Tim Furnell, BA (Hons), MRTPI, Head of Development
Development and Regeneration Directorate

Date: 2nd October 2009

Direct Line: (01283) 508641
Direct Fax: (01283) 508388
Reply to: Jim Malkin
Our Ref: SP/25617/028
(please quote this reference on all correspondence with us)

Mr G Mohammed
Power Stations Consent Manager
Department of Energy and Climate Change
3rd Floor, Area A
3-8 Whitehall Place
London
SW1A 2HD

Dear Sir,

Re: Environmental Impact Assessment, Scoping Statement, Centrum Power Limited, Land at Centrum West, Burton upon Trent

I refer to the Scoping Statement received by the Council regarding the proposed construction of a gas fired power station, on land at Centrum West, by ESB International Ltd.

On the basis that all relevant statutory consultees have been given the opportunity to comment on the submitted information, the Council are satisfied with the information that is to be included within the Environmental Impact Assessment.

However, we would expect to see the following areas covered in the completed document: -

- An outline of the main alternative sites considered by the applicant, and an indication of the main reasons for their choice, taking into account the environmental effects.

This letter constitutes the formal response of the Council in accordance with Regulation 10 of the Town and Country Planning Act, EIA Regulations 1999.

Yours faithfully,

Jim Malkin
Senior Planning Officer
Planning Delivery

cc. Mr R Wearmouth, Senior Environmental Engineer, Parsons Brinkerhoff, Amber Court, William Armstrong Drive, Newcastle Business Park, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 7YQ

James Malkin

From: David Fountain
Sent: 02 October 2009 15:13
To: James Malkin
Subject: EIA Scoping Statement - Centrum Power

QU/25617/025

Jim,

Having reviewed the scoping statement relating to the above development, the Pollution team does not have any comments or specific requirements at this stage. We look forward to the EIA with interest.

Regards,

Dave Fountain
Contaminated Land Officer

email: david.fountain@eaststaffsbc.gov.uk
Office: 01283 508848 (direct dial)
Fax: 01283 535412
Post: Environmental Health Division, East Staffordshire Borough Council, Town Hall, King Edward Place, Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire, DE14 2EB.
Web Site: www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk

ESB International

ESB International Investments Ltd
UK Office
3rd Floor, Regent's Place, 338 Euston Road, London NW1 3BT, England
Telephone +44-0-207-544 8631 Fax +44-0-207-544 8401
www.esbi.ie

Mr Jim Malkin
Senior Planning Officer
East Staffordshire B C
Town Hall
Burton-upon-Trent
Staffordshire
DE14 2EB

Dear Mr Malkin

14 September 2009

Centrum Power Station

Centrum Power, a subsidiary of ESB International is proposing the development of a gas-fired power station on undeveloped land approved for industrial and commercial use at the Centrum West Business Park on the western outskirts of Burton-upon-Trent.

The development represents an investment of £500 million in the area and will generate enough power to supply the needs of around 1.5 million homes in the region. Centrum Power Station will also be able to provide electricity and heat to other businesses at Centrum 100 Business Park and Centrum West Business Park.

The project could also provide a variety of benefits to the local economy:

- Approximately 800 personnel will be employed on site at the peak of the three year construction phase
- Long term commitment to the local community with up to 50 permanent skilled jobs during plant operation
- Additional contract opportunities during construction and operational phases

A planning application will be submitted to the Secretary of State at the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), who will consult with East Staffordshire Borough Council and other relevant organisations.

As part of a consultation programme to involve the local communities we have written to households in the immediate vicinity (enclosing a project leaflet) and will be placing adverts in the local newspapers to invite local residents to attend the public exhibitions detailed below:

Branston Village Hall, Clays Lane, Burton upon Trent, DE14 3EY
Tuesday, 6th October 2009 from 2pm-8pm

Burton Town Hall, King Edward Place, Burton upon Trent, DE14 2EB
Wednesday 7th October from 2pm-8pm

Representatives from the project team will be available to discuss any questions on a one-to-one basis. Please feel free to call in at any time that is convenient for you. If you require any further information in the meantime, please call our freephone number on 0800 169 5290.

Yours sincerely

Martin Read
UK General Manager

Centrum power

Centrum Power Project

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Scoping Statement

Prepared by

PB PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF

September 2009

CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	air cooled condenser
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System
BAT	best available techniques
CD ROM	compact disk read only memory
CHP	combined heat and power
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
CO_2	carbon dioxide
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Community
EEC	European Economic Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations
ES	Environmental Statement
ESBI	ESB International Limited
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
EU	European Union
GW	gigawatt
IPPC	integrated pollution prevention and control
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
km	kilometre
kV	kilovolt
LCPD	Large Combustion Plant Directive
LDF	Local Development Framework
m	metre
MW	megawatt
MWe	megawatts electric
NO_x	oxides of nitrogen
PB	Parsons Brinckerhoff Ltd
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SO_2	sulphur dioxide
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
ToR	Terms of Reference
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
UK	United Kingdom

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 Centrum Power proposes to construct a natural gas fired Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power plant at the Centrum West Business Park, Burton-upon-Trent, East Staffordshire.

1.1.2 The Centrum Power Station site lies between the A38 Road and the Trent and Mersey Canal. The proposed Development will provide up to 960 MWe of generation capacity.

1.1.3 At this stage, the detailed scope for the EIA has not been finalised. This will be drawn up through consultation with the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the statutory and non-statutory consultees.

1.1.4 A list of the authorities and groups to be consulted as part of the scoping study is included as Appendix A.

1.1.5 This scoping document has been prepared by Parsons Brinckerhoff Limited (PB) on behalf of Centrum Power.

1.2 Purpose of the Scoping Statement

1.2.1 The construction of electricity generating stations over 50 MWe in England and Wales is permitted by DECC under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989. The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 make provisions whereby developers may seek a formal scoping opinion from DECC on the scope of the EIA to be prepared for the development.

1.2.2 This Scoping Statement sets out the methodology by which it is intended to carry out the EIA, the main environmental considerations and a list of consultees approached. This document has been prepared in accordance with the Environment Agency (EA) document 'A Handbook for Scoping Projects' and the associated CD ROM.

1.3 Comments on Scoping Statement

1.3.1 Comments on the Scoping Statement are invited relating to the possible significant environmental effects of the Development and the proposed assessment methodologies presented in this Scoping Statement.

1.3.2 Comments are also invited on any other issues that should be addressed and any sources of information which may be relevant to the Environmental Impact Assessment that has been overlooked.

1.3.3 Responses should be sent within three weeks of receipt of this Scoping Statement to the Department of Energy and Climate (DECC) and also to Parsons Brinkerhoff at the following addresses:

Mr Gary Mohammed
Power Station Consents Manager
Department of Energy and Climate Change
3rd Floor
Area A
3-8 Whitehall Place
London
SW1A 2HD

Mr Richard Wearmouth
Senior Environmental Engineer
Parsons Brinkerhoff
Amber Court
William Armstrong Drive
Newcastle Business Park
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
NE4 7YQ

SECTION 2

THE DEVELOPER

2 THE DEVELOPER

2.1 Company Profile

2.1.1 The developer is Centrum Power, a subsidiary of ESB International (ESBI). ESBI is a wholly owned subsidiary of Electricity Supply Board (ESB), the leading electricity utility company in Ireland. It has operations across the energy value chain, from developing, constructing and operating power plants and wind farms, to generating, trading and supplying electricity in competitive energy markets.

2.1.2 In addition, ESBI provides engineering design, construction management and strategic consultancy services to customers within ESB Group and across the globe.

2.1.3 ESBI has had a presence in the British energy market since 1990 and is joint owner of Corby and Marchwood Power stations.

2.1.4 ESBI draws on extensive utility experience in the design, commissioning and project management for a range of generation technologies. ESBI's expertise spans generation technologies from gas fired CCGT, conventional coal and oil fired plants through to hydroelectric, wind energy and other renewable energy technologies.

SECTION 3

THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3 THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 The Project

3.1.1 Centrum Power proposes to construct and operate a new Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power station at the Centrum West Business Park in Burton-upon-Trent on land in between the A38 Road and the Trent and Mersey Canal. The site extends over previously undeveloped land and is located 2 km southwest of Burton-upon-Trent town centre, 6 km north east of Barton-under-Needwood and about 6 km north west of Swadlincote. The site location is shown in Figure 1.

3.1.2 The proposed Centrum Power Station will have an electrical output of 960 MW approximately depending upon the gas turbine manufacturer selected.

3.1.3 The natural gas used as the fuel will be taken from the national gas grid via a pipeline that will most likely be connected to the grid near Alrewas. A separate planning application will be submitted for the gas pipeline.

3.1.4 The electricity generated at Centrum Power Station will be dispatched via an underground cable to the High Voltage National Grid system at the existing Drakelow substation. The consenting of the grid connection will not form part of the planning application for the power plant.

3.1.5 It is intended that opportunities to use waste heat from the plant will be investigated, for example on the nearby industrial estate and future developments on the estate.

3.1.6 The configuration of the plant will comprise two gas turbine generators, fuelled by natural gas, each complete with associated heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) and steam turbine generator plant. There may be only one common steam turbine rather than one per gas turbine.

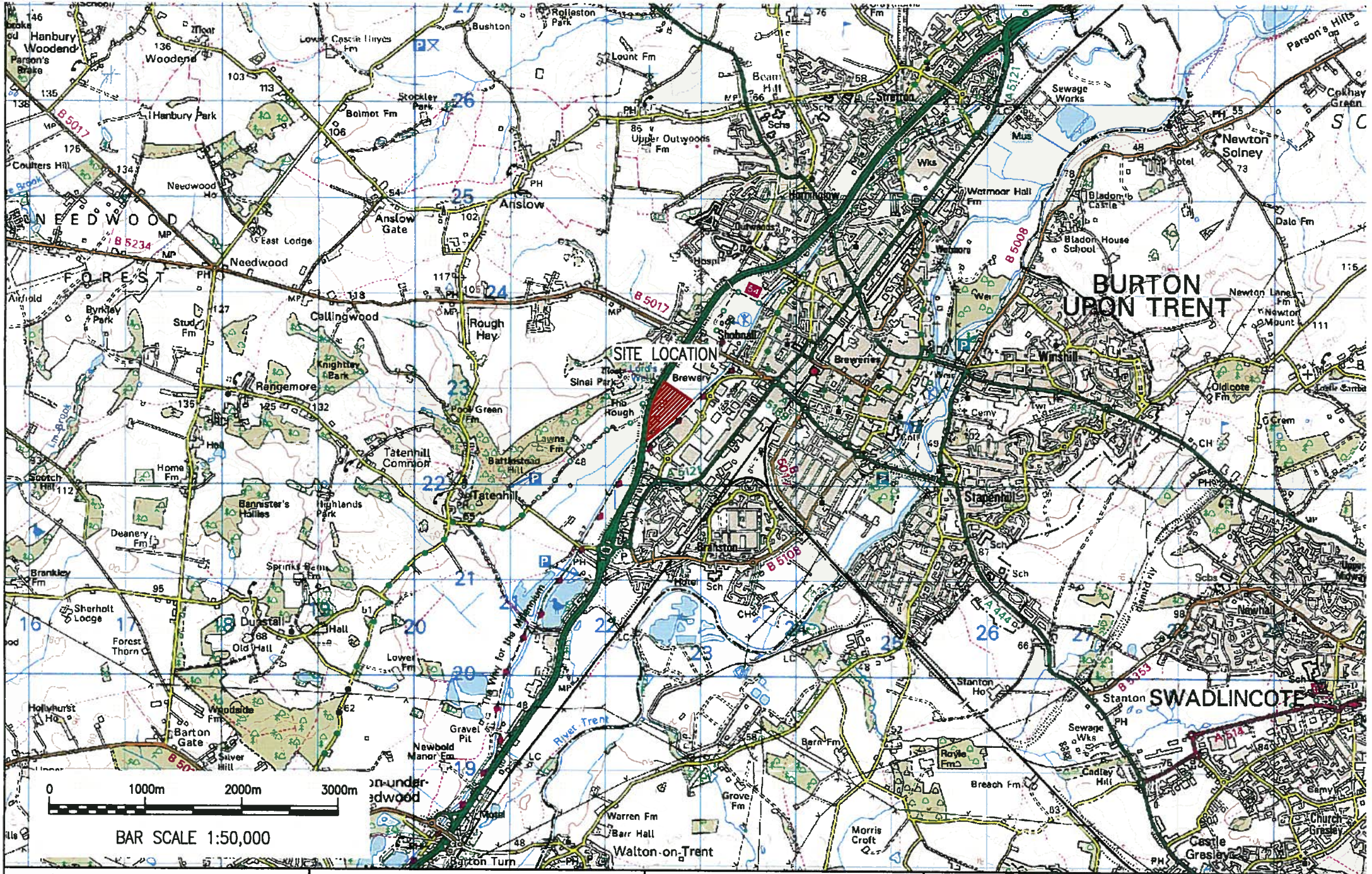
3.1.7 The thermal input of the proposed plant will be approximately 1650 MWth.

3.1.8 Natural gas will be burnt in the combustion chamber of each gas turbine from where the hot gases expand through the gas turbines to generate electricity. The hot exhaust gases are then routed through the HRSG to generate steam, which in turn is used to generate electricity via the steam turbine plant.

3.1.9 Spent steam leaving the steam turbine plant will pass to a condenser where it will be condensed. The resultant condensate will be returned to the heat recovery steam generators for reuse. The condenser will be cooled by an air cooled system, using air cooled condensers.

3.1.10 It is proposed that the gas turbines will be equipped with standard proven pollution control technology, which will limit the production of NO_x to a maximum of 50 mg/Nm^3 during gas firing. This technique represents the Best Available Technique (BAT) for limiting emissions of NO_x to atmosphere from gas turbines.

3.1.11 Natural gas is a clean fuel and does not produce the particulate or sulphur emissions associated with burning coal; consequently flue gas cleaning equipment is not required. Natural gas only will be used for electricity generation and no backup fuels such as distillate fuel oil (DFO) are proposed.



CENTRUM POWER PROJECT	SITE LOCATION	Drawing Number FIGURE 1	Drawn: MLC Checked: GS Approved: RW Date: 22.07.09

PB Power

3.1.12 The flue gases will be discharged via two chimney stacks. The height of these stacks will be determined during the detailed dispersion modelling undertaken as part of the EIA process.

3.1.13 Approximate main plant dimensions are expected to be as follows:

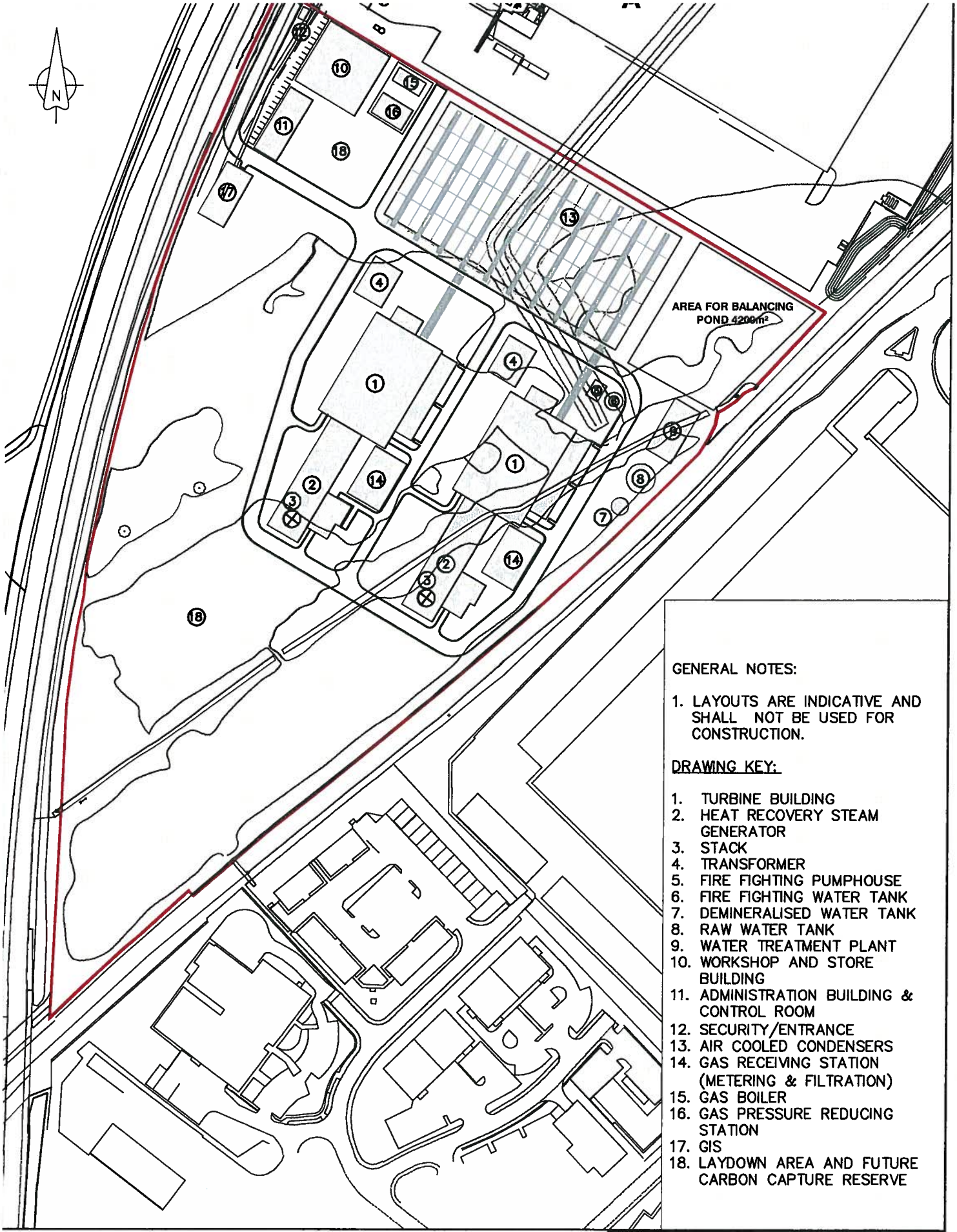
Building	***Length (m)***	***Breadth (m)***	***Height (m)***
Turbine Hall (x2)	58	40	28
Boiler (HRSG) (x2)	65	18	40
Air Cooled Condenser (ACC)	125	70	35
Administration Building	13	36	10
Water Treatment Plant	30	15	9
Gas Receiving Station (x2)	28	20	3
Gas Insulated Switchgear	30	15	18
Fire Pump House	9	7	5
		Height (m)	***Diameter (m)***
Demin Water Tank		13	10
Raw Water Tank		12	10
Stacks (approximate)		65	7

3.1.14 An indicative site plan is shown in Figure 2.

3.1.15 The CCGT plant will be capable of generation in combined cycle mode with an overall electrical generation efficiency of approximately 58 per cent based on the lower calorific value (LCV) of the fuel.

3.1.16 Construction of the new plant would likely commence in autumn 2012. The construction workforce will peak at about 800, a proportion of which are expected to be from the surrounding area. The target date for commercial operation is early 2016. Operational staff for the new plant will be of the order of 50 personnel. During outages for maintenance up to 200 temporary staff may visit the site for a period of about a month. Planned outages will occur about once every three years.

3.1.17 The plant will operate continuously throughout the year and will be designed to have an expected operational life of the order of 25 years.



GENERAL NOTES:

1. LAYOUTS ARE INDICATIVE AND SHALL NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

DRAWING KEY:

1. TURBINE BUILDING
2. HEAT RECOVERY STEAM GENERATOR
3. STACK
4. TRANSFORMER
5. FIRE FIGHTING PUMPHOUSE
6. FIRE FIGHTING WATER TANK
7. DEMINERALISED WATER TANK
8. RAW WATER TANK
9. WATER TREATMENT PLANT
10. WORKSHOP AND STORE BUILDING
11. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING & CONTROL ROOM
12. SECURITY/ENTRANCE
13. AIR COOLED CONDENSERS
14. GAS RECEIVING STATION (METERING & FILTRATION)
15. GAS BOILER
16. GAS PRESSURE REDUCING STATION
17. GIS
18. LAYDOWN AREA AND FUTURE CARBON CAPTURE RESERVE

CENTRUM POWER PROJECT

INDICATIVE SITE LAYOUT

PB Power

Drawn:	MLC	Scale:	NTS
Checked:	GC	Drawing No.	FIGURE 2
Approved:	RW	Rev.	0
Date:	22.07.09		

SECTION 4

PROJECT BENEFITS

4 PROJECT BENEFITS

4.1.1 The bulk of power generation in the UK today is located in northern areas of England and Scotland, either in the vicinity of UK coal fields or on the coast where fuel supplies can be readily imported. This situation is much the same for many renewable forms of generation including wind farms and hydroelectric plant that are generally situated in more remote locations where the resources they require are more abundant. However, the main electricity demand in the UK is in the south, particularly in London, the south east, the south west and the Midlands where demand is increasing and National Grid have identified a need for new power stations.

4.1.2 Therefore, the current situation requires power to be transported to these areas of high demand via transmission lines belonging to the National Grid. As demand increases, more transmission lines are required as the need to reinforce the electricity transmission system arises.

4.1.3 An alternate to system reinforcement is to generate more electricity in the areas where it is needed such as the location of the proposed CCGT plant. This not only helps negate the need for long power lines but also gives the added environmental benefit of reducing electrical transmission losses.

4.1.4 There exists in the UK a grid of high pressure natural gas mains and a grid of high voltage overhead electricity transmission lines. The closest gas pipeline to the site lies approximately 9 km south east of the site. The closest transmission line connection to the site will be at the Drakelow Substation, a distance of 6 km approximately, making this a highly suitable location for a gas fired CCGT power plant from a technical perspective as significant new lengths of gas pipeline or transmission line are not required for the project.

4.1.5 The development of the proposed Centrum Power Station is intended to help bolster the generating capacity available to the UK National Grid whilst also seeing the development of a power station close to a centre of high demand.

4.1.6 The proposed Development will make extensive use of the latest techniques and technologies to generate electricity with maximum efficiency and lower emissions. The proposed Centrum Power Station will provide the following benefits in comparison to other fossil fuel fired plant:

- Much lower NO_x emissions per unit electricity generated in comparison to other fossil fuel generation sources and virtually no particulate or SO_2;
- Higher efficiencies with much lower CO_2 emissions than less clean coal plants;
- Reduced transmission losses as a result of generation of electricity closer to areas of demand which are currently in the south and east of England and in the Midlands and
- Significant energy cost savings by generation of electricity using more efficient plant.

4.1.7 In addition, the Centrum Power Station could act as a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Plant and make available high-pressure steam, low-pressure steam, hot water, deionised water, cooling water and electricity to other users in the area if required. These users could be residential housing (district heating), heavy and light industry

(combined heat and power), warehouses, etc. The availability of such services could assist other local businesses nearby.

4.1.8 During the construction phase, up to 800 construction staff will be needed to undertake the building and installation works. Single stage construction would be undertaken over a period of approximately 36 months. Whilst a proportion of this team will be specialist staff it is expected that a large proportion of construction workers would be recruited locally. Additionally there will be opportunities to source goods and services from local suppliers. Consequently during construction it is expected that a significant contribution will be made to the local economy.

4.1.9 During the operational phase the plant will be run by a specialised team of personnel. The proposed development will, therefore, create about 50 new permanent, predominantly semi-skilled and highly skilled jobs in the locality. In addition, local companies will have the opportunity to offer contract services during the operational phase.

4.1.10 The development of a plant such as the proposed Centrum Power Station would have a capital cost of the order of £500 million. A proportion of this would be spent locally during the construction period providing significant benefit to the local economy.

SECTION 5

LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

5 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 All relevant EU and National Legislation together with National, Regional and Local Planning Policies and Targets will be adhered to in preparing the EIA and information will be provided to show how the proposals relate to such Policies.

5.2 Legislative Context

5.2.1 The Environmental Statement (ES) will consider all relevant legislation and guidance as appropriate including that of the United Kingdom (UK) and the European Community (EC). The ES will be prepared to accompany the application for Section 36 Consent under the Electricity Act 1989, which comprises consent from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) (now the Department for Energy and Climate Change or "DECC") to construct and operate a power station of greater than 50 MWe together with deemed planning permission under Section 90 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

5.2.2 Current EU directives of particular relevance to the proposed plant with respect to environmental requirements are:

- Directive 97/11/EC of 3 March 1997 amending Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (the EIA Directive).
- Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (the IPPC Directive).
- Directive 2003/35/EC of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC (the Public Participation Directive).
- Directive 2001/80/EC of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain air pollutants into the air from large combustion plants (the Large Combustion Plant Directive (LCPD)).
- Directive 1992/43/EC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive).
- Directive 1999/30/EC of 22 April 1999 relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air (the Air Quality Directive).
- Directive 2003/87/EC of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the European Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (the Emissions Trading Directive).
- Geological Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Directive 2009/31/EC) of 17 December 2008 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives

2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, (the Carbon Capture and Storage Directive)

5.2.3 The EIA Directive sets the thresholds for projects that require an EIA and also outlines the impacts on the environment to be assessed in the EIA process. With regards to power projects it is mandatory that all those with a thermal input of greater than 300 MW shall be subject to an EIA, as is the case with the proposed power station. This has been implemented in UK legislation via the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000.

5.2.4 The purpose of the IPPC Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from certain potentially polluting processes. Measures are laid down to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment as a whole whilst having regard to BAT. With regards to power projects, combustion installations with a rated thermal input of greater than 50 MW are subject to the IPPC Directive therefore an application for an IPPC permit is required for proposed plant. In addition to the IPPC Directive, the EPR (formerly PPC) application for the plant will draw from the UK's IPPC Sector Guidance Note for Combustion Activities. The IPPC Directive has been implemented into UK legislation via the under the Environment Agency Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 and previous to this the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000.

5.2.5 The Public Participation Directive implements the obligations arising from the Århus Convention and amends the EIA and IPPC Directives to improve public participation. The amendments require information provided to "the public concerned" to also be provided to non-governmental organizations charged with the protection of the environment. In addition any supplementary voluntarily information submitted following the submission of the ES would be subject to the same public consultation as the original ES. Finally, following determination of the application, information about the public's participation and the right to challenge the validity of the decision must be made publicly available. These changes came into effect in the UK from 25 June 2005 by amending existing regulations for EIA and through the Pollution Prevention and Control (Public Participation) (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

5.2.6 The purpose of the LCPD is to limit the emissions of certain pollutants into the atmosphere from large combustion processes. The LCPD applies to combustion plants with a rated thermal input equal to or greater than 50 MW and therefore will apply to the proposed plant. The emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide and particulates will therefore be subject to the stringent limit stipulated in the LCPD for CCGT power plant. The Large Combustion Plants (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 implemented the Directive in UK regulations and also provided for amendment of the Environment Agency Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007.

5.2.7 The aim of the Habitats Directive is to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive by the Member States shall be designed to maintain or restore, at conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest whilst also taking into account economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics. The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc) Regulations 1994 implemented the Habitats Directive in the UK.

5.2.8 The Air Quality Directive identifies levels for ground level concentrations of pollutants including oxides of nitrogen, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and particulate matter that are low enough to guarantee that there are no adverse effects with regard to human health. The directive identifies desired maximum ground level concentrations and the date by which the objectives should be met. The directive is implemented in the UK through the air quality strategy objectives which are discussed further in Section 6.

5.2.9 The Emissions Trading Directive imposes a limit for the emission of greenhouse gases by EU Member States to help the EU achieve its overall emissions reduction objectives as part of the Kyoto Protocol. The Directive requires all EU Member States to submit a National Allocation Plan (NAP) for approval to the EU detailing the provision of CO_2 allocations made to specific industrial installations. The Directive also creates the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) that currently has two phases. Phase I ran from 1 January 2005 to the 31 December 2007 and imposed less onerous limitations than Phase 2 which commenced on 1 January 2008 and will run until 31 December 2012.

5.2.10 The EU agreed the text of a new Directive on the Geological Storage of Carbon Dioxide on 17 December 2008. This text was published as the Directive on the Geological Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Directive 2009/31/EC) in the Official Journal of the European Union on 5 June 2009 and the Directive will come into force on 25 June 2009.

5.2.11 The Carbon Capture and Storage Directive requires an amendment to LCPD such that developers of all combustion plants with an electrical capacity of 300 MW or more (and for which the construction / operating license was granted after the date of the Directive) will carry out a study to assess: whether suitable storage sites for carbon dioxide are available; whether transport facilities to transport carbon dioxide are technically and economically feasible; and, whether it is technically and economically feasible to retrofit for the capture of carbon dioxide. The CCS Directive will therefore apply to the project.

5.2.12 The Directive is expected to be transposed into UK Legislation in spring 2010. Draft guidance from DECC on CCR requirements were published in April 2009 which requires all Section 36 Consent applications for plants having an electrical generation capacity greater than 300 MW to be accompanied by a CCR Feasibility Study.

5.3 National Legislation

5.3.1 At a national level consideration will be given to the following Planning Policy Guidelines (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPS):

- PPG 1 General Policy and Principles
- PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development
- PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
- PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
- PPS 11 Regional Spatial Strategies

- PPG 13 Transport;
- PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment
- PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning
- PPS 22 Renewable Energy
- PPG 23 Planning and Pollution Control
- PPG 24 Planning and Noise
- PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk

5.4 Regional and Local Planning

5.4.1 At a regional level the policies contained within the Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands (RSS) and the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Structure Plan (1996-2011) will be considered. Regional and strategic planning policies are contained within the RSS and the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Structure Plan prepared by Staffordshire County Council. However, under the new plan-making system introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Staffordshire County Council will no longer prepare strategic policies contained in a Structure Plan. The 'saved policies' in the Structure Plan will nevertheless remain a part of the 'development plan' until such time as they are in conflict with the provisions of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands (June 2004).

5.4.2 At a local level the EIA will address the policies contained within the East Staffordshire Borough Council (ESBC) Local Plan and emerging Local Development Framework.

5.4.3 Since 1996 the East Staffordshire Local Plan has set out the planning policies which will guide and control new development in the district. However this document was due to expire on the 27 September 2007 to be replaced by the emerging Local Development Framework unless the Secretary of State directed otherwise.

5.4.4 The situation at the time of this application is that the Local Plan remains part of the Development Plan until it is replaced by appropriate sections of a formally adopted Local Development Framework (LDF). The Secretary of State has directed that some, but not all of the policies contained within the Local Plan will be retained for future use. These are known as "saved policies". This does not affect the status of the Local Plan as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications but it does mean that the document must be read in context with emerging national and regional policies. The project will therefore be assessed against the saved policies of the Local Plan and the aims of the emerging LDF.

5.4.5 The site is understood to be designated under four policies contained within the Local Plan which are of direct relevance to the project, NE26, E1, E2, BE6 and BE7. These read as follows:

"NE26 Development proposals in flood risk areas, or proposals which would affect such areas, will not be permitted where they would cause unacceptable harm to the following interests:

(a) the protection and storage capacity of the flood plain, washlands and other areas at risk of flooding;

(b) access to watercourse for maintenance;

(c) the characteristics of surface water run-off;

(d) the integrity of fluvial defences;

(e) the drainage function of the natural watercourse system; or

(f) would necessitate additional public finances for flood defence works.

The Borough Council will require a Flood Risk Assessment in areas shown on the proposals map and of proposals that have the potential to generate significant volumes of surface water runoff due to their size, in accordance with PPG 25, to assess the impact of the foregoing interests. However, the Local Planning Authority will take into account any on or off-site protection, alleviation, or mitigation works proposed by the developer such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes"

"E1 The Borough Council will ensure an adequate supply of land for employment development throughout the plan period to:

(a) meet the land provision requirement of the Structure Plan up to 2011;

(b) meet local, national and international demands for a range of development sites;

(c) Maximise the potential of the A38 and A50 transport corridors in suitable locations, which do not undermine countryside protection policies and are easily accessible to public transport and existing infrastructure and facilities."

The Land is designated under policy E2 – see policy E1 for explanation.

"BE6 Development will not be permitted in a Conservation Area, unless it preserves or enhances the character or appearance of the Conservation Area;

(a) If an application for outline permission is made within a Conservation Area, the Local Planning Authority will require details of siting, design and external appearance of all buildings, under the provisions of Article 3(2) of the General Development (Procedure) Order.

(b) Consent to demolish an unlisted building in a Conservation Area will not be granted unless it can be shown that it is wholly beyond repair, incapable of reasonable beneficial use, of inappropriate structure or design, or where its removal or replacement would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of an area.

(c) Where Conservation Area Consent is granted for the demolition of structures of historic interest, the Borough Council will ensure that provision is made for an appropriate level of archaeological recording to take place prior to demolition.

(d) New development should respect the character of the existing architecture in scale, grouping and materials.

(e) Proposals for development adjacent to Conservation Areas should be designed to be in harmony with the character or appearance of the area.

(f) When considering development proposals the Borough Council will take care to ensure that views into and out of the Conservation Area remain unspoilt.

(g) Permission will not be granted for development on sites identified in Conservation Area Designation and Enhancement documents which contribute to the appearance or character of the Area, even if that site is also within a development boundary."

"BE7 The Borough Council will be prepared to consider making exceptions to other policies in this Plan where this would enhance the character of a Conservation Area."

5.4.6 The implications of these Local Plan policies would be considered as appropriate in the undertaking of the EIA as would more general / non-site specific Local Plan policies.

SECTION 6

SITE DESCRIPTION AND SURROUNDINGS

6 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SURROUNDINGS

6.1 Site Description

6.1.1 The Centrum Power Station site is shown in Figure 1. The site lies at the Centrum West Business Park in Burton-upon-Trent on land in between the A38 Road and the Trent and Mersey Canal.

6.1.2 The Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference of the centre of the site is approximately 422595, 322749.

6.1.3 The Centrum Power Station site is within the jurisdiction of East Staffordshire Borough Council in the County of Staffordshire. The relevant Parish Council is Shobnall.

6.1.4 The site is approximately 10 ha in area and is currently covered for the most part with ruderal vegetation. Much of the site has been disturbed during the construction of a large warehouse (2008 - 2009) to the north of the site with the site itself originally proposed to house a warehouse for which planning permission has been obtained.

6.1.5 The site is crossed by a drainage ditch that drains the A38 Road and fields to the west of the road also. This drain crosses the site roughly from west to east before passing under the Trent and Mersey Canal.

6.1.6 An old pipe bridge associated with a former brewery crosses the Trent and Mersey Canal and joins the site in the south east corner.

6.2 Description of Surroundings

6.2.1 The site is located within the wider Centrum West Business Park. There are a number of factories, a brewery and offices in the nearby vicinity of the site, all to the north / east.

6.2.2 To the north of the site lies a warehouse and vehicular access to the site from the Callister Way through Centrum West Business Park.

6.2.3 To the immediate west, south west and south of the site lies the A38 Road that runs from M1 motorway near South Normanton to M6 north of Birmingham.

6.2.4 To the west of the A38 there is an area of arable farmland with the farm house (nearest house to the site) located on top of a high elevation overlooking the site.

6.2.5 The eastern boundary of the site is dictated by the Trent and Mersey Canal from the south to the north which is in active use by tourists / pleasure craft.

6.2.6 There are a number of breweries in the vicinity of the site with chimney stacks and large buildings which dominate the landscape. The nearest housing estate is located 0.7 km north west of the site.

SECTION 7

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

7 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The Environmental Statement (ES) for the project will cover all aspects included in The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment((England and Wales) Regulations 2000, SI 2000 No 1927. Construction and operational activities will be considered, as will decommissioning.

7.1.2 A brief review of the significant expected impacts of the project to be included in the ES are given below. The proposed assessment methodology for each aspect of the environment is then described. Mitigating measures are mentioned; however, these are not exhaustive and will be addressed fully in the environmental impact assessment. The plant will be engineered in accordance with the findings of the environmental statement to ensure that the environmental impact will be as predicted.

7.2 Air Quality

7.2.1 During construction the main impact on air quality will be dust arising from construction activities such as excavation and earth moving operations. Appropriate dust mitigation measures will be adopted, and it is very unlikely under most weather conditions that dust generated from the site will have the potential to cause nuisance at houses or other sensitive receptors in the area. Emissions of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur dioxide from traffic movements on site and in the area will be minor but should have no significant impact on local air quality. Air quality impacts during construction will therefore be assessed qualitatively in the ES.

7.2.2 During commissioning there will be intermittent emissions of oxides of nitrogen created by combustion in the gas turbine units. These will be emitted from the stack. While the concentrations of these oxides of nitrogen may be higher at this time than when the plant is in normal operation, the periods of operation during commissioning are short and often at low load. These emissions should not give rise to any issues with regard to local air quality.

7.2.3 During the operational phase the only potentially significant atmospheric emissions will be those of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from the chimney stacks. These will be limited to less than 50 mg/Nm^3 at outputs above 70 per cent, in accordance with the LCPD. This concentration is ensured by the use of dry low NO_x burners.

7.2.4 The sulphur content of natural gas is negligible. The combustion of natural gas in a gas turbine does not result in significant emissions of dust.

Assessment Methodology

7.2.5 The emissions of dust during the construction period will be qualitatively assessed.

7.2.6 Existing air quality will be reviewed using information provided in the studies undertaken by East Staffordshire Borough Council with respect to the Review and Assessment of Air Quality. It is understood that there are two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's) within the vicinity of the site. These locations are Burton-upon-Trent town centre and Stapenhill. These will be discussed in the Air Quality section of the EIA and any impact resulting from the plant on the sites addressed.

7.2.7 The atmospheric emissions from the plant will be quantified with dispersion modelling undertaken for the proposed plant both in isolation and in conjunction with emissions from other significant local industries. Modelling will be undertaken using either the ADMS or AERMOD dispersion modelling programmes and taking into account terrain, buildings, and emissions from the other local industries as appropriate.

7.2.8 Screening runs will be conducted to determine an acceptable stack height suitable for adequate dispersion of pollutants on the basis of emissions of NO_x, which is considered to be the key pollutant from the proposed plant. Having determined an appropriate height and configuration, a full suite of dispersion modelling will be undertaken using five years of meteorological data. The results of the modelling will be compared with background air quality levels, and relevant guidelines i.e. the National Air Quality Strategy Objectives.

7.2.9 It is proposed that the dispersion modelling will comprise of the following:

- Stack height sensitivity using one years meteorological data for the stack(s);
- Normal operating range (minimum load and base load) with the chosen main stack height using five years meteorological data for the stack(s).

7.2.10 The dispersion modelling will utilise meteorological data from East Midlands Airport for the 5 years meteorological data analysis. In addition to predicting the impact on ambient concentrations of NO_2, the detailed modelling of the plant will include consideration of carbon monoxide if calculations using the EA's Horizontal Guidance Note H1 assessment methodology find this to be necessary. The emissions to be modelled will assume worst case conditions, i.e. emissions at the statutory limit. A modelling domain of 30 km by 30 km centred on the site will be considered in the modelling exercise, as well as a smaller, 4 km by 4 km grid, with a more tightly defined calculation grid to ensure that highest predicted concentrations near to the site are identified.

7.2.11 The modelling and reporting of the results of the air quality assessment will be in accordance with Appendix E of Environment Agency Horizontal Guidance Note H1, Environmental Assessment and Appraisal of Best Available Techniques (BAT).

7.2.12 Issues with regard to carbon dioxide emissions and climate change will be addressed. The plant will be designed to be carbon capture ready.

7.2.13 The impact of emissions to the atmosphere on sensitive habitats will be addressed.

7.3 Water Quality

7.3.1 The supply of water for construction of the proposed plant is likely to be obtained from the public water supply to the site via the connections at the local industrial estate.

7.3.2 The discharge of any effluents during construction, including site drainage, will be the responsibility of the construction contractor, who will be required by Centrum Power to reach agreement with the Environment Agency and the local water utility company with regard to the detailed methods of disposal. Standard good working practices should ensure that any impacts due to the water discharging from the site would be insignificant.

7.3.3 All water required by the plant will be taken from the existing town's water supply to the industrial estate. During normal operation water will only be required on a day-to-day basis for make-up to the boiler water system.

7.3.4 The only process effluent produced by the Centrum Power Station will be the blowdown from the two HRSGs. Small quantities of boiler water (boiler blowdown) are discharged in order to avoid the build-up of impurities in the boiler water. This discharge is virtually pure water, containing very small quantities of various chemicals that are used to prevent corrosion and scaling in the boiler. The boiler blowdown will be recovered and reused in the demineralization plant as much as achievable. The remainder will be discharged to the existing drainage system on the Centrum West Business Park.

7.3.5 The quality of the effluent to be discharged from the plant will be monitored. It is expected that flow, pH, suspended solids and oils and grease will be monitored. These discharges will be controlled to limits set by the EA in the plant's Environmental Permit.

7.3.6 Surface water from areas of the site that are likely to be contaminated with oil will drain to oil interceptors so that no visible oil remains in the water. This surface water, combined with waters from non-contaminated areas, will drain to the existing surface water system.

7.3.7 According to the EA's Flood Maps, the site is in an area that is likely to flood, with areas of mixed rating of Zone 3 / Zone 2 / not likely to flood. However close by there is effective flood protection in place and this could potentially be used on the site as well. It is therefore proposed to undertake a detailed Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). However, the need for such an assessment will be confirmed with the EA.

Assessment Methodology

7.3.8 Water quality, during construction, operation and decommissioning, would be addressed. Aspects of supply, demand and disposal would be addressed for the plant. Any potential for water pollution, including ground water, would be described and assessed. The disposal of surface water drainage and the power station effluents to the foul system will be discussed with local water company.

7.4 Landscape and Visual Impact

7.4.1 The proposed plant will be situated on land in between the A38 Road and the Trent and Mersey canal. The substantial buildings envisaged on site are the turbine hall, heat recovery steam generators, air cooled condenser and storage tanks. The remaining plant and equipment will, in the main, be housed in relatively low buildings, of the order of 3 to 6 m in height.

Assessment Methodology

7.4.2 The visual impact of the proposed project will be addressed. To assist in the assessment, A3 photomontages will be produced from the key viewpoints agreed with the local authorities.

7.4.3 The tallest structures on site will be the stacks. In order to determine the visual effect that this may have on the local area a ZTV (Zone of Theoretical Visibility) will be modelled. The modelling is based on the terrain of the site and a 10 km radius and does not take into account the screening effects of vegetation or buildings. It therefore presents the worst-case, 'theoretical' zone of visibility.

7.4.4 The assessment will take into account the cumulative impact of the proposed Development with that of the existing adjacent structures and other proposed projects in the area where practical.

7.4.5 A desk top review of all Local Planning Authority planning documents, the Countryside Agency (now part of Natural England) Landscape Character Areas, and the corresponding Landscape Character assessment if available from the local authority, will be undertaken. Particular attention will be paid to the location of any Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Areas of High Landscape Value and popular tourist spots and viewpoints.

7.5 Solid Waste

7.5.1 Solid waste from the plant during construction would be minimal and would comprise inert builder's rubble and scrap metal.

7.5.2 During operation there is minimal production of waste materials. The wastes produced include used air filters, scrap metal, used insulation material, general office waste, laboratory waste and other miscellaneous wastes.

Assessment Methodology

7.5.3 These wastes would be identified and strategies for minimizing the quantities of waste generated will be described.

7.6 Noise

7.6.1 The gas turbines and steam turbines are the most significant sources of noise generation associated with the proposed power plant. It is usual for each gas turbine to be enclosed in its own acoustic enclosure. This is then, in turn, located within the turbine building along with the steam turbine. This turbine building can be equipped with further noise insulation to reduce the noise emanating from the building to a low level. There is very little noise generated by the heat recovery steam generators. There is some humming noise produced by the transformers and a very slight noise, in certain weather conditions from the switchgear.

7.6.2 The nearest residential properties are located approximately 400 m north west and 850m south east of the proposed site location, with the nearest settlement of significant size approximately 625 m south, on Spinney Road and Warwick Close (approximately 150 houses in total).

7.6.3 With suitable noise attenuation it is envisaged that the proposed plant will not lead to a perceptible increase in noise in the site locality.

Assessment Methodology

7.6.4 Noise sensitive receptors would be identified and agreed with the local authority, and background noise levels would be measured at these locations overnight and during daylight hours.

7.6.5 A noise model would then be produced to predict noise levels at the nearest receptors and to identify the need for any additional mitigating measures. An impact assessment for the site would then be made, using the IOA/IEMA draft document "Guidelines for noise impact assessment" as the basis of the assessment. Other standards will be used as applicable, such as BS 4142:1997. An assessment of noise from the construction phase would also be undertaken using BS 5228.

7.6.6 The existing noise levels will be discussed with the local Environmental Health Officer and agreement reached on appropriate permitted levels with the proposed plant in operation.

7.7 Traffic and Infrastructure

7.7.1 By far, the greatest impact of traffic will be during the construction phase. Construction traffic is mainly transport of the construction staff to and from the site. This impact can be mitigated by the use of car sharing and, if considered necessary by the use of minibuses. This will reduce the number of traffic movements during construction.

7.7.2 In addition to these staff transport movements, construction will include civil works traffic, mechanical works traffic and heavy and abnormal loads. Approximately 10 light vehicles per day and 20 heavy commercial vehicles per day on average would be expected to visit the site. Approximately 15 abnormal loads would be expected over the 36 month construction period.

7.7.3 The close proximity of the A38 (T), the connections to other major roads in the area and to the M6 (Toll) suggest that the existing road network in the area may well be adequate to take the extra traffic generated by the construction of the plant. The smaller local roads in the vicinity of the proposed site will likely be used for ingress/egress of site vehicles. These include the A5121 (Wellington Road) off of the A38(T) leading to Park Way through the business park and onto Callister Way leading to Handley Road where the site can be accessed from.

7.7.4 Nevertheless the EIA will gauge the likely impact of the proposed development on the local road network. Comparisons between existing traffic flows and estimates of likely traffic flows on potentially affected roads will be made. It will then be established whether significant environmental effects are likely, taking into account, the sensitivity of receptors; the resources likely to be affected; any potential for disruption to local routes; and any changes in the composition of traffic.

7.7.5 The assessment will take into account the access and construction routes and the types of vehicles used; local highway and rail networks; existing traffic flows; current traffic generation; road traffic accident information; predicted traffic trends; local highway improvements and planned works; and potential receptors.

7.7.6 Operation of the proposed plant will naturally result in much fewer traffic movements than those associated with construction, of the order of 40 two-way vehicle movements per day. A large proportion of these vehicle movements will be due to the 50 staff operating the plant and the majority of the journeys will therefore be local. No significant increase in traffic in the area of the site and no effect on local traffic patterns and infrastructure would therefore be anticipated.

Assessment Methodology

7.7.7 The EIA will use the "Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic." published by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment in order to gauge the likely impact of the proposed development on the local road network. Comparisons between existing traffic flows and estimates of likely traffic flows on potentially affected roads will be made. It will then be established whether significant environmental effects are likely, taking into account, the sensitivity of receptors; the resources likely to be affected; any potential for disruption to local routes; and any changes in the composition of traffic.

7.7.8 The proposed assessment requires the following considerations: access and construction routes and the types of vehicles used; local highway and rail networks; existing traffic flows; current traffic generation; road traffic accident information; predicted traffic trends; local highway improvements and planned works; and potential receptors.

7.7.9 Discussions will be held with the Highways Agency and the County Highways Authority to identify any existing issues relating to traffic in the area. Information will also be sought on future projects in the area, which could give rise to a significant cumulative Impact when considered in conjunction with the proposed plant.

7.7.10 A "green" travel plan will be agreed with the local highways officer prior to the commencement of the construction phase to help mitigate the potential impact of the proposed works to local and regional traffic and infrastructure.

7.8 Ecology

7.8.1 The proposed Centrum Power Station will be constructed on a number of fields and is located 2 km west of Burton-upon-Trent Town centre.

7.8.2 There are no Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) Ramsar sites or Special Protection Areas (SPA) within 5 km of the site. There are two local nature reserves within 5 km of the site. Drakelow is located 2 km south of the site and Scalpcliffe Hill is located 2.75 km to the east.

Assessment Methodology

7.8.3 The flora and fauna of the site and the wider landscape would be assessed through consultation with statutory authorities and by field surveys of the site as required.

7.8.4 Existing information would be reviewed including that held in the local Biodiversity Action Plan and by the Local Wildlife Trust. Consultation will be undertaken with key stakeholders, including Natural England, Local Wildlife Trust, the Council, RSPB and the Environment Agency.

7.8.5 A Phase 1 Habitat Survey has been undertaken, in order to establish baseline conditions at the site. The timing of the survey was subject to the agreement with Natural England, the Local Wildlife Trust, the local and county council, the RSPB and the Environment Agency. The baseline survey was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Environmental Assessment (1995): Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment. Other information sources/guidelines were relied upon as necessary. The survey highlights the need, or otherwise for habitat surveys to be undertaken. The survey will be complete in July 2009.

7.8.6 The habitat survey includes specific searches for protected species potential habitat. The study area was thoroughly surveyed by a competent ecologist at appropriate times of year for these species. The Phase 1 survey also indicates the need for additional survey work for protected species that will be progressed in the coming months.

7.9 Cultural Heritage

7.9.1 The existence of cultural heritage features that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed development will be established. An initial search has found the following Scheduled Monuments within 5 km of the site.

Scheduled Monument	Easting	Northing	Distance from Site (km)
Sinai Park Moated Site	422213	323090	0.5
Burton-upon-Trent Abbey	425081	322641	2.5
Enclosure 320M N of Tivey's House	420223	320657	2.9
Remains of Barrow Cemetery	420870	318821	4.1

Assessment Methodology

7.9.2 The need for and requirements of any desktop study will be determined through consultation with the Archaeology Unit at the County Council and English Heritage. No intrusive studies are proposed for archaeological purposes though again this will be confirmed or otherwise with the Archaeology Unit and English Heritage.

7.9.3 Further detailed searches will be performed to establish the presence of both Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.

7.9.4 A walkover survey of the proposed development area will be undertaken. This will check the results of the desk study and record any previously unrecorded sites and their condition.

7.9.5 The report will clearly set out the nature and location of all relevant archaeological sites and provide an assessment of the significance of any impacts. Recommendations will be made for mitigation of any effects should this be necessary.

7.10 Socio-economics

7.10.1 At peak, the construction workforce will total about 800. It is believed that a significant number of the workforce will be recruited locally. While the manpower required for the operation of the power plant is significantly less than that for construction, typically about 50 full time staff that are highly qualified, there is also a further jobs opportunities for contract services during the operational phase. The maintenance of the power plant will also generate further jobs in the area.

7.10.2 The development of a CCGT plant such as that proposed would have a capital cost of the order of £500 million. A proportion of this would be spent locally during the construction period of up to 36 months. This would be a significant income to the local economy.

Assessment Methodology

7.10.3 The socio-economic impact of the proposed project would be addressed for the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. The socio economic make-up of the area surrounding the site will be described.

7.10.4 The study area will extend to cover the immediate area of East Staffordshire and the wider area of the West Midlands in general in order to assess the likely effects that may be experienced within the local community.

7.10.5 The methodology of the socio-economic impact assessment will be based on the collection of a wide range of data and information from published material, plus consultation with the local authority and key stakeholders.

7.11 Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils

7.11.1 A previous study on the site conducted in April 2006 indicates that the site is underlain by superficial River Terrace Deposits. The underlying solid strata comprise Triassic Mercia Mudstone, with Triassic Sherwood Sandstone at depth below the Mercia Mudstone.

Assessment Methodology

7.11.2 A desk based study will be undertaken of the site; informed by a site walkover which will be completed by a suitably qualified engineer. This will inform any future geotechnical or contaminated land study to assess the condition of the land that may be undertaken in the future. It is not proposed to undertake any intrusive site investigation surveys for the purposes of the EIA.

7.12 Cumulative Impacts

7.12.1 The cumulative impact of the project with any other proposed developments in the area will be assessed in accordance with UK guidance. Information on any new developments, formally in the planning system, will be obtained from the planning departments of the local council. The cumulative impacts will be addressed concurrently to the site specific effects. All cumulative impacts that could arise from the project will be considered as necessary.

7.12.2 It is anticipated that the cumulative impact assessment will include as a minimum consideration of the proposed Drakelow D CCGT Power Station that will be constructed by E.ON some 3km south east of the proposed Centrum Power Station. This plant is currently under construction and is due to commence operation in 2013. In addition consideration would also be given to the Drakelow E CCGT Power Station which was the subject of a Section 36 Consent application to DECC in April 2009, and which will start construction 2013 if it is consented.

SECTION 8

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

8 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

8.1.1 Centrum Power regards consultation as an important part of the EIA process, giving affected individuals and organisations an opportunity to have a say in the planning process for the project. Centrum Power intends to consult with organisations during the initial stage of the development and ongoing during the various project phases.

8.1.2 This Scoping Statement submitted to the Secretary of State commences the formal consultation. DECC will circulate it formally to a number of consultees for their opinion which will enable the Secretary of State to prepare his formal 'scoping opinion'. The consultees to be consulted by DECC during this phase will include East Staffordshire Borough Council, the Environment Agency and Natural England.

8.1.3 In order to include other parties in the consultation process, Centrum Power and Parsons Brinkerhoff will also directly consult with statutory and non-statutory consultees with regard to the scoping of the EIA. These consultees are listed in Appendix A.

8.1.4 Consultation will also be undertaken to secure the views of the local community on the proposed development and to ensure that those views are considered in the design of the proposed plant, where appropriate. The consultation will be in accordance with the requirements of the Public Participation Directive and will include:

- A series of public exhibitions in local venues at which information on the project will be provided and key project experts will be available to address queries raised by members of the local community. These exhibitions will be advertised in local media.
- An information leaflet will be circulated to local residents in advance of exhibitions.
- Project consultation will be offered to key community groups such as local Parish Councils in advance of, during and after exhibitions.
- A Freephone number will be available which members of the public can use to gain clarification on any project-related issues. This service will be available before, during and after exhibitions.

8.1.5 Likewise, a website will be specially designed to provide additional project information and to provide the option of electronic communication (i.e. email) for members of the local community. The website will be launched in advance of the first exhibition.

APPENDIX A

CONSULTEES

APPENDIX A
CONSULTEES

Proposed Consultees	
Electricity Consents Team The Department of Energy and Climate Change Area A 3rd Floor 3-8 Whitehall Place London SW1A 2HD	Environment Agency Sentinel House Wellington Crescent Fradley Park Lichfield Staffs WS13 8RR
East Staffordshire Borough Council, Town Hall Burton-upon-Trent Staffordshire DE14 2EB	Staffordshire County Council County Buildings St Chad's Place Stafford ST16 2LR
Natural England, Woodthorne, Wergs Road, Wolverhampton WV6 8TQ	English Heritage West Midlands Region The Axis 10 Holliday Street Birmingham B1 1TG
RSPB Midlands Regional Office 46 the Green South Bar Banbury Oxfordshire OX16 9AB	Staffordshire Wildlife Trust The Wolseley Centre Wolseley Bridge Stafford ST17 0WT
Highways Agency 3 Ridgeway Quinton Business Pk, Quinton, Birmingham, B32 1AF	Health and Safety Executive Edgar Allen House 241 Glossop Road Sheffield S10 2GW
British Waterways 64 Clarendon Road Watford Herts WD17 1DA	West Midlands Waterways Peels Wharf Lichfield Street Fazeley Tamworth Staffordshire B78 3QZ
Mr C Smith Burton Parish Council and Shobnall Parish Council Parish 4 St Matthews Street Burton upon Trent Staffordshire DE14 3DT	Mrs E Coleman Tatenhill Parish Council The Yews Branston Road Tatenhill Burton upon Trent Staffordshire DE13 9SA

Ruth Redgate AILCM Locum Clerk to Branston Parish Council Hunnypot Cottage 3 The Square Elford Staffordshire B79 9DB	Miss R A Satchwell Outwoods Parish Council 27 Highgrove Close Stretton Burton upon Trent Staffordshire DE13 0ES
Mr R Young Stapenhill Parish Council 2B Appian Close Two Gates Tamworth Staffordshire B77 1JA	