them into safeguarded adjacent receptor areas in the first instance. Some work may be required in the receptor areas before any works begin to increase the carrying capacity ready to receive the additional numbers of reptiles. As they will not be able to use the site in the same way as they currently do a certain amount of mitigation will be required to make up this short fall in the form of habitat improvement and targeted management. Some mitigation should take the form of creating suitable boundary habitats around working areas allowing reptiles to recolonise the site to some degree post construction.

These details should be secured within the application. This could be done by the submission of a detailed mitigation statement demonstrating how these species will be considered during construction works (could be incorporated into the CEMP), during plant operation and during the decommissioning phase.

Invasive and Non-native Species

These are numerous on the site and there is a substantial risk of spread and contamination without appropriate preventative measures being in place. Of particular concern is the presence of floating pennywort in one of the ponds scheduled for removal. Given the amount of ground works and movement of soils, digging of new ditches and ponds that will be required there is a significant risk of spread. A detailed and thorough plan must be produced for its eradication on site and to prevent it from spreading to others. The same goes for the other species identified as present.

A detailed mitigation statement should be compiled to demonstrate how these species will be considered during construction works (could be incorporated into the CEMP), during plant operation and during the decommissioning phase.

SINC and Section 7 habitats

It is currently unclear exactly how much SINC and Section 7 habitat will be lost to the proposal. Whilst the PEIR sets out some figures for habitat loss these are based on the main power generation plant and does not consider other loss that may occur during associated works such as access routes construction, electrical cable installation, drainage, AGI construction etc. All these elements must be fully considered to allow a thorough mitigation package to be determined.

Some loss has been identified as a temporary loss that can be reinstated once construction works are complete but this is not necessarily an easy thing to achieve, some habitat is easier than others but it must be carefully thought about and planned for it to be successful. Based on the current level of information it is not possible to determine if this strategy is feasible for example; is there sufficient receptor and storage areas for the temporarily removed habitat without harming existing habitat? How much will require new

planting? More detail on how the temporary loss will be managed will be needed to properly determine the impacts of the scheme.

Where long term loss of habitat will occur compensation will be necessary. Although not detailed in the submitted literature it is understood from verbal communication that the "tear drop" or southernmost part of the development boundary is being considered as an offsetting area. This area is already assessed as marshy grassland and therefore has value in its own right. It is acknowledged that improvements could be made to this area to partially offset some loss but based on current information is considered insufficient on its own. The most suitable areas for offsetting are those of low ecological value such as improved grassland which is present in the surrounding area. As a standard, twice the amount of area should be sought in compensation as that which has been lost.

Wildlife Protection Plan or CEMP

The Wildlife Protection Plan should build upon the principles of the submitted Outline CEMP and include the following as a minimum; -

- Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities. Identification of "biodiversity protection zones".
- Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (including species and habitat specific method statements*).
- The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.
- The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site
- Details of lighting during construction phase
- Details of any additional survey that will be necessary prior to the start of works

*Method statements are required for the following habitats and species identified as present or having potential to be encountered on site:

- SINC habitat
- Woodland (including ASNW) and mature trees
- Hedgerows
- Grassland
- Water features
- Bats - particularly in relation to trees and foraging/commuting routes but also potentially hibernation sites
- Reptiles
- Nesting birds
- Otters & Water vole
- Badger
- Invasive species

All language within the WPP and the method statements within it must use enforceable language such as will and shall and avoid the use of ambiguous words such as should and could etc.

Ecological Management Plan

Once the details of the mitigation hierarchy have been established, then a long term management plan should be produced to secure the mitigation and compensation areas and maximise the benefits through appropriate management and monitoring. It should include the following.

- a) Description and evaluation of features to be managed.
- b) Ecological trends and constraints on site that might influence management.
- c) Aims and objectives of management e.g. to restore and enhance existing habitats, ensure successful establishment of new habitats etc.
- d) Appropriate management options for achieving aims and objectives.

- e) Prescriptions for management actions to include but not be limited to; a scheme for reptile receptor enhancement
- f) Preparation of a work schedule (including an annual work plan capable of being rolled forward over a five-year period).
- g) Details of the body or organization responsible for implementation of the plan.
- h) On-going monitoring and remedial measures.

It is noted in Para 8.7.40 that the impact of construction noise has been considered on the nearest bat roost, however, it is queried whether the impact of the operation of the Project would impact on bats given that Figures 5.1 and 5.3 of Appendix 8.7 (Bat Activity Transect and Roost Survey Report) indicate that bats utilise the gallops which traverse the Project site. If this impact does not need to be considered, it would be useful to clarify why this element has not been considered further as it appears as an omission at the current time.

Para 8.8.43 states that the detailed decommissioning...would be subject to a separate assessment and planning application at that time. Firstly, it is understood that the demolition of the Project would be included within any DCO granted so this statement is incorrect and secondly, it reiterates the general point that a full assessment of the environmental impact of the decommissioning will be required at a later date.

It is appreciated that the additional mitigation measures will be required and that these have not been confirmed at this stage as they are subject to discussion with NRW and the Council's Ecologist (and some surveys are still on-going). Full details should however be provided with the DCO application.

Chapter 9 – Water Quality and Resources

Paras 9.7.16 and 9.7.60, whilst relating to construction and decommissioning respectively, are inconsistent. The former states that the Project would not involve any demolition activities and therefore high levels of dust/ debris are unlikely. The latter considers the principle that construction will be totally reversed (in terms of decommissioning) and whilst it is anticipated that the buildings will preferably be prefabricated / of metal construction to limit demolition, this cannot be guaranteed and the hard surfaced bases/ development platform for the Project would need to be demolished to restore the land in any event. Para 6.7.32 acknowledges that emissions during the earthworks (of the decommissioning phase) are expected to be large due to the size of the site. Therefore, it is considered that reference is needed to dust/ debris in the decommissioning section so that it is clearly identified as an issue at this stage, and developed further in any Decommissioning Method Statement.

Para 9.7.61 states that the reinstatement of the power generation plant to the existing characteristics would bring back the drainage benefits of the existing 'greenfield' characteristics. However, it is considered that the soil would be heavily compacted as a result of the development of the Project and details to overcome soil compaction as a result of the development would be required at the decommissioning stage.

The Drainage Strategy and Flood Consequences Assessment (FCA) are broadly acceptable. In regards to section 1.1.7 of the FCA, this is correct, the lifetime of the development is taken to be 25 years which takes us to early 2050's and therefore complies with Table 7-1 for peak river flows. Table 7-2 further expands this by looking at peak rainfall intensity where the anticipated change by the 2050's is 20%, again this is an acceptable approach and complies with the latest guidance available on surface water design parameters. It is noted that the 20% figure is based on figures which run to 2069 (based on 7.2.2 and 7.3.2 of the FCA) which would comprise a 47 year lifetime for the development (assuming it is completed in 2022).

However, it is noted that the Power Station could be re-powered on more than one occasion and the WG Policy Clarification Letter - Guidance on Climate Change Allowance for Planning Purposes (CL-03-16) - indicates that a lifetime of 75 years should be assumed for non-residential development. It is therefore considered that an allowance of 30% should be added on for climate change pursuant to this guidance. Given that the overall lifetime of the development is not known, it would be considered prudent to plan for the future to ensure any attenuation is appropriately sized.

In section 8.3.4 the report indicates that the site surface water drainage system will be designed to prevent flooding of the project site for events up to and including 1 in 30 year and maintain existing runoff rates for events from 1 in 30 year up to and including 1 in 100 year including an appropriate allowance for climate change, this is an acceptable approach. To enable such an approach, sufficient information will be needed showing where and how surface water will be stored across the site to maintain existing run-off rates while not placing both the site itself and adjacent third party land at risk.

We understand from previous discussions and the FCA/DS document that several on site streams will be altered to enable the development and it's access, detailed plans will be needed showing the diversionary routes, gradients, cross sections, any retaining structures and crossings supported by appropriate levels of assessment to demonstrate that the changes will not affect third party land or the development itself.

Section 8.2.20 mentions that for access roads twin culvert arrangements and/or trash screens are implemented, we recommend that a robust assessment is carried out on the need for trash screens as in our experience they cause more issues that they solve.

In regards to run-off rates, the approach used is acceptable i.e. IOH124, but when it comes to assessment of the chosen system we would be looking for FEH2013 rainfall parameters to be used in preference to FSR or earlier versions of FEH in line with the latest NRW guidance from 2016.

Chapter 10 – Geology, Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology

Para 10.7.16 refers to the sand and gravel reserves within the vicinity of the gas connection. It is unclear whether the significance of the magnitude of the impact would change given that, unlike the Power Generation Plant, the gas pipeline is expected to be left in situ (see para 10.7.50) and therefore this sterilisation would be permanent as opposed to just for the duration of the project as indicated in this paragraph.

Chapter 11 – Landscape and Visual Effects

Further to our recent meeting, it was suggested that additional information is added to the submitted photomontages to clarify exactly what is being indicated in each drawing and clearly point out where the Project site is in some of the viewpoints (especially the longer distance views where the site would be partially visible). Whilst the impact is Major Adverse from views 16 and 17, it is not readily apparent where the equipment and stack are in each viewpoint. Currently, the red outline of the Project infrastructure is not clear and is not used in all montages. As discussed, wireframes should be added to indicate landform and the outline of the infrastructure should be indicated on all montages, especially where the project would be visible. It is also appreciated that the winter shots to be added would further aid interpretation.

Further to this, the inclusion of two pylon heights (Para 11.5.7) within close proximity to the site are welcomed as this will help gain a better appreciation of the scale of the project relative to the existing infrastructure in the area. However, it would be useful if these two pylons are marked on a plan (I would suggest Figure 3.1 – Existing Site Levels) along with

their topographical datum points and this cross-referenced on the relative photomontages (such as view 9 where a pylon towers above the stack comparatively). This would enable readers to cross-reference the photomontages with these points and enable easier comparison/ verification.

It was previously queried whether viewpoints from neighbouring Authorities to the east and west could be provided, but having viewed closer viewpoints and your clarification on the limited intervisibility due to intervening land form and the distances involved, it is agreed that these are not required and wouldn't add additional benefit to the process.

Chapter 12 – Traffic, Transport and Access

Para 12.4.14 notes the difficulty of assessing the traffic forecasts for the decommissioning phase which is accepted, but this reiterates the need for a comprehensive Decommissioning Method Statement which considers updated environmental information at a later date. However, Paragraph 12.7.30 states that the overall impact of the project is likely to be lesser in nature than construction as many aspects are likely to be left in situ. Whilst this is appreciated, the traffic on the highway in the vicinity of the site (and utilising junction 46 specifically) is expected to have increased significantly by the time of decommissioning as the Strategic Business Park should have been developed at that time (utilising Link 2) and the Strategic Development Area identified in the LDP (assuming it is included in the Adopted Plan) would also be fully operational and heavily dependent on the car, based on the existing traffic situation.

Para 12.10.4 considers the cumulative impact of other developments that have been submitted for planning permission. 12.10.5 goes on to state why certain projects have been excluded from the cumulative impact assessment. Whilst it is appreciated that two of the nearby LDP sites are not yet subject to a planning application and few details of traffic generation have been provided; it is considered that two strategic sites (Strategic Sites G at Felindre and E at Clasemont Road) should be included within the assessment given their proximity to the site and Junction 46 of the M4. The LDP is currently at Examination and given the scale of both developments (850 units and 600 units respectively along with a school and local centre at each site), it is anticipated that they will each take several years to develop completely. The LDP will run until 2025 and applications on these sites are anticipated shortly in order to provide the requisite number of units within the plan period. Given that construction of the Project is anticipated to occur in 2020, it is highly likely that these sites would be under construction at the same time (assuming the LDP is considered sound, these sites remain within the plan and the plan is recommended for adoption) and should therefore be considered within the cumulative assessment in terms of construction. Whilst at the current time full details of the construction timelines are not available, it is considered that the build rates would be similar to the Strategic Site at Llangyfelach (2017/1822/OUT) that has been included (as an application has been submitted) and this could be used as a basis for a more robust assessment. Link 2 in the TA would also be used by construction traffic for the Strategic Site at Felindre and Junction 46 is likely to be used by the construction traffic going to the 3 Strategic Sites within the vicinity.

Chapter 13 – Historic Environment

It is considered that the chapter adequately covers the effect on all designated heritage assets and the Urban Design and Conservation Officer has no further comments in this regard.

However, there is the risk of unknown heritage being discovered during the development and GGAT can advise on the need for a watching brief.

Figure 13.1 shows the heritage assets located within 1km of the site boundary. Whilst the Listed Buildings at Tredegar Fawr are located just outside of this boundary, they are readily visible on the plan and it would be useful to indicate them on this figure to provide further context.

Table 5-5 of Appendix 13.1 (Heritage Gazetteer) indicates that Parc Llewelyn is Grade 2 Registered Historic Park and Garden. I have sought clarification on this and the Urban Design and Conservation Officer has advised me that it is not a Registered Historic Park so you may want to exclude this from the Heritage Gazetteer. Alternately, if you consider that the Council are mistaken, please can you advise me accordingly?

Chapter 14 – Socio-Economics

Para 14.8.35 relates to Construction and Decommissioning and states that the adoption of the embedded mitigation in the CEMP would ensure no tourism/ recreation receptors are affected significantly during construction (no reference to decommissioning).

Table 14.30 (Cumulative Projects) provides the construction cost of various different projects, but it is not clear how these have been valued given that the site at Llewelyn Road (for up to 200 homes) has been valued at £23.4m whilst the site at Parc Ceirw (for up to 300 homes) is valued at £5.9m and the Strategic Sites at Llangyfelach (up to 1,950 dwellings) and Garden Village (650) are only £16.4m and £11.8m respectively.

Chapter 15 – Other Effects

Para 15.3.11 relates to construction and decommissioning and states that the adoption of the dust control measures contained within the CEMP would result in negligible/ low effects on human health and dust nuisance during construction and decommissioning (although the CEMP would only apply to the former).

Chapter 16 – Summary of Residual Effects

Table 16.1 (List of Adverse Residual Impacts) refers incorrectly to Link 1 in the Traffic, Transport and Access discipline rather than Link 2 (p.16-7).

Chapter 17 – Cumulative Effects

Para 17.6.5 states that the Strategic Site at Felindre and other Strategic Sites have been scoped out as there are limited details about the scale and nature of the proposed developments. This is considered inaccurate. The Strategic Site at Felindre and the Strategic Site at Clasemont Road are both identified within the Emerging LDP which clarifies what is proposed as part of the development in terms of the number of units and supporting infrastructure. Both of these schemes have been subject to Scoping Opinions as well providing information on the various topics to be included within such an assessment. These sites are for 850 and 600 dwellings respectively and each would have a school and local centre.

Junction 46 of the M4 is in very close proximity to each of these sites and, assuming the LDP is adopted in its current form, are highly likely to be under construction at the same time as this site given their long build out periods over several years. Whilst the LDP is currently under Examination and it is appreciated that the LDP may not be adopted in its current form, it is considered more robust to include these two proposals within the Landscape and Visual Impact and Traffic, Transport and Access Chapters at this stage as the LDP should be adopted in Autumn 2018, prior to any DCO consent being made for this proposal. If the LDP does change, then these can be taken out at a later date. This approach is considered to provide a more robust evidence base given that the

• aforementioned Strategic Sites are considered to be EIA development themselves and require Environmental Statements to assess the visual and transportation issues cumulatively given their proximity to other Strategic Sites. Whilst other Strategic Sites could also have an impact on the development as a whole, these two are the most likely given their proximity to one another and J46 of the M4.

Non-Technical Summary

In terms of the Non-Technical Summary, I would advise that this document strikes a good balance between the level of information contained within it whilst also ensuring that the document is user-friendly. The NTS provides a significant amount of useful information in easy to understand language whilst also clarifying what has been covered in each topic area and giving an indication of the significance of these effects. It is appreciated that it is a difficult task to reconcile providing a summary of the environmental information without going into the detail contained within the PEIR in an easy access format but it is hoped that the final NTS follows the same approach to enable all participants to understand the environmental issues that have been considered and their significance overall in EIA terms. The list of abbreviations at the start is particularly useful given the amount of acronyms used throughout the document.

One point to note is the use of the term “major development” on P46 of the NTS. There is a statutory definition of major development contained within the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012 (as amended). This definition provides for schemes of 10 or more dwellings and commercial developments creating over 1,000m² of floorspace amongst other criteria. Within this context, the term major development is misleading as it was agreed that larger, more strategic scale developments would be considered (i.e. 40+ dwellings or more) within the 5km area. These larger schemes are considered to have more potential for a cumulative impact given their scale/ characteristics than smaller developments.

An indicative site layout of the Project site itself would also prove beneficial in the NTS along with a plan referring to the different pieces of infrastructure on site.

Appendix 3.1 – Outline CEMP

Section 3.7.1 refers to operating hours during construction but advises that a) these are subject to change with agreement with CCS, and b) these hours will not apply to commissioning and testing of the project. Firstly, details need to be put in place to notify local residents of any agreed changes to ensure that they are aware of the extended timings and their anticipated durations to reduce enquiries and complaints to the Council. Secondly, if certain activities are not to be subject to these timeframes, full definitions of what works fall within “commissioning” and “testing” are required within the CEMP to avoid ambiguity and complaints at a later date.

Appendix 8.12 – Arboricultural Survey Report 2014

The submitted Arboricultural Report was undertaken in 2014 when the Project site was larger and the proposal was different. Section 3.3.5 highlights that certain works are required to trees along an internal access road (G3 and G4) which were required to enable construction of the gas connection. It is unclear whether the recommendations remain the same given that the scheme has subsequently changed. It would be useful for the applicant to update/ clarify the full extent of the tree works within the Environmental Statement to identify what is proposed as part of the DCO application.

Please note that the above comments are given in relation to the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report 2018 and are provided on the basis of the information received to date.


I trust this letter is of assistance to you, but if you require any further clarification on any of the above points, please feel free to contact Andrew Ferguson on 01792 633947 or email Andrew.Ferguson@Swansea.gov.uk.

Yours sincerely



PHIL HOLMES
HEAD OF PLANNING & CITY REGENERATION

Directorate of Place/ Cyfarwyddiaeth Lleodd
Planning and City Regeneration /Cynllunio ac Adfywio'r Ddinas
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I dderbyn yr wybodaeth hon mewn fformat arall, cysylltwch a'r person uchod.



Neath Port Talbot
Castell-nedd Port Talbot
County Borough Council Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol

08/02/2018
01639 686732

p.colman@npt.gov.uk

Peter Brett Associates LLP
3RD Floor
Randolph House
4 Charlotte Lane
Edinburgh
EH2 4QZ

Dear Sir/Madam,

Consultation from Abergelli Power Under Section 48 Planning Act 2008 Construction of 299MW power station Abergelli farm Felindre Swansea SA57NN.

Thankyou for your consultation in accordance with the above Act. I can confirm that Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council would offer no objections to the proposal.

If you require any further consultation responses please do not hesitate to contact me on 01639 686732

Yours faithfully

Nicola Pearce
Head of Planning and Public Protection

Appendix 11.B: Phase 2 S42 responses verbatim

11.B III S42(d) responses



Dermot Scanlon
Peter Brett Associates
3rd Floor
Randolph House
4 Charlotte Lane
Edinburgh
EH2 4QZ

Our ref: Abergelli Pipeline
Your ref:

1 February 2018

Dear Dermot,

Re: Abergelli Power Limited: Proposed gas fired power plant at land adjacent to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station at Abergelli Farm, Felindre, Swansea, SA5 7NN

Statutory Consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

I write in relation to your letter of 05 January 2018 to Abergelli Solar Limited (ASL). ASL is part of the Foresight Solar EIS 4b fund and Foresight act as the Asset Manager of the solar farm. I respond accordingly.

The solar farm of ASL is divided in to two main solar fields that each have underground High Voltage electricity and communication cables connecting to a Distribution Network Operator electricity substation that then exports the electricity to the national grid via a separate HV electricity cable. The gas pipeline and Gas Connection Route Corridor of the proposed gas fired power plant has the potential to adversely affect both the solar farm assets and the Distribution Network Operator assets and acceptable protection, mitigation and restoration measures will be necessary to ensure no damage or harm is done to those assets during construction of the pipeline and that there are no additional risks to those assets when the pipeline is in operation.

The Aecom Figure 5.2 plan (Gas Connection Options) shows the temporary /construction land-take area directly adjacent to the eastern solar field and the indicative pipeline route will cross the route of the underground cables connecting this solar field to the DNO substation, which are located initially alongside the farm track to the solar field and then veer north along farmland.

The Aecom Figure 5.1 plan (Access Route Options) also shows option 1 as utilizing the private road that provides access to the solar farm and the DNO substation.

Of fundamental concern would be any risks associated with installing and maintaining the gas pipeline in close proximity of the solar farm and associated infrastructure (including the DNO substation and export cabling) - which is an operational electrical facility, what safety measures will be in place, whether insurance companies will cover the risks and any extra costs and burdens that might be imposed on ASL as a result of the installation and operation of the gas pipeline.



There will be a need for insurance cover and indemnity agreements to ensure the protection of the solar assets and we would expect APL to bear ASL's reasonable costs associated with researching, entering into and completing such agreements and meeting any necessary requirements (such as additional health and safety measures) and other costs (such as, potentially, increased insurance premiums). We would not know the full extent of these requirements and additional costs until insurance providers have undertaken their own assessments.

Construction Impacts

The solar farm (and I believe also the DNO) needs to have continuous 24-hour access to this private road and the farm track to the solar fields, and this includes for HGV's carrying heavy loads that may occasionally be required. The track and road therefore need to be protected from damage and any damage to the road and track will need to be made good to an acceptable standard.

Particular care will also be required when excavating around the track, both to ensure that the solar farm cables are effectively protected (both during and after construction) and to protect access to the solar farm.

The field boundaries of the solar farm also comprise hedgerow planting that is a planning requirement for the solar farm and these landscape features will need to be protected from damage, and if damage does occur to be replaced to British Standards at APL's cost. In addition to this, any new landscape planting required as a result of the proposed works needs to ensure that there is no shadowing impact on the panels. There should also be no shadowing caused by large items of equipment, materials or machinery associated with the construction project or the development itself.

Drainage will also need to be considered to ensure that stockpiling, landform compaction and modifications and drainage of hardstandings do not drain towards the solar fields and that drainage ditches are properly maintained.

Dust suppression and waste disposal measures in working and storage areas and for trucks carrying loose material may be necessary to ensure that windblown dust, soil, packaging and detritus are not blown on to on the solar fields and panels as this will affect the performance of the panels.

We will wish to attend the event APL is holding this February to gain a better understanding of how the proposed work will affect the solar farm and the health and safety measures that will be put in place.

I have attached the As-built plans for the solar farm identifying the location of the HV and telecoms cables of concern. We will endeavor to assist further should you require more details and look forward to working with you in relation to this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. James Jenkison
Principal Planner

From: Llettyr Morfil Farm
To: [Abergelli Power: Chris McKerrow](#)
Subject: Fwd: Abergelli Power Ltd Gas Fired Power Station
Date: 17 February 2018 10:49:51

Good Morning,

We write in regards to the consultation process.

We wish to express some of our concerns at this initial point and advise that we are opposed to the intended plans.

Health and Human amenity : We made a conscious life decision to raise our family and our animals with minimal pollution / free range and GM free with taking into consideration air pollution. Whilst the 'effects' stated in the current report state the site would have a 'negligible' effect, it would have an effect and at the cost of local residents and the future generation which is a serious cause for concern. Air pollution is the second biggest public health threat in the UK.

The report produced does not state the effect on human amenity? Such as finances, happiness, visual amenity, greenhouse gas, climate control?

Environment : The area has an array of wildlife, which can be seen regularly. We ourselves have seen, frogs, toads, slow worms, newts, an abundance of wild birds, bats, badger, foxes. The report states 140 metres of hedge row will be removed along with 2 ponds? I feel this would have a damaging effect on the wild life that resides here, as local farmers we take our responsibility to the environment and wildlife seriously, cutting our hedges at a specific time. Assessing the fields and tree's for habitats prior to any work being carried out.

Local development : This should not be at the expense of existing residents by retrospectively damaging our carefully planned long term financial positions. We feel that the construction and running of the station would have a very damaging impact on local house prices, tourism and the future of Felindre being a desirable place to live.

The local area has already been massively impacted by renewable energy, there are currently a number of Solar farms in the area, also another that has been approved next to our home which we note is not listed on your future developments plan? A 4000 acre Wind farm is currently in construction to which has already had a massive impact on locals with poor traffic management, road closures and animal grazing just being a few things effected.

There has also been 2 articles released this week, one for a proposed rail station and another for a 2000 populated village in the area please comment of potential future plans for the area to which the station would effect.

Whilst some plans maybe of a more positive nature there is major concern for our rural village and rural living. It seems to be common knowledge that once one industrial infrastructure is built many others follow and this has been the case here in Felindre, therefore when will this stop?

Fire risk : Fire hazards are abundant, water, gas, electricity all in such close proximity to each other and local residents? Lightening posses a real threat, I cannot locate comment in the report regards to the fire risk the site proposes to the area which is also surrounded by grassland?

Emissions : The idea of the gas station is obviously that it will be cleaner than current

coal? Yet a bit of re-search clearly indicates that a small leak of just 3% leaked from the infrastructure into the atmosphere then a gas plant would be come a bigger source of greenhouse gases than a coal one. Leaks are possible in venting, lose rivets, etc. Has this been considered?

Traffic flow : The access road has now been moved, which is a real concern. The traffic flow especially at certain times of the day is somewhat busy and the junction for the M4 currently sees daily queues, over hanging trees will also cause an issue for high loads, the width of llangelfeach road for 2 lorry's passing would not be possible, and the road see many cyclists, pedestrians and horse Back riders to which increased larges vehicles pose a real threat to all.

Noise Pollution : The noise pollution from construction and the running of the plant I don't feel has been fully assessed as yet, whilst we currently have a noise monitor at our property we look forward to being provided with the results and what the increase in noise will be. Whilst we note comments that the plant will not be running day in day out, the running noise will impact us. Currently the noise is predominantly from wildlife and farm animals which was the exception, the noise from a gas planted being constructed and running was never in our plans or thoughts when purchasing our home and making our lifestyle decisions to which we have paid a premium for.

I would also like to bring to your attention the following articles which are available online

Website Carbonbrief.org article titled Uk government slashes outlook for new gas power plants.

Website newscientist article Uk dash for gas fired electricity is riddled with risk.
(19.09.2015)

Website Consultancy.uk article gas fired power plants risk becoming strandad assests
02/08/2017

We look forward to your comments on the above but with the hope that the standard response of 'the effects being negligable' will not be provided, as this term has somewhat been over used and is not a reflection on the effects the proposed plans will have on us, our home and our growing family.

Kind regards
Mr and Mrs Thomas
Llettyr Morfil Farm
Felindre

From: [Rhona Mitchell](mailto:Rhona.Mitchell)
To: "Rhona Mitchell"
Subject: FW: Abergelli Power Project
Date: 02 March 2018 10:53:00

-----Original Message-----

From: Abergelli Power [<mailto:info@abergellipower.co.uk>]
Sent: 20 February 2018 13:01
To: Rhona Mitchell <rmitchell@peterbrett.com>
Cc: Jonathan Sebbage <jsebbage@peterbrett.com>
Subject: FW: Abergelli Power Project

Hi Rhona

Please see below. I thought this was an s47 response but Kirstin advises me it is an s42 response so am sending it on to you. I don't think you have seen it before but apologies if you have. I will log our end too.

I have also received an additional exhibition form and two leaflets via the post today so will add them to the appropriate dropbox folders.

Let me know if you want me to do anything differently? Shall I just drop you an e-mail when I get any new forms in so you know they have been added to the dropbox or are you looking at these later on down the line?

Thanks

Collette

Collette King
Stag Energy

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-----Original Message-----

From: Alyson Adams [<mailto:alysonadams9@icloud.com>]
Sent: 13 February 2018 02:13 PM
To: Abergelli Power <info@abergellipower.co.uk>
Subject: Abergelli Power Project

Dear Sir/Madam, we are writing to you with regards to you application for planning to build a gas fired power

station within close proximity to our property, which is the Old Barn, Maeseglwys Farm. We have many concerns regarding this. Our property is fed by well water and we are worried that our water supply will be contaminated whilst building and maintaining this powerstation. we think that there is no need to build this on green belt areas , as this should be built on brown belt land, so that you do not disturb the nature and woodland area. We are also concerned about dust , vibration and noise from both the building and operating of this plant. we have velux windows in our property, and sleep with these open on most nights. you like to use the word minimum, what exactly does this mean, with regards to vapour produced by the proposed stack. This stack would be visible from our property, and fumes are likely to blow our way. The access route which you wish to use is also access to many properties, this could cause bad congestion. This road narrows badly in certain parts, as we travel this way several times a week. Our property is currently up for sale, it is an executive property, and we are extremely worried about the depreciation in value if we were to have this powerstion next door. A question was asked at your meeting and to your solicitors as to whether they would purchase a property next to your proposed gas fired power plant, all of whom said they would not. We wish to make this clear, that we apposition this planning application on many levels.

Yours Faithfully

Mr and mrs Adams. Sent from my iPad

This message has been scanned for viruses by Websense

Appendix 11.C: Phase 2 S42 Consultation Feedback and APL Response

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Consultee Body	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Air Quality	1	One comment agrees that in relation to the Natura 2000 sites there is no likely significant effect alone from the emissions and depositions of NOx. However, the consultee highlights that although the contributions are below 1% and may not be significant alone (ref to NSER), this does not rule out the requirement of an in-combination assessment.	Natural Resources Wales	APL welcomes the acceptance of the No Significant Effects Report (NSER) conclusions. APL's response regarding NRW comments on in-combination effects is given below.
Air Quality	1	One comment states that the nitrogen deposition Table 1-7 (Chapter 6) has not been displayed as percentage values, and the contributions from the development to the Natura 2000 sites are below 1% of the relevant nitrogen critical load. Based on the Wealden Judgment, it is considered that an in combination is required.	Natural Resources Wales	The table has been updated to present the % change in NOx. APL has assumed that NRW are acknowledging that the NSER report screens out in combination effects from the two developments due to stack emissions and that the query relates to in combination effects from road traffic emissions. APL wishes to note that limited to no traffic data is available for any of the strategic sites which are listed in the Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects.
Air Quality	1	One comment states that APL has identified two projects that could act in combination with the development. Sections 1.5.4 and 1.5.5 explain why these projects are not going to act in combination with Abergelli, however the consultee advises that additional information should be added to detailing and confirming where projects have changes in traffic emissions, that Natura 2000 sites are further than the 200m screening distance for road traffic assessments. Additionally, for other developments that have emissions, it would be beneficial to demonstrate that those developments are beyond their relevant screening distances.	Natural Resources Wales	APL has assumed that NRW is acknowledging that the NSER report screens out in combination effects from the two developments due to stack emissions and that the query relates to in combination effects from road traffic emissions. APL wishes to note that limited to no traffic data is available for any of the strategic sites which are listed in the Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects, and so clarity on this point would be very much appreciated at the earliest opportunity.
Air Quality	1	One comment advises that an assessment of Air Quality impacts (both alone, and cumulative effects) on the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the relevant screening distance (2km) is required to be submitted.	Natural Resources Wales	The Nant y Crimp SSSI is more than 2km from the Project Site boundary and as such there are no in-combination traffic effects.
Air Quality	2	Two comments relate to dust emissions during the decommissioning phase of the Project, and one specifically asks that further reference is included in the ES in relation to dust and debris during the decommissioning phases of the Project.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes this comment and confirms that a Decommissioning Plan as detailed in the 'Decommissioning Strategy' requirement in the DCO, Schedule 2 Requirements will be required to be submitted and agreed with City and County of Swansea at the appropriate time but prior to any decommissioning works being undertaken.
Air Quality	4	Four comments are concerned about the effect of air emissions from the Project.	Pontlliw & Tircoed Community Council/ Llangyfelach Community Council	The potential effects on air quality are assessed in Chapter 6 of the ES and no significant impacts are anticipated.
Air Quality	2	Two of the comments are concerned that the positioning of the Project will have cause health issues for the surrounding properties due to the co2 (sic) emissions, mainly due to weather conditions i.e. temperature inversions.	Response anonymised	An assessment of the potential air quality effects of the proposed development is presented in Chapter 6 of the ES. The meteorological data used in the air quality assessment has been sourced in consultation with City and County of Swansea Council (CCS). The meteorological data provided by the CCS Environmental Health Officer has been selected to ensure that the air quality assessment takes account of the local meteorological conditions, including cloud cover, wind speeds, wind directions, precipitation and temperature. The assessment also includes terrain data to ensure that effects such as depression and low lying land are taken into account when predicting concentrations of emissions, such as CO2, at nearby receptors.
Air Quality	1	One comment notes that air quality modelling has been undertaken to assess the impact of NOx concentrations and acid/nitrogen deposition on ecological receptors and concludes the effects on air quality are considered 'Negligible'.	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	APL notes this comment and considers no further action are necessary.
Air Quality	1	One comment states a detailed technical assessment of the air quality modelling will be undertaken by NRW once an EPR application has been duly made. NRW notes that it has previously provided comments on the suitability and availability of weather data for the locality.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges this comment. Further details on the EPR application are in Document Reference 5.4 Details of Other Consents and Licences Required.

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Consultee Body	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Air Quality	2	Two comments question how the Project will interact with localised weather and wind conditions and how that will affect ground level gas pollutants and ground level acidity.	Pontlliw & Tircoed Community Council	<p>The dispersion modelling for the air quality assessment presented in Chapter 6 of the ES has used meteorological data that has been specified by CCS, provided by the CCS Environmental Health Officer to ensure that the dispersion modelling takes account of the local meteorological conditions, including cloud cover, wind speeds, wind directions, precipitation and temperature. The dispersion model also includes terrain data to ensure that effects such as depression and low lying land are taking into account when predicting concentrations at receptors and dispersion from the stack.</p> <p>With regards to concerns about ground level gas pollutants and acid levels, the absorption of emissions from the plume into rainfall is very limited and does not take place within the short-term or close to the stack as the pollutants have to undergo various chemical reactions before they become soluble which takes many days and by that time, the pollutants will have travelled many hundreds of kilometres away. However, dry deposition is of more concern as it increases the availability of nutrient nitrogen and can increase acidification which could affect ecological receptors. This effect has been considered as part of the ecological assessment in Chapter 8 of the ES. The impact on ecology has been assessed to be negligible.</p>
Air Quality	1	The local residents are concerned as the Project only has to meet the less stringent Emission Limit Values (ELV's) in respect of a 1500 hour derogation power plant (less stringent ELV's for SO2 & NOx apply to power plants which operate for less than 1500 hours per year on a rolling average over a 5 year period).	Llangyfelach Community Council	<p>The proposed site has been designed to minimise emission to air as far as practicable while achieving its intended purpose. the emissions from the plant will achieve the emission limits set out in the European Industrial Emission Directive (IED) which the UK has written into law and forms part of our environmental permitting system over seen by NRW in Wales. These emission limits apply to all power stations across Europe and are designed to ensure that emission do not lead to significant environmental harm and take into account transboundary pollution effects on neighbouring countries within the EU and outside of Europe. The IED was preceded by the European Large Combustion Plant directive which was also written into UK law. The Large Combustion Plant directive introduced emission limits which had to be achieved by older power generating plants by a certain deadline if they were to continue operating. If the plant could not achieve the limit or if it was not cost effective to achieve these limits then the sites had to shut down which has resulted in the closure of a large number of older gas, oil and coal fired power stations throughout the UK.</p> <p>As well as setting limits for existing power plants the directive also set more stringent emission limits for all new plant that were to be built after the regulation came into force based on the state of technology at the time. The Large Combustion Plant directive was replaced by the IED which once more included one set of emission limits for existing plants or those under construction (Annex V Part 1) and more stringent emission limits for newer plants which are granted a permit to operate after the January 2013 or started operating by January 2014. As the 2013/2014 deadline has now passed the proposed OCGT plant will have to meet the most stringent emission limits that are set out in the IED. The proposed site will therefore achieve the most stringent emission limits that are applicable throughout Europe and in practice will operate at below these emission limits to ensure that any fluctuations in operations does not lead to an exceedance of the limit.</p> <p>If the limit is exceeded, then Natural Resources Wales (NRW) must be notified and if the limit is exceeded on a regular basis then NRW may order the site to cease operation (this is regulated under the Environmental Permit). The site's stack height has been optimised to maximise dispersion of pollutants to ensure that local impacts are minimised as far as practicable while more regional effects will be managed by the permitting process as applied by NRW and determined as part of the DCO process and forms one of the items of consideration as part of the <u>National Policy Statements for Energy</u></p>

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Consultee Body	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Air Quality	1	One comment raises concern about air emissions settling on surrounding developments (both existing and proposed) .	Llangyfelach Community Council	<p>The proposed stack height has been optimised to maximise dispersion of pollutants to ensure that air quality effects minimised as far as practicable. For the purposes of the air quality assessment presented in Chapter 6 of the ES, receptors have been located at both existing and proposed developments in the area.</p> <p>The air quality assessment considers all residential properties in close proximity to the site, as well as receptors at illustrative locations in order to cover residential areas further from the site, including one at Llangyfelach and one representative of Morryston Hospital.</p> <p>In addition, at the request of the CCS Environmental Health Officer, a receptor has also been located at the closest location on the LDP Strategic Development Site to the west of the Project Site, which includes a proposal for 850 dwellings. As such, the air quality assessment ensures that the potential effect of the plant on air quality on the nearby proposed residential site has been assessed.</p>
Air Quality	2	There are two comments relating to air pollution. One is a more general comment about the effects from the Project on human health due to air pollution, the other specifically relates to air pollution from gas-fired generating stations in relation to current coal-fired generating stations.	Response anonymised	<p>APL notes this comment and clarifies that major accidents and abnormal operations, including gas leaks, fires and explosions are considered in Chapter 15 Other Effects in the ES. Operational maintenance is also described in detail in Chapter 3 Project Site and Description.</p> <p>With regards to concerns that the Project is not "cleaner" than current coal APL notes that the emissions from the plant will achieve the emission limits set out in the European Industrial Emission Directive (IED) which the UK has written into law and forms part of our environmental permitting system over seen by NRW in Wales. These emission limits apply to all power stations across Europe and are designed to ensure that emission do not lead to significant environmental harm and take into account transboundary pollution effects on neighbouring countries within the EU and outside of Europe. The IED was preceded by the European Large Combustion Plant directive which was also written into UK law. The Large Combustion Plant directive introduced emission limits which had to be achieved by older power generating plants by a certain deadline if they were to continue operating. If the plant could not achieve the limit or if it was not cost effective to achieve these limits then the sites had to shut down which has resulted in the closure of a large number of older gas, oil and coal fired power stations throughout the UK. As well as setting limits for existing power plants the directive also set more stringent emission limits for all new plant that were to be built after the regulation came into force based on the state of technology at the time. The Large Combustion Plant directive was replaced by the IED which once more included one set of emission limits for existing plants or those under construction (Annex V Part 1) and more stringent emission limits for newer plants which are granted a permit to operate after the January 2013 or started operating by January 2014. As the 2013/2014 deadline has now passed the proposed OCGT plant will have to meet the most stringent emission limits that are set out in the IED. The proposed site will therefore achieve the most stringent emission limits that are applicable throughout Europe and in practice will operate at below these emission limits to ensure that any fluctuations in operations does not lead to an exceedance of the limit.</p> <p>If the limit is exceeded, then Natural Resources Wales (NRW) must be notified and if the limit is exceeded on a regular basis then NRW may order the site to cease operation. The site's stack height has been optimised to maximise dispersion of pollutants to ensure that local impacts are minimised as far as practicable while more regional effects will be managed by the permitting process as applied by NRW and determined as part of the DCO process and forms one of the items of consideration as part of the National Policy Statements for Energy.</p>
Air Quality/Water	1	One comment notes that the reservoir and Afon Lliw have been excluded from further assessment as both are up gradient and therefore not in direct hydraulic continuity.	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	APL notes this comment and considers no further action are necessary.
Cultural Heritage	1	One comment acknowledges and agrees with the conclusions of the PEIR on the impact of the proposal to the historic assets identified within the study area.	Welsh Government	APL notes this comment and considers no further action are necessary.

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Consultee Body	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Cultural Heritage	1	One comments agrees that the Chapter 13 adequately covers the effect on all designated heritage assets and the Urban Design and Conservation Officer has no further comments in this regard.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL welcomes this comment and considers that no further action is required to resolve this comment.
Cultural Heritage	1	One comment suggests that there is the risk of unknown heritage being discovered during the development and the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) should advise on the need for a watching brief.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL contacted GGAT to invite comment on the need for a watching brief during the construction phase. GGAT responded, suggesting that APL undertake a precautionary approach and undertake a watching brief. Accordingly, as identified in Chapter 13 Historic Environment of the ES (Document Reference 6.1) and secured by the "Archaeology" requirement in Schedule 2 of the DCO, prior to commencement of work a written scheme for the investigation of areas of archaeological interest must be approved by CCS.
Cultural Heritage	1	One comment highlighted that Table 5-5 of Appendix 13.1 (Heritage Gazetteer) indicates that Pare Llewelyn is Grade 2 Registered Historic Park and Garden. Following clarification with the Urban Design and Conservation Officer, the advise is that the Pare Llewelyn is not a Registered Historic Park, and APL may wish to exclude this from the Heritage Gazetteer.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL has clarified that Parc Llewelyn is included on the GIS dataset for the Cadw register of historic parks and gardens (dataset maintained and provided by Cadw). Its Register entry is PGW (Gm) 75(SWA) and is Grade II. We have not checked this data against the published copy of the Register, but have no reason to assume this is an error. In summary, the Heritage Gazateer presented as an appendix to the ES remains unchanged.
Cultural Heritage	1	Figure 13.1 shows the heritage assets located within 1km of the site boundary. Whilst the Listed Buildings at Tredegar Fawr are located just outside of this boundary, they are readily visible on the plan and it would be useful to indicate them on this figure to provide further context.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL acknowledges this and the heritage assets have been added to Figure 13.1.
Cumulative Impact	1	One comment questions how the Project would impact on proposed development. The comment states that there is already heavy development in the local area, including renewable energy, with more proposed, potentially including a rail station and village. The comment questions whether the development of the Project will open a gateway for further similar industrial development in the local area.	Response anonymised	The list of developments considered by the APL cumulative assessment has been agreed in consultation with the City and County of Swansea Council (CCS) and includes developments which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the process of being built; • Permitted application(s) but not yet implemented; • Submitted application(s) not yet determined; • Projects on the National Infrastructure's programme of projects; • Projects identified in the relevant development plan (and emerging development plants – with appropriate weight being given as they move closer to adoption) recognising that information on the relevant proposals will be limited; and • Projects identified in other plans and programmes (as appropriate) which set the framework for future DCOs/approvals, where such development is reasonably likely to come forward. <p>The agreed list can be found in Table 4-6 Projects considered with the cumulative assessment, in Chapter 4 "Approach to EIA".</p> <p>Future plans for the development of the local area are set out in the CCS Draft Local Development Plan, which is currently under examination. These plans include allocation for over 800 homes in the Strategic Development site to the west of the B4489, and an area allocated as a potential waste management area to the east of the site.</p>

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Consultee Body	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Cumulative Impact	1	As explained in our recent meeting, there are also three other schemes located within 6km of the site that have recently been submitted (undetermined) that fall within the definition of major development as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012 (as amended). However, two of these are residential developments of fewer than 23 units, each located approximately 5.5km away from the site whilst the other proposal is for 1,700m2 of commercial space located 4km away from the site. Within this context, it is not considered that these proposals would have a cumulative impact on the Project and that February 2018 is the cut off date for cumulative impact projects in the EIA.	City and County of Swansea Council	A cumulative assessment has been carried out relating to the three schemes as mentioned, where possible. The ES (Document Reference 6.1) includes a discussion on cumulative effects in Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects.
Cumulative Impact	1	<p>Para 17.6.5 states that the Strategic Site at Felindre and other Strategic Sites have been scoped out as there are limited details about the scale and nature of the proposed developments. This is considered inaccurate. The Strategic Site at Felindre and the Strategic Site at Clasemont Road are both identified within the Emerging LDP which clarifies what is proposed as part of the development in terms of the number of units and supporting infrastructure. Both of these schemes have been subject to Scoping Opinions as well providing information on the various topics to be included within such an assessment. These sites are for 850 and 600 dwellings respectively and each would have a school and local centre.</p> <p>Junction 46 of the M4 is in very close proximity to each of these sites and, assuming the LDP is adopted in its current form, are highly likely to be under construction at the same time as this site given their long build out periods over several years. Whilst the LDP is currently under Examination and it is appreciated that the LDP may not be adopted in its current form, it is considered more robust to include these two proposals within the Landscape and Visual Impact and Traffic, Transport and Access Chapters at this stage as the LDP should be adopted in Autumn 2018, prior to any DCO consent being made</p>	City and County of Swansea Council	<p>Both of the strategic sites were identified in the 'long list' as detailed Table 4-6 and located in Figure 4-1. These schemes were classed as 'Identified / Allocated' and limited information was available at the time of writing. There are complexities with trying to assume likely effects and mitigation measures associated with the strategic sites that would prevent meaningful assessment at this stage.</p> <p>This Project is considerably progressed at this point, ahead of the nearby potential strategic site allocations. These allocated sites would therefore need to account for the Project as committed.</p>
Cumulative Impact	1	One comment notes the difficulty of assessing the traffic forecasts for the decommissioning phase which is accepted, but this reiterates the need for a comprehensive Decommissioning Method Statement which considers updated environmental information at a later date. However, Paragraph 12.7.30 states that the overall impact of the project is likely to be lesser in nature than construction as many aspects are likely to be left in situ. Whilst this is appreciated, the traffic on the highway in the vicinity of the site (and utilising junction 46 specifically) is expected to have increased significantly by the time of decommissioning as the Strategic Business Park should have been developed at that time (utilising Link 2) and the Strategic Development Area identified in the LOP (assuming it is included in the Adopted Plan) would also be fully operational and heavily dependent on the car, based on the existing traffic situation.	City and County of Swansea Council	<p>APL has included developments that are consented or allocated where there is a reasonable degree of certainty will proceed within the next three years. APL may be required to carry out an assessment of the impact of those adopted Local Plan allocations which have the potential to impact on the same sections of transport network as well as other relevant local sites benefitting from as yet unimplemented planning approval.</p> <p>In considering the current status of the LDP and the timeline of the Project, APL considers that it is unlikely that Felindre and the Project will overlap. The Swansea LDP is, at the time of writing, at the inspector's hearing and may become formally adopted by the end of summer or autumn. Therefore the official status of all the strategic development sites is unallocated. In the case of Felindre, the tender for transport planning services was put out one to two years ago and from APL's review we assume that there is no planning application submitted and in the public domain. Therefore the site in question is not classed as consented.</p> <p>The Application is to be submitted in May 2018 and DCO consent is anticipated in Q3 2019. This will lead to the commencement of the (less than) two year construction period. The probability of the two sites being in construction period at the same time is low. In the worst and unlikely case Felindre construction may start at the end of the Project construction period. This would be after peak Project construction traffic, which occurs around 11 months from start. The Felindre construction would also be limited to initial preliminary construction activities at that time.</p>

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Cumulative Impact (continued)	1 (continued)	Para 12.10.4 considers the cumulative impact of other developments that have been submitted for planning permission. 12.10.5 goes on to state why certain projects have been excluded from the cumulative impact assessment. Whilst it is appreciated that two of the nearby LOP sites are not yet subject to a planning application and few details of traffic generation have been provided; it is considered that two strategic sites (Strategic Sites G at Felindre and E at Clasemont Road) should be included within the assessment given their proximity to the site and Junction 46 of the M4. The LOP is currently at Examination and given the scale of both developments (850 units and 600 units respectively along with a school and local centre at each site), it is anticipated that they will each take several years to develop completely. The LOP will run until 2025 and applications on these sites are anticipated shortly in order to provide the requisite number of units within the plan period. Given that construction of the Project is anticipated to occur in 2020, it is highly likely that these sites would be under construction at the same time (assuming the LOP is considered sound, these sites remain within the plan and the plan is recommended for adoption) and should therefore be considered within the cumulative assessment in terms of construction. Whilst at the current time full details of the construction timelines are not available, it is considered that the build rates would be similar to the Strategic Site at Llangyfelach (2017/1822/OUT) that has been included (as an application has been submitted) and this could be used as a basis for a more robust assessment. Link 2 in the TA would also be used by construction traffic for the Strategic Site at Felindre and Junction 46 is likely to be used by the construction traffic going to the 3 Strategic Sites within the vicinity.		<p>At this stage this Project is considerably progressed, ahead of the nearby potential strategic site allocations. Thus if, in the unlikely scenario, the sites were to overlap construction periods for less than a year, Felindre would need to account for the Project as committed. This approach would also ensure robust assessments were undertaken in the future given that the Project traffic impact will be in the public domain and agreed with CCS, this eliminates the need for broad assumptions and follows logical steps. There are complexities with trying to assume development quantum, access arrangements and mitigation measures associated with strategic sites that would prevent meaningful assessment at this stage.</p> <p>With regards to the decommissioning, the request for assessments are noted. APL would advise that at present it does not have the ability to forecast that far into the future as the growth rate calculators are not that far advanced and also have not been updated with LDP allocations or any trends in economic activity or government intervention on private car use. APL has confirmed within the assessment that decommissioning will result in less of a traffic impact than construction. Decommissioning will be subject to the 'Decommissioning Strategy' requirement as detailed in the DCO, Schedule 2 Requirements.</p>
Design	3	Three comments relate to the decommissioning phase, specifically the design life of the Project and state that the 2018 PEIR is unclear how the power plant will be re-powered at the end of its anticipated 25 year working life.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL can confirm that the ES has been updated to clarify the Project design life. For the purpose of the EIA and in order to allow a decommissioning assessment to be presented in the ES, the assessment takes the design life of the power generation plant (25 years) as its assumption for the point in time when decommissioning is assessed. For the purposes of the assessment, it is assumed that the above ground Generating Equipment would be demolished and removed after 25 years and the Generating Equipment Site re-instated to a similar condition as before construction. Any decommissioning phase would be likely to be of a similar duration to construction i.e. 22 months. The detail of future decommissioning will be determined following submission of a decommissioning strategy for approval by CCS under the corresponding Requirement in Schedule 2 of the DCO.
Design	1	Vodafone: Fixed does have apparatus within the vicinity of your proposed works. Where apparatus is affected and requires diversion, please send all the scheme related proposals that affects the Vodafone Network.	Vodafone Limited	APL notes this comment and can confirm that no impacts to Vodafone assets are anticipated as a result of the Project.
Design	1	The Community Council feel that that before a Development Control Order is considered for approval and an NRW permit is also considered for approval; that it would be more appropriate that a more efficient gas fired power station should be looked at to include the recycling of hot/warm gases generated, from such a station be used to serve the buildings on the site , the nearby Swansea Business Park & the proposed 850 dwelling etc. on Strategic Site G in the Swansea Local Development Plan.	Llangyfelach Community Council	<p>APL notes this comment about the recycling of hot gases from the Project, to serve the onsite buildings as well as other developments in the local area. The potential for combined heat and power (CHP) opportunities are considered in Chapter 5 Alternatives Considered of the ES, which concludes that it is not technically or economically feasible with a peaking power station in this location.</p> <p>The proposed power station is to operate as a peaking plant to address short-term changes in power supply or demand. To achieve this the plant needs to be able to start producing electricity as quickly as possible and conversely to shut down as fast as possible to only operate when there is a need. This type of plant is not conducive to the supply of heat to other sites/residential properties which would need regular heating supplies throughout the year for industrial use of more heat in winter and none in summer for residential use. As the peaking plant will only operate if there is a need there would be no heat available at some time of the day/year unless the OCGT operated at all times which is not economically viable.</p> <p>APL notes the comment in relation to the Environmental Permit and can confirm that the DCO and EP applications will be twin tracked.</p>

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Consultee Body	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Design	1	One comment notes that it is unlikely that there will be other impacts of the power project affecting access to the solar assets under your management. The comment further states there is a need for a technical interface discussion and the potential protections that may be given to Foresight on the face of the order (Protective Provisions).	Response anonymised	APL notes this comment. Consultation regarding the protection of assets is ongoing. Draft protective provisions to protect assets from the Project have been sent to the consultee for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1).
Ecology	1	One comment advises that the NSER is updated under the 'Justification for inclusion in HRA screening' column to include hydrological connectivity between the development site and the protected sites via the Afon Llan and Afon Lliw.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment. Additional information has been added to the HRA (Document Reference 5.5) to discuss hydrological connectivity.
Ecology	1	One comment welcomes the undergrounding of electricity cables, however asks for the impact of the installation process on wildlife to be fully assessed and compensatory provision made where required. Reference should be made to all protected species issues raised when the nearby gas pipeline was laid and Gas Compressor Station built.	Welsh Government	APL notes this comment and confirms that a comprehensive ecological assessment has been undertaken and the findings are presented in Chapter 8 Ecology of the ES (Document Reference 6.1)
Ecology	1	One comment suggests that the Project should progress any opportunities to enhance biodiversity to contribute to enhancements to biodiversity under Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016	Welsh Government	APL can confirm that an Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) and Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) has been submitted with the DCO that includes reinstatement and enhancement measures.
Ecology	1	One comment welcomes the dormice surveys undertaken to inform the application and agrees that dormice are unlikely to be affected by the proposals.	Natural Resources Wales	APL welcomes this comment and considers that no further action is required to resolve this comment.
Ecology	1	One comment welcomes the Great Crested Newt surveys undertaken to inform the application and note the results of those surveys. No further comments are required.	Natural Resources Wales	APL welcomes this comment and considers that no further action is required to resolve this comment.
Ecology	1	One comment welcomes the 'Bat Activity - Areas of Potential Impact' figure, and considers that these matters should be addressed by reinstating the hedgerows and rows of trees in the north of the site, following the installation of the proposed gas pipeline to ensure that bat flightpaths along habitat features are maintained.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges the comments provided and confirms that a Landscape & Ecology Mitigation Plan has been produced (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) as per discussions in the meeting held on the 6th February 2018, which shows where hedgerows and trees will be removed and reinstated. APL can confirm that the hedgerows and trees removed to facilitate the construction of the gas pipeline will be reinstated, other than on land above the gas pipeline.
Ecology	1	One comment advises the agreement of a lighting plan that limits lighting of the site's infrastructure and not on the surrounding vegetation, by creating dark corridors within the project site.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes the comment related to a Lighting Plan and dark corridors. Discussions were held during the meeting held on the 06 February 2018. The Outline Landscape & Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) provides details of how dark corridors will be designed to allow species to commute and forage across the Project during construction and operation.
Ecology	1	One comment notes the mine adit/shaft currently being assessed for its potential to support bats, and welcome that the results will be included in the final submission.	Natural Resources Wales	APL can confirm that safety investigations regarding the mine shaft have confirmed the location of the shaft and that it has been filled in, hence there is no likelihood of hibernating bats or any suitable bat habitat being present.
Ecology	1	One comment welcomes the surveys for otters and water voles and advises that further information on the final route of the access route should be submitted, along with an assessment of its impacts on the watercourses onsite, to include any culverting/re-routing of watercourses and riparian habitat retention/reinstatement. Clarification is required of the measures to ensure that otters/water voles can continue to move along the watercourse.	Natural Resources Wales	APL welcomes this comment. The Environmental Statement includes the location of the new section of access road and an updated assessment of watercourses. The Outline Landscape & Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) provides details of any watercourses which are diverted, removed and reinstated as part of the construction and operation of the Project, in addition to any mitigation required in relation to otters and water voles.
Ecology	1	One comment advises that lighting impacts to the watercourses particularly those in the eastern part of the site should be addressed by an agreed lighting plan.	Natural Resources Wales	APL confirms that the Outline Landscape & Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) provides details of watercourses which are diverted, removed and reinstated as part of the construction and operation of the Project, in addition to any mitigation required in relation to otters and water voles (if required).

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Ecology	1	One comment requests that the permanent removal of ancient woodland should be avoided where possible.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges this comment and confirms that the locations of the Generating Equipment Site and the Gas Pipeline have been designed to avoid ancient woodland. Furthermore, the final alignment of the new section of access road has also been selected to avoid, as much as possible, the area of ancient to the east of the Felindre Gas Compressor Station and the Substation.
Ecology	1	One comment requests that a proposed long-term habitat management plan should be provided, detailing retained features, mitigation and enhancement of habitats, including detail on how these areas will be managed and monitored.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and clarifies that the Outline Landscape & Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) and Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) outlines features, mitigation and enhancement of habitats, and details how these areas will be managed and monitored.
Ecology	1	One comment is concerned about the removal of a hedgerow and two ponds, further suggesting that this would damage the wildlife dependent on the hedgerow and ponds.	Response anonymised	<p>A comprehensive suite of ecological surveys has been carried out in support of the Project, all of which are published with the ES. In addition to a general habitat survey (Appendix 8.1), the following species specific surveys have also been carried out and can be located in Volumes B and C of the ES Technical Appendices (Document Reference 6.2) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invertebrate Survey Report • Great Crested Newt Survey Report • Reptile Survey Report • Breeding Bird Survey Report • Bat Surveys • Dormouse Survey • Otter and Water Vole Survey • Invasive Plant Species Survey • Arboricultural Survey <p>Where the construction, operation of maintenance of the Project could affect habitats or species, the ES proposes appropriate mitigation – this is discussed in Chapter 8 Ecology. Where habitat is to be removed, reinstatement or replacement planting is proposed. This is also the case for the ponds, as two attenuation ponds that are included in the Project design – one at the Generating Equipment Site and the other adjacent to the Above Ground Installation – which will become green infrastructure features.</p>
Ecology	1	One comment notes that the survey work undertaken to date is extensive and comprehensive, however, there is currently a lack of detail around the total extent of habitat loss and the measures to be employed to avoid, mitigate and compensate for the unavoidable impacts. The mitigation hierarchy must be clearly presented to allow an informed decision to be made regarding the degree of loss and subsequent measures to be employed to ameliorate that loss.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes this comment about the ongoing survey work. Habitat loss calculations have been included in the ES for each habitat and designated site. Mitigation and compensation measures have been included in the ES for each feature where an effect has been evaluated as being significant. The ES proposes mitigation and compensation measures for each feature where the effect has been evaluated as significant. An Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) and an Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) include details of where mitigation and compensatory habitats will be located, and how they will be created and managed. The mitigation hierarchy is clearly presented in ES Chapter 8 Ecology.
Ecology	1	One comment states that numerous bat species have been recorded as foraging and commuting across the site and NRW will provide detailed advice in relation to this <u>European Protected Species</u> .	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes this comment regarding NRW providing advice on bats as a European Protected Species.
Ecology	1	One comment states that important routes appear to exist along the drainage ditches that cross the proposed main power generation plant area and therefore it is suggested that this be re-routed around the boundary of this working area to maintain the commuting route for these species.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes this comment and confirms that mitigation with regards to bats considers key commuting and foraging routes, and aims to continue to allow species to commute and forage across the Site. The Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) includes details of dark corridors designed to allow species to commute and forage across the Site during construction and operation.
Ecology	1	One comment notes that there are trees that have been identified as existing and potential bat roosts that must be fully considered as part of the application. In addition any new trees that might become affected as the scheme progresses must also be <u>assessed for their potential to support roosting bats</u> .	City and County of Swansea Council	Comments with regards to trees and bat roosts have been noted. Any trees that will be affected by the Project have been assessed for their potential to support roosting bats.

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Ecology	1	One comment notes there is still a question mark over the presence of hibernation roosts in an identified mine and adit and states that this issue must be resolved.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL clarifies that safety investigations regarding the mine shaft have confirmed the location of the shaft and that it has been filled in, therefore there is no likelihood of hibernating bats or any suitable bat habitat being present.
Ecology	1	One comments states that a detailed mitigation statement should be compiled to demonstrate how bat species will be considered during construction, plant operation and the decommissioning phases.	City and County of Swansea Council	Mitigation with regards to bats during construction, operation and decommissioning are included in the Chapter 8 Ecology of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). The Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) and Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2).
Ecology	1	One comment states that lighting will be particularly important for bats and the other nocturnal animals that have been identified, and a lighting strategy must be compiled that clearly demonstrates how lighting will be minimised and sensitively located in relation to the ecological constraints of the site.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes this comment and confirms that mitigation with regards to bats considers key commuting and foraging routes, and aims to continue to allow species to commute and forage across the Site. The Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) includes a details of dark corridors designed to allow species to commute and forage across the Site during construction and operation. Further details are in Appendix 3.5 Outline Lighting Strategy (Document Reference 6.2).
Ecology	1	One comment notes there are badger setts present that could be impacted by the proposal and NRW will need to comment on whether a licence might be necessary if works have the potential to infringe on The Protection of Badgers Act 1992. A detailed mitigation statement should be compiled to demonstrate how these species will be considered during construction/operation/decommissioning phases.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL confirms that details on the requirement for any licences if works have the potential to infringe on The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 have been included in the ES. Mitigation with regards to badgers during construction, operation and decommissioning are included in the ES (Document Reference 6.2).
Ecology	1	One comment notes that there is potential for otters to use habitats that will be affected by the proposal and NRW will provide detailed advice in relation to otter as a European Protected Species. Although current use by water vole has been ruled out they should be able to re-colonise the site if they move back. All new water features created as part of the scheme should incorporate features to enable them to be used by this species if present.	City and County of Swansea Council	<p>Comment noted regard NRW providing advice on otter as a European Protected Species.</p> <p>Comments regarding water vole being able to recolonise previously used areas of the Site have been noted.</p> <p>Of the water features created by the Project, attenuation ponds will become green infrastructure features that are suitable water vole habitat. The fire water tank cannot double up as a green infrastructure feature as it is not compatible with its function.</p>
Ecology	1	<p>Populations of slow worm and grass snake have been recorded on site and in areas to be affected by the works. It is not possible to rule out other species such as Adder as the habitat is suitable particularly the wet woodland edge habitat and they have been recorded within the 2km record search buffer.</p> <p>A full and detailed method statement must be produced in respect of these species outlining how works will be carried out to avoid killing or injuring these species as required by the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981). Given the amount of suitable surrounding habitat the strategy should seek to systematically make the working areas unsuitable for them and effectively "push" them into safeguarded adjacent receptor areas in the first instance. Some work may be required in the receptor areas before any works begin to increase the carrying capacity ready to receive the additional numbers of reptiles. As they will not be able to use the site in the same way as they currently do a certain amount of mitigation will be required to make up this short fall in the form of habitat improvement and targeted management. Some mitigation should take the form of creating suitable boundary habitats around working areas allowing reptiles to recolonise the site to some degree post construction.</p>	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes this comment about reptiles. A Reptile Mitigation Strategy has been provided in the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2). This will be secured via corresponding requirement in schedule 2 of the DCO.

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Ecology	1	<p>These are numerous on the site and there is a substantial risk of spread and contamination without appropriate preventative measures being in place. Of particular concern is the presence of floating pennywort in one of the ponds scheduled for removal. Given the amount of ground works and movement of soils, digging of new ditches and ponds that will be required there is a significant risk of spread. A detailed and thorough plan must be produced for its eradication on site and to prevent it from spreading to others. The same goes for the other species identified as present.</p> <p>A detailed mitigation statement should be compiled to demonstrate how these species will be considered during construction works (could be incorporated into the CEMP), during plant operation and during the decommissioning phase.</p>	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes this comment about invasive and non-native species. An invasive species plan has been submitted in the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2).
Ecology	1	<p>It is currently unclear exactly how much SINC and Section 7 habitat will be lost to the proposal. Whilst the 2018 PEIR sets out some figures for habitat loss these are based on the main power generation plant and does not consider other loss that may occur during associated works such as access routes construction, electrical cable installation, drainage, AGI construction etc. All these elements must be fully considered to allow a thorough mitigation package to be determined.</p> <p>Some loss has been identified as a temporary loss that can be reinstated once construction works are complete but this is not necessarily an easy thing to achieve, some habitat is easier than others but it must be carefully thought about and planned for it to be successful. Based on the current level of information it is not possible to determine if this strategy is feasible for example; is there sufficient receptor and storage areas for the temporarily removed habitat without harming existing habitat? How much will require new planting? More detail on how the temporary loss will be managed will be needed to properly determine the impacts of the scheme.</p> <p>Where long term loss of habitat will occur compensation will be necessary. Although not detailed in the submitted literature it is understood from verbal communication that the "tear drop" or southernmost part of the development boundary is being considered as an offsetting area. This area is already assessed as marshy grassland and therefore has value in its own right. It is acknowledged that improvements could be made to this area to partially offset some loss but based on current information is considered insufficient on its own. The most suitable areas for offsetting are those of low ecological value such as improved grassland which is present in the surrounding area. As a standard, twice the amount of area should be sought in compensation as that which has been lost.</p>	City and County of Swansea Council	APL acknowledges the comments provided and confirms that an Outline Landscape & Ecological Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) has been produced (as per discussions in the joint CCS/NRW Project meeting on the 6th February 2018), which presents an overview of landscape and ecological mitigation. This includes details about habitat loss, reinstatement, replanting and enhancement. The Mitigation Plan also provides information about proposed planting and habitat management for the "teardrop" area to the southwest of the Generating Equipment Site. The Outline Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Plan is supported by the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2). The mitigation proposed in the Mitigation Plan and Mitigation Strategy are as discussed during a site visit on 19th March 2018, attended by both NRW and CCS.
Ecology	1	<p>The Wildlife Protection Plan should build upon the principles of the submitted Outline CEMP and include the following as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities. Identification of "biodiversity protection zones". • Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (including species and habitat specific method statements*). • The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features. • The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site • Details of lighting during construction phase • Details of any additional survey that will be necessary prior to the start of works 	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes this comment. These measures are covered by the Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy and Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) submitted with the ES, and secured via the corresponding requirement(s) in schedule 2 of the DCO.

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Ecology	1	One comment notes that in Para 8.7.40 that the impact of construction noise has been considered on the nearest bat roost, however, it is queried whether the impact of the operation of the Project would impact on bats given that Figures 5.1 and 5.3 of Appendix 8.7 (Bat Activity Transect and Roost Survey Report) indicate that bats utilise the gallops which traverse the Project site. If this impact does not need to be considered, it would be useful to clarify why this element has not been considered further as it appears as an omission at the current time	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes this comment and confirms that effects from noise on commuting and foraging bats has been considered in Chapter 8 Ecology (Document Reference 6.1).
Ecology	1	Once the details of the mitigation hierarchy have been established, then a long term management plan should be produced to secure the mitigation and compensation areas and maximise the benefits through appropriate management and monitoring. It should include the following: a) Description and evaluation of features to be managed. b) Ecological trends and constraints on site that might influence management. c) Aims and objectives of management e.g. to restore and enhance existing habitats, ensure successful establishment of new habitats etc. d) Appropriate management options for achieving aims and objectives. e) Prescriptions for management actions to include but not be limited to; a scheme for reptile receptor enhancement f) Preparation of a work schedule (including an annual work plan capable of being rolled forward over a five-year period). g) Details of the body or organization responsible for implementation of the plan.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes this comment and confirms that the mitigation hierarchy has been integrated into the plant design, for example through access road routing.
Ecology	1	Para 8.8.43 states that the detailed decommissioning....would be subject to a separate assessment and planning application at that time. Firstly, it is understood that the demolition of the Project would be included within any DCO granted so this statement is incorrect and secondly, it reiterates the general point that a full assessment of the environmental impact of the decommissioning will be required at a later date.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes these comments and clarifies that a Decommissioning Strategy will be required to be submitted and agreed with City and County of Swansea at the appropriate time but prior to any decommissioning works being undertaken, this will be secured via the 'Decommissioning Strategy' requirement in Schedule 2 of the draft DCO to be submitted with the APL DCO Application. For the purpose of the EIA and in order to allow a decommissioning assessment to be presented in the ES, the assessment takes the design life of the power generation plant (25 years) as its assumption for the point in time when decommissioning is assessed. For the purposes of the assessment, it is assumed that the above ground Generating Equipment would be demolished and removed after 25 years and the Generating Equipment Site re-instated to a similar condition as before construction. Any decommissioning phase would be likely to be of a similar duration to construction i.e. 22 months.
Ecology	1	It is appreciated that the additional mitigation measures will be required and that these have not been confirmed at this stage as they are subject to discussion with NRW and the Council's Ecologist (and some surveys are still on-going). Full details should however be provided with the DCO application.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL acknowledges this comment and considers no further action is necessary to resolve this comment.
Ecology	1	The submitted Arboricultural Report was undertaken in 2014 when the Project site was larger and the proposal was different. Section 3.3.5 highlights that certain works are required to trees along an internal access road (G3 and G4) which were required to enable construction of the gas connection. It is unclear whether the recommendations remain the same given that the scheme has subsequently changed. It would be useful for the applicant to update/ clarify the full extent of the tree works within the Environmental Statement to identify what is proposed as part of the DCO application.	City and County of Swansea Council	The scheme changes will be reflected in the Outline Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) which will refer to the Arboricultural Survey Report.

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Ecology	1	One comment raises concerns about developing the Project on Green Belt land, in particular to prevent disturbing the nature and woodland area.	Response anonymised	APL notes this comment. The Abergelli Project is not located in a green belt area. Instead, both the Unitary Development Plan and the Local Development Plan (currently under examination) identify the land as a potential area of mineral extraction for either "Coal Resources" or "Sand and Gravel/Aggregates". Potential effects to ecology as a result of the development are considered by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken in support of the Project and reported in the ES. A comprehensive suite of ecological surveys have been carried out, including bat, dormice and reptile surveys – these reports are provided as appendices to the ES, and the assessment of impacts and proposed mitigation measures are presented in Chapter 8 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).
Ecology	1	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.	Response anonymised	APL notes this comment. Chapter 8 of the ES assesses the impact of the Project on ecology, including habitats and wildlife. The chapter proposed mitigation measures which includes reinstatement of habitats impacted by the development, as well as enhancement measures to ensure that there is a net gain of habitat. The ES also includes an Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2), as well as an Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) that clearly set out where reinstatement planting and enhancement are proposed.
Ecology	1	The easterly edge of the proposed development there is an established wildlife 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.	Response anonymised	APL notes this comment. The ES includes an Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) that sets out where reinstatement and replacement habitats are located, including at least two attention ponds which will become green infrastructure features to mitigate the loss of wildlife ponds within the Project Boundary.
Ecology	1	The northern edge for the proposed development, there is a long established badger sett. 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 sett, under the badger act 1992. The proposed site is crossed over with runs to their feeding grounds.	Response anonymised	APL notes this comment. An ecological survey, including a badger survey, has been undertaken and the findings are in Chapter 8 of the ES. The Outline Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Strategy (ES Appendix 3.4, Document Reference 6.2) and Outline CEMP (ES Appendix 3.1, Document Reference 6.2) provide details on the additional mitigation measures to be implemented during the construction phase of the Project.
Electrical Connection	1	In respect of existing NGET and NGG infrastructure, both will require appropriate protection for retained apparatus including compliance with relevant standards for works proposed within close proximity of its apparatus; providing that the order affects NGET & NGG apparatus in any way.	National Grid	APL acknowledges these comments and confirms that all works will adhere to National Grid advice and best practice. Protective provisions have been proposed in the Draft DCO for the protection of National Grid apparatus.
Electrical Connection	1	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	National Grid	APL acknowledges these comments and confirms that all works will adhere to National Grid advice and best practice. Protective provisions have been proposed in the Draft DCO for the protection of National Grid apparatus.
Electrical Connection	1	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.	National Grid	APL acknowledges these comments and confirms that all works will adhere to National Grid advice and best practice.
Electrical Connection	1	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"	National Grid	APL acknowledges these comments and confirms that all works will adhere to National Grid advice and best practice.
Electrical Connection	1	National Grid requests 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.	National Grid	APL acknowledges these comments and confirms that all works will adhere to National Grid advice and best practice.
Electrical Connection	1	Drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if they have the potential to disturb adversely affect the foundations or "pillars of support" of any existing tower.	National Grid	APL acknowledges these comments and confirms that all works will adhere to National Grid advice and best practice.

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Electrical Connection	1	Ground levels above our cables must not be altered in any way. Any alterations to the depth of our cables will subsequently alter the rating of the circuit and can compromise the reliability, efficiency and safety of our electricity network and requires consultation with National Grid prior to any such changes in both level and construction being implemented.	National Grid	APL acknowledges these comments and confirms that all works will adhere to National Grid advice and best practice.
Electrical Connection	1	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.	National Grid	APL acknowledges these comments and confirms that all works will adhere to National Grid advice and best practice.
Electrical Connection	1	National Grid will 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.	National Grid	APL acknowledges these comments and confirms that all works will adhere to National Grid advice and best practice.
Electrical Connection/Gas connection	2	Two comments state that they have no gas or electricity apparatus in the vicinity of this site address and will not be affected by your proposed works.	ESP Utilities/SGN	APL acknowledges this comment and considers that no further action is required to resolve this comment.
Electrical Connection/Gas connection	1	One comment states that sufficient information, in particular any specific gas connections, is not available to facilitate a detailed response.	Wales and West Utilities Limited	APL notes this comment and clarifies that consultation with Wales and West Utilities is ongoing. Draft protective provisions to protect Wales and West Utilities assets from the Project have been sent to Wales and West Utilities for comment. These are included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1).

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Environmental Impact Assessment	4	Four comments refer to the proposed embedded mitigation during the decommissioning phases of the project to mitigate any adverse environmental effects and states that a Demolition Environmental Management Plan would be required to fully assess the decommissioning requirements at that stage, in line with relevant legislation and policy at that time.	City and County of Swansea Council	<p>APL notes this comment and clarifies that the potential effects of the decommissioning phase are considered and assessed within the Environmental Statement in the relevant topic chapters.</p> <p>For the purpose of the EIA and in order to allow a decommissioning assessment to be presented in the ES, the assessment takes the design life of the power generation plant (25 years) as its assumption for the point in time when decommissioning is assessed. For the purposes of the assessment, it is assumed that the above ground Generating Equipment would be demolished and removed after 25 years and the Generating Equipment Site reinstated to a similar condition as before construction. Any decommissioning phase would be likely to be of a similar duration to construction i.e. 22 months.</p> <p>A Decommissioning Strategy will be required to be submitted and agreed with City and County of Swansea at the appropriate time but prior to any decommissioning works being undertaken, this will be secured via the 'Decommissioning Strategy' requirement in Schedule 2 of the draft DCO to be submitted with the APL DCO Application.</p>
Environmental Impact Assessment	1	It is noted that the environmental impact assessment is ongoing and comments are unable to be made on assessments not yet undertaken or publicised.	Welsh Government	APL notes this comment.
Gas Connection	1	<p>The following is stated for Gas pipelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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. 	National Grid	APL acknowledges these comments and confirms that all works will adhere to National Grid advice and best practice.
Gas Connection	1	The gas pipeline and Gas Connection Route Corridor of the proposed gas fired power plant has the potential to adversely affect both the solar farm assets and the Distribution Network Operator assets and acceptable protection, mitigation and restoration measures will be necessary to ensure no damage or harm is done to those assets during construction of the pipeline and that there are no additional risks to those assets when the pipeline is in operation.	Response anonymised	<p>APL notes this comment. Consultation regarding the protection of assets is ongoing.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect assets from the Project have been sent to the consultee for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1).</p>

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Gas Connection	1	<p>Para 10.7.16 2018 PEIR refers to the sand and gravel reserves within the vicinity of the gas connection. It is unclear whether the significance of the magnitude of the impact would change given that, unlike the Power Generation Plant, the gas pipeline is expected to be left in situ (see para 10.7.50 of the CCS s42 response) and therefore this sterilisation would be permanent as opposed to just for the duration of the project as indicated in this paragraph.</p> <p>Para 9.7.61 2018 PEIR states that the reinstatement of the power generation plant to the existing characteristics would bring back the drainage benefits of the existing 'greenfield' characteristics. However, it is considered that the soil would be heavily compacted as a result of the development of the Project and details to overcome soil compaction as a result of the development would be required at the decommissioning stage.</p>	City and County of Swansea Council	<p>APL notes this comment. Para 11.7.16 (formerly 10.7.16) does indicate that the sterilisation of the sand and gravel reserves would be permanent however the significance of effects is only considered to be minor as the area sterilised by the pipeline compared to the overall size of the reserves is relatively small and there is minimal economic use of the reserves. Table 11.14 (formerly Table 10.14) will be amended to include an additional row relating to the gas pipeline and electrical connection being left in situ following decommissioning permanently sterilising a thin strip of land. Given the low economic value of the reserves and the relatively small area affected the significance of effect is considered to be minor adverse.</p> <p>APL notes this comment and confirms the issue will be appropriately at the decommissioning stage.</p>
General	1	One comment notes that the 2018 PEIR clearly explains the technical differences between the project as indicated currently and the previous 2014 PEIR. The consultee suggests that an annotated diagram of the proposed site layout that relates to the individual elements identified in the Parameters of Assessment indicated in table 3-3 would be useful.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL welcomes your positive comments on the 2018 PEIR NTS and clarifies that an annotated diagram will be presented within the ES and ES NTS as described in Table 3-3.
General	1	One comment suggests that the height of the fin fan coolers in Table 3-3 refers are incorrect.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL can confirm that the fin fan cooler parameters were given in error and this is amended in the ES.
General	1	One comment questions whether a bond will be put aside for decommissioning the Project, and emphasises the cost to developers of decommissioning power plants.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL can confirm that there is no intention to provide a bond for decommissioning at this stage. This is not normally required for this type of project.

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General	1	<p>In terms of the Non-Technical Summary, I would advise that this document strikes a good balance between the level of information contained within it whilst also ensuring that the document is user-friendly. The NTS provides a significant amount of useful information in easy to understand language whilst also clarifying what has been covered in each topic area and giving an indication of the significance of these effects. It is appreciated that it is a difficult task to reconcile providing a summary of the environmental information without going into the detail contained within the 2018 PEIR in an easy access format but it is hoped that the final NTS follows the same approach to enable all participants to understand the environmental issues that have been considered and their significance overall in EIA terms. The list of abbreviations at the start is particularly useful given the amount of acronyms used throughout the document.</p> <p>One point to note is the use of the term "major development" on P46 of the NTS. There is a statutory definition of major development contained within the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012 (as amended). This definition provides for schemes of 10 or more dwellings and commercial developments creating over 1,000m2 of floor space amongst other criteria. Within this context, the term major development is misleading as it was agreed that larger, more strategic scale developments would be considered (i.e. 40+ dwellings or more) within the 5km area. These larger schemes are considered to have more potential for a cumulative impact given their scale/ characteristics than smaller developments.</p> <p>An indicative site layout of the Project site itself would also prove beneficial in the NTS along with a plan referring to the different pieces of infrastructure on site.</p>	City and County of Swansea Council	APL welcomes the positive comments on the NTS. The term 'major development' will be amended within the NTS to a non-statutory definition.
Ground Conditions and Agricultural	1	One comment advises APL to note that dewatering for engineering works is no longer classed as exempt under the Water Resources Act 1991 and therefore may require an abstraction licence from NRW depending on the volume and duration of the dewatering proposed.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges this comment and no actions are required.
Ground Conditions and Agricultural	1	One comment notes that pollution prevention measures to protect controlled waters are covered in the draft CEMP, including the construction and operation phases of the Project.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges this comment and no actions are required.
Ground Conditions and Agricultural	1	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 the total loss of production permanently.	Response anonymised	APL notes this comment. As explained in Chapter 10 Geology, Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology (Document Reference 6.1), the agricultural land classification for the land within and surrounding the Project site is Grade 4 poor quality agricultural land "with severe limitations which significantly restricts the range of crops and/or level of yields, mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops." Chapter 10 assesses the impact of the Project on agricultural land to be negligible, with only a relatively small area of the Project Site permanently sterilised by the development with the rest reinstated following construction.
Ground Conditions and Agricultural	1	One comment states that mechanical treatment for handling contaminated discharges from the construction phase requires an Environmental Permit from NRW, and all discharges to controlled waters must be free from polluting matter including suspended sediment.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges this comment and can confirm that an Environmental Permit will be obtained as appropriate.
Ground Conditions and Agricultural	1	One comment recommends that any stored stockpiles of material e.g. soils, are surrounded at their base by silt fencing to prevent contaminated run-off being generated during inclement weather conditions.	Natural Resources Wales	APL is in agreement and can confirm that ES Chapter 3 Project and Site Description of the Environmental Statement has been amended accordingly.

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Ground Conditions and Agricultural	1	One comment notes that the final design will incorporate suitable mitigation on the basis of intrusive investigation findings to minimise disturbance with peat, and a Peat Management Plan is proposed. NRW recommends: -information on the location and extent of peat is provided upfront as part of the DCO submission -a peat survey should comply of a minimum, of 1 peat probe per hectare of development area and 1 pear probe per 10 peat probes -the above will show the distribution of peak across the development area so that the main areas of peat can be avoided by infrastructure.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and confirms that an additional desk study of peat resources including NATMAP Soilscales dataset (Cranfield University) and soil maps have been undertaken to better understand the location and spatial extent of the peat deposits. The results of this assessment have been included in the ES chapter. It is understood that a peat survey is recommended, this will be undertaken during ground investigations. If following the peat survey a reasonable amount of peat is found, a Peat Management Plan will be agreed in consultation with CCS and NRW. This will be secured via the corresponding requirement in schedule 2 of the DCO.
Ground Conditions and Agricultural	1	Parts of the site fall within the defined Development High Risk Area. The Coal Authority records indicate that parts of the site have been subject to historic recorded underground coal mining at shallow depth and that other parts of the site are likely to have been subject to historic unrecorded underground coal mining at shallow depth associated with a thick coal outcrop.	The Coal Authority	APL notes these comments from the Coal Authority.
Ground Conditions and Agricultural	1	Consequently, the likely Coal Authority recommendation to the LPA would be no objections, subject to the imposition of an appropriate planning condition to secure site investigations and any necessary remedial measures.	The Coal Authority	APL notes these comments from the Coal Authority.
Health	1	The report produced does not state the effect on human amenity? Such as finances, happiness, visual amenity, greenhouse gas, climate control?	Response anonymised	Landscape and visual effects are addressed in the 2018 PEIR Chapter 11 "Landscape and Visual". Air Quality effects are addressed in the 2018 PEIR Chapter 6 "Air Quality". Climate Change concerns are addressed in the 2018 PEIR Chapter 15 "Other Effects Considered". Amenity will be discussed in the Planning Statement submitted with the DCO application.
Health	1	We are satisfied that the approach to the Environmental Impact Statement is in line with current guidance and good practice. We would point out however, that where electricity generation and/or distribution equipment is identified, in this case for example, the 400 kV cable from the generating plant to the substation, an assessment of potential EMF exposures should be included.	Public Health England	APL notes this comment and confirms that an EMF Report is included as Appendix 15.1 to the ES (Document Reference 6.2).
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment is concerned about the visual impact of the potential vapour from the stack.	Response anonymised	A plume consisting mainly of water vapour may be visible from the stack of the power station but only under certain atmospheric conditions (cold and dry with high pressure); this is not 'smoke'. The emissions from the stack will be strictly limited by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) as part of an operational environmental permit and will not have any significant effect on people or the environment.
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment has concern about the visual impact of the proposed buildings on the site, particularly the height and diameter of the stack	Llangyfelach Community Council	APL notes this comment. Significant residual effects on the landscape and visual resource are localised and not extensive. The visual change from Llangyfelach Churchyard (Viewpoint 11) has been assessed as not significant (refer to the Photomontages in Document Reference 7.1).

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Landscape and Visual Impact	1	<p>Further to our recent meeting, it was suggested that additional information is added to the submitted photomontages to clarify exactly what is being indicated in each drawing and clearly point out where the Project site is in some of the viewpoints (especially the longer distance views where the site would be partially visible). Whilst the impact is Major Adverse from views 16 and 17, it is not readily apparent where the equipment and stack are in each viewpoint. Currently, the red outline of the Project infrastructure is not clear and is not used in all montages. As discussed, wireframes should be added to indicate landform and the outline of the infrastructure should be indicated on all montages, especially where the project would be visible. It is also appreciated that the winter shots to be added would further aid interpretation.</p> <p>Further to this, the inclusion of two pylon heights (Para 11.5.7) within close proximity to the site are welcomed as this will help gain a better appreciation of the scale of the project relative to the existing infrastructure in the area. However, it would be useful if these two pylons are marked on a plan (I would suggest Figure 3.1 - Existing Site Levels) along with their topographical datum points and this cross-referenced on the relative photomontages (such as view 9 where a pylon towers above the stack comparatively). This would enable readers to cross-reference the photomontages with these points and enable easier comparison/ verification.</p>	City and County of Swansea Council	All comments noted and all VVMs will be updated as requested.
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	It was previously queried whether viewpoints from neighbouring Authorities to the east and west could be provided, but having viewed closer viewpoints and your clarification on the limited intervisibility due to intervening land form and the distances involved, it is agreed that these are not required and wouldn't add additional benefit to the process.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL welcomes this comment and no further actions are required.
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment requests that a photomontage from Gower (Fairwood Common) is produced and advises that Table 4-2 is amended to reflect this, if it provides supporting evidence on why the Gower AONB has been scoped out.	Natural Resources Wales	APL confirms that Table 4-2 has been updated with a cross-reference to the Fairwood Common viewpoint assessment and associated VVM.
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	The field boundaries of the solar farm also comprise hedgerow planting that is a planning requirement for the solar farm and these landscape features will need to be protected from damage, and if damage does occur to be replaced to British Standards at APL's cost. In addition to this, any new landscape planting required as a result of the proposed works needs to ensure that there is no shadowing impact on the panels. There should also be no shadowing caused by large items of equipment, materials or machinery associated with the construction project or the development itself.	Response anonymised	<p>APL notes this comment and ongoing consultation is being undertaken regarding the protection of assets.</p> <p>Draft protective provisions to protect assets from the Project have been sent to the consultee for comment. These will be included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1).</p>
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment notes that photographs and photomontages for the two additional viewpoints (Mynydd Gelliwastad and Fairwood Common) that NRW requested are in preparation and will be submitted as part of the DCO submission.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and considers no further action to be necessary.
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment requires further information on landscape mitigation and restoration proposals to include details of the proposed woodland, hedgerows, grassland and attenuation ponds. NRW notes that Section 3.11.55 refers to planting proposals within Figures 11.10-11.12, however NRW has only been provided with Figure 11.10 at this stage.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment. An integrated Outline Landscape & Ecology Mitigation Plan (ES Figure 3.6, Document Reference 6.3) has been prepared showing the proposed species mixes and habitat types for the mitigation habitat restoration and planting proposals. The plan also includes drainage proposals including the attenuation pond, thereby showing an integrated approach to the mitigation associated with landscape, ecology and drainage.

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Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment requests that further detail on the colour scheme for the development should be provided. We note that recessive and matt colours are proposed, however in some of the photomontages the stack and buildings appear pale and therefore stand out (however we note this might be for the benefit of the photomontages.) Colour can affect visibility and therefore may affect assessment results. One comment notes colour can affect visibility and therefore may affect LVIA assessment results.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges this comment and confirms that colours of the final scheme will be subject to detail design and those used on the VVMs are for illustrative purposes, however, for the purposes of the assessment, it has been assumed that colours will be matt and recessive.
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment states that it is not NRW's role to advise who should be consulted. NRW's view (as stated within our email dated 4 December 2017 to Aecom) was that a viewpoint from BBNP wasn't necessary.	Natural Resources Wales	APL confirms that the ES wording has been updated to reflect that NRW do not consider a viewpoint in the BBNP necessary.
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment asks for clarity on the photographic information of all viewpoints including distance from the proposal, horizontal angle of view and number of frames in panoramas.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and confirms that all VVMs have been updated to provide information including distance from the proposal, horizontal angle of view and number of frames in the panoramas.
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment requests that single frame photographs with a 40-degree horizontal angle of view, reproduced at A3 as extracts from panoramas which are more user friendly onsite.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment. Single frame images are provided in Document Reference 6.3.
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment asks APL to confirm if the distances in the Landscape and Visual Photomontages document are correct.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and confirms that all distances between the viewpoint and a fixed point within the Project Site have been verified for the final submission.
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment states that the location of the development on all photomontages needs to be provided for all viewpoints and information appears to be missing from many viewpoints provided.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and clarifies that wirelines will be provided for each set of viewpoint VVMs.
Landscape and Visual Impact	1	One comment advises that the proposed landscape mitigation should be proposed for 25 years, which is a standard time length for an LEMP and that the LEMP could be reviewed every 5 years.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and confirms that the LEMP refers to a 25 year management plan outlining the management operations required, with a mechanism calling for a review every 5 years.
No Comment	1	One comment reflects that no infrastructure is within 40km of the proposed site, and as such the consultee does not expect to raise any objections to the proposal. However, we will respond to any formal consultation once it is received from the relevant body.	NATS En-Route (NERL) Safeguarding	APL acknowledges this comment and considers that no further action is required to resolve this comment.
No Comment	3	Three comments note the proposals and request that no further information is sent, unless there are significant changes to the proposed development	The Crown Estate/The Equality and Human Rights Commission/The Canal and River Trust	APL acknowledges this comment and considers that no further action is required to resolve this comment.
No Comment	1	One consultee has no objections and provides no further other comments.	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council	APL acknowledges that Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council has no objections and no further action is required.

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Noise	2	Two comments are concerned about the effect of noise (including vibration) emissions from the Project on their home.	Response anonymised	Detailed baseline sound monitoring 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 assessment in 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 filtered data. The results show some changes from the data used in the 2018 PEIR. This is to be expected at the data used in the 2018 PEIR was based on very limited measurements in 2014 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 is therefore in the ES alongside the WHO assessment. ES Chapter 7 'Noise and Vibration' confirms that operational noise effects at the property in question are negligible and not significant.
Noise	1	One comments advises that the data presented in the ES for background sound level (L90) is not sufficient to be able to present a typical, representative sound level and may not be appropriate for permitting.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment. Detailed baseline sound monitoring was undertaken between 15 and 22 February 2018. The results included a full range of relevant weather conditions and have been used to update the assessment for the ES. The data presented in the ES for the background sound level (L90) is therefore considered to be appropriate for permitting.
Noise	1	One comment queries the assessment criteria used for the noise assessment and makes the following statements: - use of BS4142 at night has been omitted and WHO night noise guidelines for Europe has been opted to be used, which the guidelines define as the 1 year LAeq over 8 hours. - NRW states that it has been presented with a 10-minute sample. - WHO excludes sound with characteristics which is associated with industrial noise. - NRW acknowledges APL's need to undertake additional monitoring which should produce a greater detailed data set for the L90 and residual sound, and once this has been presented they would consider whether BS4142 is more suitable for night time sound.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment. As discussed with NRW following the s42 consultation, detailed baseline sound monitoring 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 assessment in 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 filtered data. The results show some changes from the data used in the 2018 PEIR. This is to be expected at the data used in the 2018 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 is therefore 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 did not result in any increase, no longer applies.

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Noise	1	The noise pollution from construction and the running of the plant I don't feel has been fully assessed as yet, whilst we currently have a noise monitor at our property we look forward to being provided with the results and what the increase in noise will be. Whilst we note comments that the plant will not be running day in day out, the running noise will impact us.	Response anonymised	As noted above, detailed baseline sound monitoring 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 assessment in 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 filtered data. The results show some changes from the data used in the 2018 PEIR. This is to be expected at the data used in the 2018 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 is therefore in the ES alongside the WHO assessment. ES Chapter 7 'Noise and Vibration' confirms that operational noise effects at the property in question are negligible and not significant.
Noise	1	One comment states that the Local Authority will be interested to see tonal information in relation to potential operation at night given that the predicted ambient sound levels are above the baseline ambient sound level.	City and County of Swansea Council	The exact nature of the character of the power station sound at each receptor is not known although observations of similar sites confirm that the intention for there to be no major tonal or impulsive characteristics is achievable. The noise will not be significantly different in character from other sources contributing to the existing background and ambient sound. However a correction of +3 dB has been added to allow for minor noticeable characterises.
Noise	1	Section 3.7.1. refers to operating hours during construction but advises that a) these are subject to change with agreement with CCS, and b) these hours will not apply to commissioning and testing of the project. Firstly, details need to be put in place to notify local residents of any agreed changes to ensure that they are aware of the extended timings and their anticipated durations to reduce enquiries and complaints to the Council. Secondly, if certain activities are not to be subject to these timeframes, full definitions of what works fall within "commissioning" and "testing" are required within the CEMP to avoid ambiguity and complaints at a later date.	City and County of Swansea Council	We note your comment on construction working hours, and understand this is in agreement with CCS. The CEMP has been updated to include details on notices to residents, APL community liaison groups and forums. Definitions and clarity have also been added to the CEMP on 'commissioning' and 'testing' .
Permits and Consents	1	Following the publication of the Large Combustion Plant (LCP) Best Reference Document (BREF) in December 2017, the Best Available Techniques (BAT) conclusions (BATc) are now in effect and will need to be complied with as well as Annex V of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED).	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and APL intends to contact NRW shortly to discuss the permit application.
Permits and Consents	1	There will be a need for insurance cover and indemnity agreements to ensure the protection of the solar assets and we would expect APL to bear ASL's reasonable costs associated with researching, entering into and completing such agreements and meeting any necessary requirements (such as additional health and safety measures) and other costs (such as, potentially, increased insurance premiums).	Response anonymised	APL notes this comment and can confirm that consultation regarding the protection of assets is ongoing. Draft protective provisions have been prepared and sent to the consultee for comment. These are included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1).
Permits and Consents	1	We advise that the proposed power station will require an environmental permit under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (EPR). We recommend that the applicant twin tracks the planning and permit application in order for all information to be considered at the same time, and for NRW to provide specific advice for the applicant and other stakeholders.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and can confirm that APL will twin track the DCO Application and permit application.
Permits and Consents	1	The proposal is for an open cycle plant, and as a peaking plant we expect energy efficiency to form a significant part of the environmental permit application to ensure operations have accounted for the aforementioned LCP BATc published last year.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment. Potential adverse effects will be controlled by adopting best available techniques (BAT) and this will be determined through the Environmental Permit application

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Permits and Consents	1	One comment clarifies that the monitoring will be the responsibility of the EPR permit holder/operator. NRW will only be responsible for checking that the monitoring conducted is in compliance with the relevant permit conditions.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges the comment and Chapter 3 Project and Site Description has been amended accordingly.
Permits and consents	1	A detailed technical assessment of the air quality modelling will be undertaken by NRW once an EPR application has been duly made. We note that we have previously provided comments on the suitability and availability of weather data for the locality. Section 6.3.24 refers to the relevant Emission Limit Values (ELVs) for the Generating Equipment being set out in Annex V Part 1 of the IED. We advise that it is expected that Annex V Part 2 of the IED will apply to this project.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges these comments and considers no further work to be necessary.
Policy	1	We require all new combustion power plants (that do not include CHP from the outset) to be CHP ready to a sufficient degree, dictated by the likely future technically viable opportunities.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment. The potential for CHP opportunities is considered in Chapter 5 Alternatives Considered of the ES.
Policy	1	Reference is made in para 2.10.32 to Swansea being located within the South East Wales Capital region in the Wales Spatial Plan. It should be noted that Swansea is located in the Swansea Bay Waterfront and Western Valleys Region. In addition, para 2.10.23 will need to be updated as the LDP Examination Hearings have now commenced. They are likely to have been completed by the time that the full Environmental Statement is completed.	City and County of Swansea Council	APL notes this comment and paragraph 2.10.32 has been updated. APL notes that the LDP examination hearings are underway and it is envisaged that the published Environmental Statement will report the status of the hearings as current at the time.
Policy	1	On a more general note, the Community Council is aware that the land adjacent to the site of the proposed power station is included in the draft Local Development Plan as a site for a proposed residential development of approximately 750 houses. The proposed development of a power station adjacent to such a significant housing development is inherently inconsistent with a residential development.	Pontlliw & Tircoed Community Council	The Project is located adjacent to an existing electricity substation and is set within an area of existing energy-related infrastructure (substation and overhead power lines). There is an existing belt of trees which acts to separate and provide a visual barrier from the existing and proposed infrastructure to any proposed residential development. It is noted that the draft Local Development Plan sets out aspirations for this area which include waste management facilities, employment as well as residential development.
Policy	1	Within the CCC's recommended pathway, the level of electricity generation from gas plants must reduce substantially in Wales before 2030 and 2050. The impact additional gas capacity in Wales would have on the ability to meet our statutory emissions reduction targets should be considered within this application	Welsh Government	APL notes this comment. The Project has the ability to meet statutory emissions reduction targets. The Project is a new Power Generation Plant in the form of an Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) peaking power generating station, which is designed to operate intermittently, to provide support in plugging the gaps created by intermittent renewables, and boosting the overall security of supply. Paragraph 3.6.1 of the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) recognises the 'vital role' that fossil fuel power stations play in providing electricity supplies, and states that 'they will continue to play an important role in our energy mix as the UK makes the transition to a low carbon economy.'
Policy	1	The CCC's Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) report summary for Wales provides a review of risks which may impact Wales as a result of climate change. A number of these risks have the potential to impact heavily on energy generation and infrastructure, as well as business productivity. APL should review the CCRA carefully in the development of their DCO application	Welsh Government	APL notes this comment about Climate Change Risk Assessment and clarifies that climate change is factored into the EIA and considered throughout the Environmental Statement in various topic chapters. Climate resilience has been built into the Project design to reduce effects from climate change, namely ecology, air quality and flood risk. Chapter 15 Other Effects of the ES summarises how these three topics associate with climate change, with further details in Chapter 6 Air Quality, Chapter 8 Ecology, and Chapter 9 Water Quality and Resources.
Policy	1	Application for a non-wind onshore generating station in Wales under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 with a capacity of below 350MW and which has yet to be accepted by the Secretary of State before this date cannot proceed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. Any application made on or after 1 April 2019 will fall to be determined under Town and Country Planning Act 1990, for which there are different pre-application procedures and submission requirements.	Welsh Government	APL acknowledges this comment and, as the Application is to be accepted prior to 1 April 2019, considers that no further action is required to resolve this comment.
Policy	1	We note this development is near to but not in the Welsh National Marine Plan area. Under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 any development with potential to affect the Welsh National Marine Plan area has to take account of the marine plan.	Welsh Government	APL acknowledges this comment and considers that no further action is required to resolve this comment.

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Safety	1	Our records also indicate that a recorded mine entry (adit) is present within the planning boundary and that within the planning boundary there have been 4 reported hazards. In addition, 2 reported subsidence claims have been made within the planning boundary.	The Coal Authority	APL notes these comments from the Coal Authority. APL clarifies that safety investigations regarding the mine shaft have confirmed the location of the shaft and that it has been filled in.
Safety	1	One comment notes that 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. In addition, the proposed project site boundary appears to impinge on land ascribed to the Felindre Gas Compressor Station which already has a 3-zone map for land-use planning purposes.	Health and Safety Executive	APL acknowledges this comment. The Project's vulnerability to risk of major accidents and disasters is considered in Chapter 15 Other Effects. No further action is required to resolve this comment.
Safety	1	Should the project progress, we would expect notification under the Pipelines Safety Regulations and, depending upon whom the pipeline operator is, a Gas Safety (Management) Regulations safety case may be required.	Health and Safety Executive	APL acknowledges this comment.
Safety	1	The developer is advised to consider whether storage of hazardous substances is involved and, if so, whether Hazardous Substances Consent would be required.	Health and Safety Executive	APL confirms that there are no proposals to store any hazardous substances at the Project Site.
Safety	1	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.	Health and Safety Executive	APL confirms that there are no proposals to store any hazardous substances at the Project Site.
Safety	1	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.	Health and Safety Executive	APL confirms that there are no proposals to store any hazardous substances at the Project Site.
Safety	1	The proposed Abergelli Power Project development does not impinge on the separation distances of any explosives licensed site in the vicinity of the application.	Health and Safety Executive	APL notes this comment.
Safety	1	In respect of waste management, the applicant should take account of and adhere to relevant health and safety requirements. Particular attention should be paid in respect of risks created from historical landfill sites.	Health and Safety Executive	APL notes this comment. Waste management is discussed in the Outline CEMP ES Appendix 3.1 (Document Reference 6.2).
Safety	1	The site should be protected by a security fence that is at least 2.4m high, and manufactured of weld mesh or expanded metal. It should meet Secured by Design standards and specifications.	South Wales Police	APL notes these comments and confirms that all issues raised by South Wales Police will be considered during the design of security arrangements
Safety	1	The whole of the site, especially the perimeter and main entrances must be protected by a monitored CCTV system. It should be capable of producing quality evidential imagery and also be capable of detecting movement around the site whilst providing recognition of persons.	South Wales Police	APL notes these comments and confirms that all issues raised by South Wales Police will be considered during the design of security arrangements
Safety	1	Adequate lighting should be installed throughout the site to cover vehicle and pedestrian areas during the hours of darkness. A scheme of work and lux plan should be provided and the lighting must complement and enhance any CCTV cameras operating on site.	South Wales Police	APL notes these comments and confirms that all issues raised by South Wales Police will be considered during the design of security arrangements
Safety	1	Access to the roof of any buildings must be prevented or made difficult. Any features that assist climbing must be designed out. Access points to the roofs must be gated, the gates having access control fitted to prevent unlawful persons accessing.	South Wales Police	APL notes these comments and confirms that all issues raised by South Wales Police will be considered during the design of security arrangements
Safety	1	All buildings that are not occupied 24 hours per day or contain critical equipment or items of significant value should be protected by a monitored silent intruder alarm system. The system installed should meet the relevant British Standards for alarm installations.	South Wales Police	APL notes these comments and confirms that all issues raised by South Wales Police will be considered during the design of security arrangements

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Safety	1	Both vehicle and pedestrian access onto site must be controlled. Suitable access control facilities must be put in place for both vehicles and pedestrians that meet Secured by Design standards and specifications.	South Wales Police	APL notes these comments and confirms that all issues raised by South Wales Police will be considered during the design of security arrangements
Safety	1	External entrance doors, and doors protecting areas that contain critical equipment or other items of significant value, should meet the security standard LPS1175 SR2 or the equivalent standard.	South Wales Police	APL notes these comments and confirms that all issues raised by South Wales Police will be considered during the design of security arrangements
Safety	1	Any trees should have no foliage or branches below 2 metres from the ground, and must not interfere with lighting or CCTV. In addition, trees must not be located adjacent to buildings or any perimeter security.	South Wales Police	APL notes these comments and confirms that all issues raised by South Wales Police will be considered during the design of security arrangements
Safety	1	Swansea Airport are to be consulted should there be an impact to the safeguarding area, in which case lighting of the landmark building may be required	Civil Aviation Authority	APL acknowledges these comments on landmark lighting. CCS safeguard zone mapping has been examined and it has been 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.
Safety	1	If the structure constitutes an 'aerodrome obstruction' it is the aerodrome operator that will review the lighting requirement (part of the safeguarding process).	Civil Aviation Authority	APL acknowledges these comments on aviation obstruction lighting.
Safety	1	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 will review the lighting requirement (part of the safeguarding process). For civil aerodromes, they will, in general terms, follow the requirements of CAP 168 - Licensing of Aerodromes. Chapter 4 refers to obstacles and obstacle lighting (I have included an extract from CAP168). Article 222 of the UK Air Navigation Order applies. Article 222 requires that for en-route obstructions (i.e. away from aerodromes) lighting only becomes legally mandated for structures of a height of 150m or more above ground level. Typically, structures less than 150m above ground level and away from the immediate vicinity of an aerodrome are not routinely lit for civil aviation purposes. 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. Note that if the structure is to be 150m or higher, the lighting specification set out in Article 222 becomes a statutory requirement. In this latter case, any proposal to seek a lighting specification at odds with Article 222 should involve the CAA.	Civil Aviation Authority	APL acknowledges these comments on aviation obstruction lighting.
Safety	1	Due to the unique nature of operations in respect of altitudes and potentially unusual landing sites, it would be sensible for you to establish the related viewpoints of local emergency services Air Support Units through the National Police Air Service (NPAS) organisation	Civil Aviation Authority	APL acknowledges this comment. As recommended by the CAA, APL shared information about the Project with both the National Police Air Service (NPAS) and Wales Air Ambulance.
Safety	1	The proposal should be brought to the attention of the Safeguarding Department within the MoD's Defence Infrastructure Organisation	Civil Aviation Authority	APL notes this comment and confirms that the MoD has been consulted.
Safety	1	Fire hazards are abundant, water, gas, electricity all in such close proximity to each other and local residents? Lightening poses a real threat, I cannot locate comment in the report regards to the fire risk the site proposes to the area which is also surrounded by grassland	Response anonymised	APL notes this comment and clarifies that major accidents and abnormal operations, including gas leaks, fires and explosions are considered in Chapter 15 Other Effects in the ES. Operational maintenance is also described in detail in Chapter 3 Project Site and Description (Document Reference 6.1). APL also notes that gas-fired power stations in the UK have an excellent safety record, and we do not consider there to be any issues of concern with our site and the neighbouring energy facilities. Drax Power Station, Abergelli Power owner's existing power plant, has a better-than-average safety record among other coal, gas and biomass power stations

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Safety	1	<p>Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service expects APL to contact again with a view of holding some dialogue on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact of construction traffic on the local road network which may affect the ability of the Fire and Rescue Service to service the local community -The security arrangements for the site and whether it will be considered to be of critical national infrastructure status -The proximity to the M4 motorway and other local receptors and the impact of fire or release from the site. A downwind cordon of up to 800m may be required -The provision of fire fighting equipment and other relevant fixed firefighting installations -The type and coverage of gas monitoring equipment -Staffing requirements and human presence on the site -The means by which the site will be accessed out of hours, on weekends and public holidays -Availability of water for firefighting and release mitigation and the details of any hydrant system that will be installed during construction and following commission -Assurance that the road network provided to serve the site will be sufficient to accommodate fire and rescue service vehicles of up to 26 tonnes and 8m in length -AGI - except that a similar arrangement to those indicated will be applied -Arrangements will be made to ensure that any water run-off from the site can be directed in such a way as to not affect any vulnerable receptors 	Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue	APL notes this comment and will engage with the Fire and Reuse Service to close out these points until the detailed design stage.
Site Selection	1	<p>We are not in principle objecting to this development as we will always need an electrical generation. It is the location we are objecting to. 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 its industrial past i.e. coal mining and recent land fill. A second alternative site lies approximately 400m to the west alongside the existing development of the gas pumping station.</p>	Response anonymised	<p>APL notes this comment about site selection. The suggested site approximately 400 m west of the proposed Generating Equipment Site would not be suitable due to the National Transmission System gas pipelines that enter Felindre Gas Compressor Station on the western side of the National Grid compound. Figure 3.4 of the ES (Document Reference 6.3) shows the existing utilities (including underground gas pipelines, overhead and underground electricity cables and telecommunication lines) within the Project Site area. The proposed site for the Abergelli Power Project has been carefully considered and selected after an extensive site selection process. The Project Site was considered suitable for the following main reasons:</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 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; - The surrounding network is within an area of net electricity import; and - It is in close proximity to a well-developed road network to the Project Site.
Socio-economics	1	<p>The Community Council are of the opinion, that should the DCO be approved, the size & height, especially of the stack of this proposed power station would have a substantial & damaging effect on the marketability of the aforementioned sites. The Community Council consider the proposed Residential use & existing Business Park to be more appropriate for their area, especially if the Swansea Barrage scheme is given the go-ahead.</p>	Llangyfelach Community Council	<p>APL notes this comment and has worked, through the design and assessment process, to minimise intrusion by reducing the footprint of the Project and limiting the number of stacks to one. APL also proposes that the electrical connection to the nearby substation is underground rather than a more traditional overhead line connection. It is considered that a project of this nature, situated close to significant existing energy-related infrastructure (including the substation and overhead powerlines), which assist in achieving these design efficiencies, is appropriately designed and located.</p>

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Socio-economics	1	This should not be at the expense of existing residents by retrospectively damaging our carefully planned long term financial positions. We feel that the construction and running of the station would have a very damaging impact on local house prices, tourism and the future of Felindre being a desirable place to live.	Response anonymised	<p>APL notes this comment. ES Chapter 14 "Socio-economics" discusses likely effects on tourism and business as a result of the Project. As explained, a tourism business survey was carried out during November and December in 2014. This has not been repeated for this assessment as baseline assessment shows the visitor economy has not materially changed since 2014. The 2014 business survey findings are therefore considered to remain valid for this assessment. In terms of impact, the vast majority of respondents felt that the Project would have no impact on business performance. Some businesses felt that they would benefit at the construction phase through related demand for accommodation, food and drink, and other services. Only one respondent predicted an adverse impact on business performance based mainly on perceived adverse visual impact.</p> <p>In response to concerns about house prices, APL advises that loss of property value is not a material consideration in the planning process and is therefore not something that is covered in an EIA. Evidence would need to be provided to demonstrate that the proposed development would have an adverse impact on the property value. APL provided additional explanation to explain the circumstances in which parties may be entitled to claim compensation due to impacts from the proposed development, whilst noting that parties should, in any event, seek independent legal advice if they believe they are affected by the Project.</p>
Socio-economics	1	Para 14.8.35 relates to Construction and Decommissioning and states that the adoption of the embedded mitigation in the CEMP would ensure no tourism/ recreation receptors are affected significantly during construction (no reference to decommissioning).	City and County of Swansea Council	Text has been amended at ES Para. 14.8.35 and at other sections in tourism and recreation impact analysis to clarify the position. A Decommissioning Plan as detailed in 'Decommissioning Strategy', paragraph 18 (1) Schedule 2 of the DCO Requirements will be required to be submitted and agreed with City and County of Swansea at the appropriate time but prior to any decommissioning works being undertaken.
Socio-economics	1	Table 14.30 (Cumulative Projects) provides the construction cost of various different projects, but it is not clear how these have been valued given that the site at Llewelyn Road (for up to 200 homes) has been valued at £23.4m whilst the site at Pare Ceirw (for up to 300 homes) is valued at £5.9m and the Strategic Sites at Llangyfelach (up to 1,950 dwellings) and Garden Village (650) are only £16.4m and £11.8m respectively.	City and County of Swansea Council	Table 14.30 (Cumulative Projects) has been amended. Another column has been added to clarify the total construction value of each project (where possible) and annual construction cost. Annual construction cost has been derived using build period information (where programme information is available). If not available, unit-based construction cost information has been used which is deemed to be the worst case scenario.
Socio-economics	1	Our property is currently up for sale, it is an executive property, and we are extremely worried about the depreciation in value if we were to have this power station next door.	Response anonymised	<p>APL notes this comment. Loss of property value is not a material consideration in the planning process and is therefore not something that is covered in an EIA. Evidence would need to be provided to demonstrate that the proposed development would have an adverse impact on the property value.</p> <p>APL provided additional explanation to explain the circumstances in which parties may be entitled to claim compensation due to impacts from the proposed development, whilst noting that parties should, in any event, seek independent legal advice if they believe they are affected by the Project.</p>
Transport	1	The access route which you wish to use is also access to many properties, this could cause bad congestion. This road narrows badly in certain parts, as we travel this way several times a week.	Response anonymised	<p>The proposed Access Road has been selected following previous consultation in 2014 and 2015. In 2014, two potential access routes were considered to reach the Generating Equipment Site as discussed in Chapter 5 "Alternatives" of the ES. Feedback from the local authority, local highways authority and local residents indicated that the preference would be to avoid use of the Rhyd-y-Pandy Road and instead route via the B4489. Therefore, the chosen route to site is from Junction 46 of the M4, north along the B4489, then along the existing access to the National Grid compound which houses the Felindre Gas Compressor Station and Swansea North Substation. The selected access route will result in a lower adverse impact on traffic by using a shorter, more direct route and would avoid the roads leading to Morriston Hospital.</p> <p>ES Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport considers the impacts of traffic generating by the Project. The assessment states that there will be some temporary adverse effects in relation to increased HGV movements during the construction period. A Construction Traffic Management Plan is submitted as Appendix 3.3 to the ES Document Reference 6.2) setting out measures to manage construction traffic and minimise adverse impacts. The traffic and transport assessment concludes that there will be no adverse effects during operation of the Project.</p>

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Transport	1	Any proposals that include the 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	Network Rail	APL notes this comment and considers that no further action is necessary.
Transport	1	If there is any impact upon rail infrastructure, this must be examined and addressed within Abergelli Power Limited's Environmental Statement.	Network Rail	APL notes this comment. The Network Rail Asset Protection Team have been consulted and confirmed that they have no objections to the proposed route.
Transport	1	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's assets (e.g. level crossings, bridges etc.) and would advise that contact is made with Network Rail's Asset Protection Engineers	Network Rail	APL notes this comment. The Network Rail Asset Protection Team have been consulted and confirmed that they have no objections to the proposed route.
Transport	1	The solar farm (and I believe also the DNO) needs to have continuous 24-hour access to this private road and the farm track to the solar fields, and this includes for HGV's carrying heavy loads that may occasionally be required. The track and road therefore need to be protected from damage and any damage to the road and track will need to be made good to an acceptable standard. Particular care will also be required when excavating around the track, both to ensure that the solar farm cables are effectively protected (both during and after construction) and to protect access to the solar farm	Response anonymised	APL notes this comment and can confirm that consultation regarding the protection of assets is ongoing. Draft protective provisions have been prepared and sent to the consultee for comment. These are included in the draft DCO (Document Reference 3.1).
Transport	1	As Junction 46 is affected with heavy traffic build-up due to an increase of vehicles during rush hour and the Hospital shift change, it would be prudent to suggest to the applicant that they should seek to programme their deliveries in their Construction Traffic Management Plan, to arrive outside the peak hours on the motorway.	Welsh Government	APL notes this comment and can clarify that the Construction Travel Management Plan (CTMP) (Appendix 3.3, Document Reference 6.2) will seek to minimise deliveries at peak hours. Abnormal loads will be delivered outside peak hours.
Transport	1	Royal Mail operations are highly sensitive to any changes in the capacity of Junction 46 of the M4 Motorway.	Royal Mail	APL confirms that the transport assessment considers the impact on major road users. A draft Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) is contained in Appendix 3.3 and Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted (Appendix 3.1 in Document Reference 6.2).
Transport	1	Whilst it is noted that a CTMP will be prepared and submitted with the DCO application, the documents do not acknowledge the need to ensure that major road users such as Royal Mail are not disrupted though full advance consultation by the applicant at the appropriate time in the development process. Royal Mail wish to be consulted on the future submissions.	Royal Mail	APL confirms that the transport assessment considers the impact on major road users. A draft Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) is contained in Appendix 3.3 and Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted (Appendix 3.1 in Document Reference 6.2).
Transport	1	The access road has now been moved, which is a real concern. The traffic flow especially at certain times of the day is somewhat busy and the junction for the M4 currently sees daily queues, over hanging trees will also cause an issue for high loads, the width of Llangyfelach road for 2 lorry's passing would not be possible, and the road see many cyclists, pedestrians and horse Back riders to which increased large vehicles pose a real threat to all.	Response anonymised	APL notes this comment about traffic flows and access road. The Access Road has not been moved. The proposed Access Road has been selected following previous consultation in 2014 and 2015. In 2014, two potential access routes were considered to reach the Generating Equipment Site as discussed in Chapter 5 "Alternatives" of the ES. Feedback from the local authority, local highways authority and local residents indicated that the preference would be to avoid use of the Rhyd-y-Pandy Road and instead route via the B4489. Therefore, the chosen route to site is from Junction 46 of the M4, north along the B4489, then along the existing access to the National Grid compound which houses the Felindre Gas Compressor Station and Swansea North Substation. The selected access route will result in a lower adverse impact on traffic by using a shorter, more direct route and would avoid the roads leading to Morriston Hospital. ES Chapter 12 Traffic considers the impacts of traffic generating by the Project. The assessment confirms that there will be some temporary adverse effects in relation to increased HGV movements during the construction period. An Outline CTMP (ES Appendix 3.3, Document Reference 6.2) provides measures to manage construction traffic and minimise adverse impacts. The traffic and transport assessment concludes that there will be no adverse effects during operation of the Project.
Transport	1	Table 16.1 (List of Adverse Residual Impacts) refers incorrectly to Link 1 in the Traffic, Transport and Access discipline rather than Link 2 (p.16-7).	City and County of Swansea Council	APL confirms that this error has been rectified in the final ES.

Theme	No. of Comments	Summary of Comments	Consultee Body	Response in APL ES and/or DCO Application
Waste	1	Dust suppression and waste disposal measures in working and storage areas and for trucks carrying loose material may be necessary to ensure that windblown dust, soil, packaging and detritus are not blown on to on the solar fields and panels as this will affect the performance of the panels.	Response anonymised	APL notes this comment regarding dust and waste. The Construction Environmental Management Plan (Appendix 3.1, Document Reference 6.2) provides details on dust protection measures and waste management to be implemented during the construction phase.
Water Quality	1	One comment states refers to hydrological protection measures and advises that any stored stockpiles of material e.g. soils, are surrounded at their base by silt fencing to prevent contaminated run-off being generated during inclement weather conditions.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges this and Chapter 3 Project and Site Description of the Environmental Statement has been amended.
Water Quality	1	One comment suggests that it would be prudent to conduct periodic manual/visual checks and maintenance, which should be incorporated into the relevant management plan in respect of oil separators	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges this and Chapter 3 Project and Site Description of the Environmental Statement has been amended.
Water Quality	1	One comment has concerns about contamination of a nearby by water supply during the construction and maintenance phases of the development.	Response anonymised	Measures will be in place during the construction and operation of the Abergelli Project to ensure that silt and other deposits do not contaminate private water supplies. Chapter 3, section 3.11 discusses embedded mitigation measures in relation to drainage. The Outline Construction Environment Management Plan (ES Appendix 3.1) includes Sections 4.4 Water Management Plan which sets out construction practices to safeguard water resources and quality, and 4.5 Pollution Prevention Management Plan which sets out measures to minimise the risk of pollution to ground and surface water.
Water Quality	1	One comment advises that air quality assessment should be appropriate to consider possible effects to the Lower Lliw Reservoir from deposition and affected rainfall.	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	APL notes the comment. The potential impact on the Lower Lliw Reservoir has been assessed in Chapter 9 (Water Quality and Resources).
Water Quality	1	One comment states that the Project intends to "consolidate the Generating Equipment Site to the north of the Water Main", and it appears that the consultation documents does not include any detailed layouts at this stage.	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water	APL notes this comment. The DCO Application submission includes Figure 2.6 Indicative Site Layout which shows that the Generating Equipment is located north of the water main.
Water Quality	1	One comment suggests that straw bales are not an effective form of silt control. The use of sediments or similarly commercially available products should be investigated for this development.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and Chapter 3 Project and Site Description of the Environmental Statement has been amended accordingly.
Water Quality	1	Comment suggests that once the foul water system and disposal method is agreed, the consultee advises that APL consults NRW as an EPR permit may be required for the discharge.	Natural Resources Wales	APL will contact NRW to discuss the agreed foul water system and disposal method and the requirement for an Environmental Permit.
Water Quality	1	One comment states that the proposed oily water drainage system should also be compliant with the Oil Storage Regulations 2016 and Pollution Prevention Guidance 3: Use and design of oil separators in surface water drainage systems.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes the comment and Chapter 3 Project and Site Description of the Environmental Statement has been amended accordingly.
Water Quality	1	One comment advises that emergency cut-off via a penstock valve should be incorporated in the event of having to contain contaminated run-off, as well as the proposed emergency overflow.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment, which will be confirmed during detailed design. The priority for the emergency overflow will be to safeguard the Generating Equipment Site.
Water Quality	1	One comment suggests that it would be prudent to conduct periodic manual/visual checks and maintenance, which should be incorporated into the relevant management plan in this respect.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes the comment. Operation and maintenance is discussed in Section 3.9 of Chapter 3 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1).
Water Quality	1	One comment notes that this land is proposed for ecological mitigation however no further detail has yet been provided on this. NRW advises that if these proposals include raising of land within the flood zone (C2), further flood risk assessment may be required and any works on the River Llan may also require a Flood Risk Activity Permit from NRW.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes the comment. Acknowledged. APL can confirm that there will be no built equipment in this area and that the area known locally as the "teardrop" will be primarily and only for Ecological Mitigation. As such no Flood Risk Activity Permit will be required.
Water Quality	1	One comment notes the submission of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) screening assessment for this project. and agrees with its conclusion that the project will not have a significant adverse effect on the River Llan waterbody from a WFD perspective, and that no further assessments are required.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and agrees that no further action is required.

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Water Quality	1	One comment suggests that the APL should consider the proposed surface water attenuation pond(s) to be potentially dual use, i.e. a sustainable drainage solution, which also doubles as green infrastructure, whereby the water could be reused/recycled for fire-fighting purposes in the event of an emergency and negate the need for an additional fire water storage tank.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes the comment and clarifies that green infrastructure attenuation pond(s) would not be suitable to double up as fire water storage due to the health and safety implications and would not conform to industrial standards or regulations.
Water Quality	1	One comment advises that a statement about the water quality improving overtime as sediments settle and pollutants are dispersed/diluted/treated by natural processes is not relied upon, as appropriate mitigation in response to any adverse impact during construction.	Natural Resources Wales	APL clarified that Para 9.7.6 of the 2018 PEIR, as stated, is not the primary mitigation to be employed, and is used only for reference to describe what would happen without mitigation as detailed in the CEMP.
Water Quality	1	One comment is satisfied that the draft CEMP, Surface Water and Environmental Management Plans incorporate matters raised for consideration in response to the previous 2018 PEIR consultation. NRW notes that these documents will be developed further when more specific details of the development emerge in the coming stages.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges this comment and confirms that this will be part of detailed design.
Water Quality	1	<p>The Drainage Strategy and Flood Consequences Assessment (FCA) are broadly acceptable. In regards to section 1.1.7 of the FCA, this is correct, the lifetime of the development is taken to be 25 years which takes us to early 2050's and therefore complies with Table 7-1 for peak river flows. Table 7-2 further expands this by looking at peak rainfall intensity where the anticipated change by the 2050's is 20%, again this is an acceptable approach and complies with the latest guidance available on surface water design parameters. It is noted that the 20% figure is based on figures which run to 2069 (based on 7.2.2 and 7.3.2 of the FCA) which would comprise a 47 year lifetime for the development (assuming it is completed in 2022).</p> <p>However, it is noted that the Power Station could be re-powered on more than one occasion and the WG Policy Clarification Letter - Guidance on Climate Change Allowance for Planning Purposes (CL-03-16) - indicates that a lifetime of 75 years should be assumed for non-residential development. It is therefore considered that an allowance of 30% should be added on for climate change pursuant to this guidance. Given that the overall lifetime of the development is not known, it would be considered prudent to plan for the future to ensure any attenuation is appropriately sized.</p> <p>In section 8.3.4 the report indicates that the site surface water drainage system will be designed to prevent flooding of the project-t site for events up to and including 1 in 30 year and maintain existing runoff rates for events from 1 in 30 year up to and including 1 in 100 year including an appropriate allowance for climate change, this is an acceptable approach. To enable such an approach, sufficient information will be needed showing where and how surface water will be stored across the site to maintain existing run-off rates while not placing both the site itself and adjacent third party land at risk.</p>	City and County of Swansea Council	<p>The ES has been updated to clarify that the operational life of the Power Station is 25 years only. From previous correspondence with CCS (18/10/2017) and this consultation response it is understood that the assessment undertaken using the 20% climate change allowances is acceptable for an operational life of 25 years. It is therefore considered there are no requirements to update the climate change allowance for this application.</p> <p>Plans of the proposed surface water drainage network are detailed in the DCO Application, in compliance with runoff capacity requirements set out in the Drainage Strategy (Appendix 9.1 of Document Reference 6.2) and secured by 'Surface and foul water drainage' requirement in Schedule 2 of the DCO to be submitted with the APL DCO Application.</p> <p>Detailed plans of the proposed watercourse crossings are supplied as part of the DCO application to validate the conclusions of the FCA (Appendix 9.1).</p> <p>An assessment for the requirement of trash screens will be carried out for access road crossings during the detailed design phase of the project, and a written surface and foul water drainage plan have been submitted to and approved by CCS as secured by 'Surface and foul water drainage', requirement.</p> <p>As noted in ES Chapter 9, the run off rate calculations have been updated using the FEH2013 rainfall parameters and the attenuation storage requirements for the Project Site will be confirmed.</p>

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Water Quality	1	<p>Continued...</p> <p>We understand from previous discussions and the FCA/DS document that several on site streams will be altered to enable the development and it's access, detailed plans will be needed showing the diversionary routes, gradients, cross sections, any retaining structures and crossings supported by appropriate levels of assessment to demonstrate that the changes will not affect third party land or the development itself.</p> <p>Section 8.2.20 mentions that for access roads twin culvert arrangements and/or trash screens are implemented, we recommend that a robust assessment is carried out on the need for trash screens as in our experience they cause more issues that they solve.</p> <p>In regards to run-off rates, the approach used is acceptable i.e. IOH124, but when it comes to assessment of the chosen system we would be looking for FEH2013 rainfall parameters to be used in preference to FSR or earlier versions of FEH in line with the latest NRW guidance from 2016.</p>	City and County of Swansea Council	
Water Quality	1	One comment advises that further information should be provided on the in-combination effect of foul water drainage from the Project and other potential developments.	Natural Resources Wales	APL acknowledges this comment and provided clarification regarding foul water drainage. Namely, there will be a maximum of 2 toilets on site with approximately 3 shifts of 5 workers in a 24 hour period. As there is no main drainage available to the Project, preference is to install a Package Treatment Plant (as described in Chapter 3 of the ES (Document Reference 6.1). Therefore the discharge from the Project site during operation will be negligible and highly unlikely to cause significant effects to a Natura 2000 site. During construction temporary package treatment or mobile provision of toilets will be utilised, and therefore the conclusions within the NSER remain valid.
Water Quality and Ground Conditions	1	One comment accepts that the pollution control measures contained within the project proposals, if implemented as designed should mean that there will be no significant impacts on the water environment as a result of pollution from both construction and operation of the facility.	Natural Resources Wales	APL notes this comment and agrees that no further action is required.
Water Quality and Ground Conditions	1	Drainage will also need to be considered to ensure that stockpiling, landform compaction and modifications and drainage of hardstandings do not drain towards the solar fields and that drainage ditches are properly maintained.	Response anonymised	APL acknowledges this comment regarding earthworks and drainage ditches.