

Gale Common Extraction Project

Cobcroft Lane, Cridling Stubbs, Knottingley, North Yorkshire WF11 0BB

Environmental Statement

Non-Technical Summary (NTS)



Applicant: EP UK Investments Ltd
Date: May 2019

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision	0		
Author	Matthew Burling; Rupert Wilson		
Signed		Date	May 2019
Approved By	Richard Lowe		
Signed		Date	May 2019
Document Owner	AECOM		

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
AOD	Above Ordinance Datum: a spot height (an exact point on a map) with an elevation recorded beside it that represents its height above a given datum.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: area designated under section 82(1) of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 for the purpose of conserving and enhancing its natural beauty.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area: if a local authority identifies any locations within its boundaries where the air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare the area as an air quality management area. The local authority is subsequently required to put together a local air quality action plan.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment: a term used for the assessment of environmental consequences (positive or negative) of a plan, policy, program or project prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action.
EPUKI	EP UK Investments: the applicant
ES	Environmental Statement: a report in which the process and results of an Environment Impact Assessment are documented.
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle: vehicle weighing more than 3500 kg.
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority: the planning authority responsible for planning control of minerals development. County councils are normally responsible for mineral and matters for their area.
NCA	National Character Area: a natural subdivision of England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity.
NGR	National Grid Reference
NTS	Non-Technical Summary: this document
NYCC	North Yorkshire County Council
PFA	Pulverised Fuel Ash: a by-product of pulverised fuel fired power stations.
PRoW	Public Right of Way: a highway where the public has the right to walk. It can be a footpath (used for walking), a bridleway (used for walking, riding a horse and cycling), or a byway that is open to all traffic (including motor vehicles).
SAC	Special Area of Conservation: high quality conservation sites that are protected under the European Union Habitats Directive, due to their contribution to conserving those habitat types that are considered to be most in need of conservation.

SDC	Selby District Council
SINC	Site of Interest for Nature Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area: strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive.
SPZ	Source Protection Zone: zones defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs from potential contamination.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest: area of land notified by Natural England under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special interest due to its flora, fauna or geological or physiological features.
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility: a computer generated tool to identify the likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development.

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	2
1.1 Background.....	2
1.2 The Applicant.....	3
2.0 EIA ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY.....	4
2.1 General Assessment Approach.....	4
2.2 Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping.....	4
3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE.....	6
3.1 The Proposed Development Site.....	6
3.2 Surrounding Area and Geographical Context.....	6
3.3 Potential Environmental Receptors Within the Surrounding Area.....	7
4.0 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.....	9
4.1 Introduction.....	9
4.2 Construction.....	9
4.3 Operation.....	10
4.4 Restoration.....	11
4.5 Consideration of Alternatives.....	12
4.6 Design Evolution.....	12
5.0 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.....	14
5.2 Landscape and Visual Amenity.....	14
5.3 Ecology.....	15
5.4 Traffic and Transport.....	15
5.5 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases.....	16
5.6 Noise and Vibration.....	17
5.7 Geology, Hydrology and Land Contamination.....	18
5.8 Cumulative Effects and Interactions.....	19
6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	21

FIGURES

Figure NTS1 – Site Location.....	2
Figure NTS2 – The Application Site.....	3
Figure NTS3 – HGV Route.....	11
Figure NTS4 – Environmental Constraints within 1km of the Site.....	22
Figure NTS5 – Gale Common Ash Disposal Site.....	23
Figure NTS6 – Site Arrangement at Start of Operation.....	24
Figure NTS7 – Whitefield Lane Realignment.....	25
Figure NTS8 – Zone of Theoretical Visibility.....	26
Figure NTS9 – Cumulative Developments.....	27

1.0 INTRODUCTION

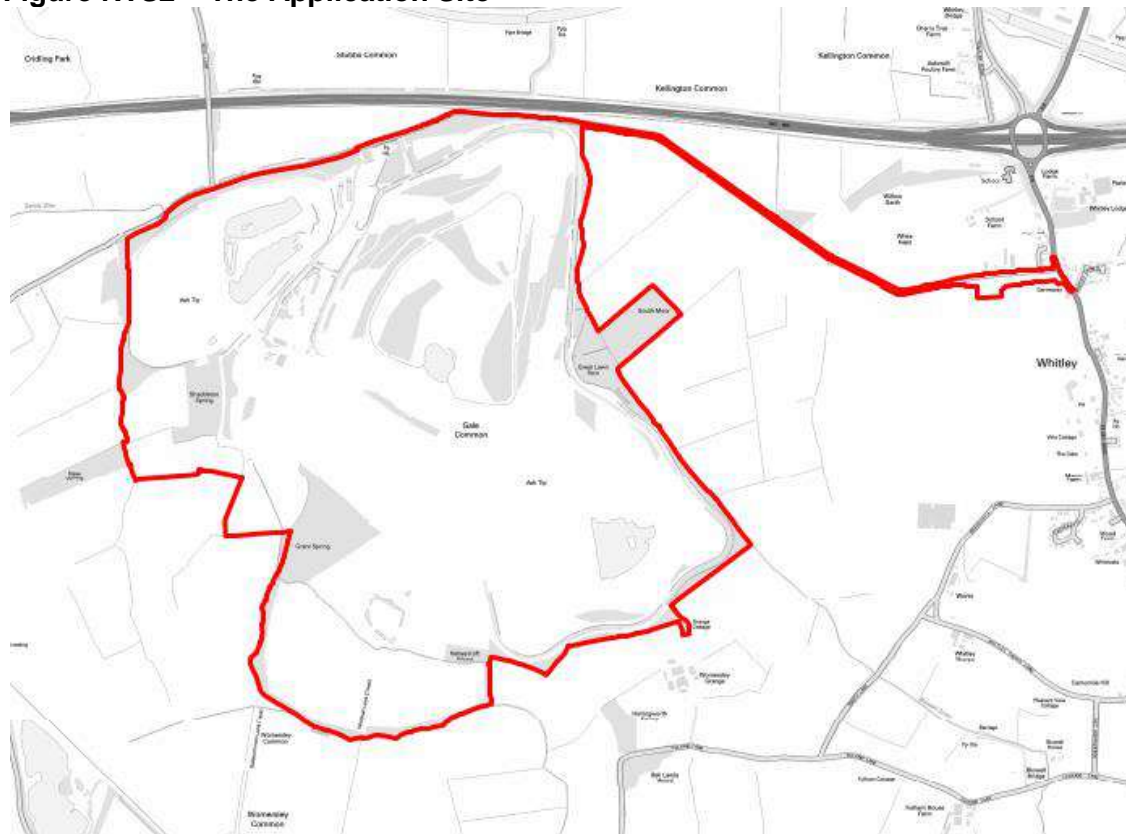
1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This document presents a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Environmental Statement (ES) that has been prepared on behalf of EP UK Investments Ltd (hereafter referred to as the Applicant) to support a planning application (the Application) for the Gale Common Extraction Project a proposal to increase the extraction of secondary aggregate materials from the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site, Cobcroft Lane, Cridling Stubbs, Knottingley, North Yorkshire, WF11 0BB. The Gale Common Extraction Project is hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'. The Application has been submitted to the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) (North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC)) for determination. The ES, including this NTS, is required by the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)) Regulations 2017 (as amended) ('the EIA Regulations').
- 1.1.2 The Proposed Development and the land within the Application Site boundary (referred to as the Site) are described in Sections 3 and 4 of this NTS. The Site location is shown on Figure NTS1 and the Application Site boundary is shown on Figure NTS2.

Figure NTS1 – Site Location



Figure NTS2 – The Application Site



- 1.1.3 The purpose of this NTS is to describe the Proposed Development and provide a summary, in non-technical language, of the key findings of the ES. Technical details are provided within the ES (ES Volume I: Main Report, ES Volume II: Technical Appendices and ES Volume III: Figures).
- 1.1.4 EIA is a process used to identify and assess the potentially significant adverse and beneficial effects of projects, and outline mitigation or management measures that can be incorporated within the development proposals to reduce (or enhance) these effects.
- 1.2 The Applicant**
- 1.2.1 The Applicant owns and operates a number of power stations in the UK, including Eggborough power station in North Yorkshire, where the Applicant has recently secured consent for a new 2,500 megawatts gas-fired power station, as well as the Langage and South Humber Bank gas-fired power stations, and Lynemouth power station which the Applicant has converted to biomass-firing.

2.0 EIA ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 General Assessment Approach

- 2.1.1 The assessment presented in the ES follows a standard EIA methodology, which is summarised below.
- 2.1.2 The objective of the EIA process is to assess the changes (or 'impacts') that may occur to the environment as a result of the Proposed Development, such as increases in traffic and changes to air quality or noise. The changes are compared to the environmental conditions that would have occurred without the Proposed Development (called 'the baseline'). The EIA process identifies potentially sensitive 'receptors' that may be affected by these changes (e.g. people living near the development, local flora and fauna, etc.) and defines the extent to which these receptors may be affected by the predicted changes (i.e. whether or not the receptors are likely to experience a 'significant effect').
- 2.1.3 Where possible, the EIA uses best practice defined methodologies, based on legislation, definitive standards and accepted industry criteria. The relevant methodologies are set out in detail in each technical chapter of the ES (Volume I – Main Report).
- 2.1.4 As the design of the Proposed Development has evolved, the Applicant has worked with environmental specialists to enable the design to avoid or reduce environmental effects on receptors where possible through the use of embedded mitigation measures. Embedded mitigation measures are ones that form part of the design or methods for construction or operation, such as extracting material from behind bunds to reduce noise and visual effects. These measures are taken into account in the EIA and assessment of effects of the Proposed Development.
- 2.1.5 Effects on the receptors can be adverse (negative), neutral (neither negative nor positive) or beneficial (positive). They can also be temporary (e.g. noise during construction) or permanent (e.g. the views of the finished landform).
- 2.1.6 For the purpose of the ES, adverse and beneficial effects are described as 'significant' or 'not significant'. Where the environmental assessment predicts a significant adverse effect on one or more receptors, proposed mitigation measures are identified to avoid or reduce the effect, or to reduce the likelihood of it happening. The use of such mitigation will be secured through appropriate conditions attached to the planning consent, should it be granted, as well as through planning obligations within a Section 106 Agreement.

2.2 Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping

- 2.2.1 EIA Scoping is a process that is designed to identify relevant topics that need to be included in the EIA and reported in the ES. The Applicant submitted an EIA Scoping Report in November 2018 to NYCC and relevant consultees to allow them to contribute to defining the extent of and approach to the environmental assessments being undertaken. A scoping response (the EIA Scoping Opinion) was received from NYCC in January 2019.
- 2.2.2 As a result of the scoping process the following environmental assessment topics have been considered in the EIA process and reported in the ES:
- landscape and visual amenity;
 - ecology and nature conservation;
 - traffic and transport;
 - air quality and greenhouse gases;
 - noise and vibration;
 - geology, hydrogeology and contaminated land; and
 - cumulative effects and interactions.

2.2.3 The EIA Scoping Opinion agreed with the EIA Scoping Report (contained in Appendix 1A in ES Volume II) that the following assessments did not need to be considered as part of the EIA for the Proposed Development and could be scoped out:

- assessment of cultural heritage impacts due to the nature of the works and the distance from heritage assets;
- assessment of water resources and flood risk due to the distance between the Site and major watercourses and the Site being in a low flood risk zone;
- assessment of socio-economics due to the relatively small number of jobs created, which while beneficial were not considered to result in significant effects;
- assessment of waste due to the minimal volumes requiring off-site disposal which would be generated from the Proposed Development;
- assessment of human health risks as these would be considered within the other technical chapters;
- assessment of major accidents and disasters due to the adherence to existing emergency management principles on site and controls in place through the Environmental Permit held for the Site; and
- assessment of sustainability and climate change, as a greenhouse gas assessment would be included within the air quality assessment and sustainability matters would be included within the introductory chapters of the ES. In addition a standalone Sustainability and Carbon Review has also been prepared to accompany the planning application.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

3.1 The Proposed Development Site

- 3.1.1 All the land required for the Proposed Development is referred to as 'the Site' (see NTS2). The Site is approximately 312 hectares (ha) in area. This is comprised of 307 ha at the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site, approximately 700 m to the east of the village of Cridling Stubbs), and an area of land of 5 ha along Cobcroft Lane, Whitefield Lane and around the A19/ Whitefield Lane junction in Whitley.
- 3.1.2 The Gale Common Ash Disposal Site is no longer receiving pulverised fuel ash (PFA); however, the Site encompasses the following main areas (as shown on Figure NTS5 – appended to this NTS):
- the Stage I ash disposal area;
 - the Stage II ash disposal area;
 - the Stage III ash disposal area;
 - Lagoons C and D (also known as the emergency ash disposal lagoons);
 - the Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) loading pad;
 - a processing area comprising several buildings previously used for a slurry dewatering process;
 - offices and parking area;
 - plant yard;
 - drainage settlement ponds and pumphouse; and
 - non-operational areas of the Site to the west, south and east of the operational areas including Shackleton Spring Wood, Grant Spring Wood, agricultural land around the Wood Hall medieval moated site, and Great Lawn Rein Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).
- 3.1.3 Access to the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site is from Cobcroft Lane. Cobcroft Lane changes name to Whitefield Lane some 645 m east of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site entrance at the access to the motocross track, where it continues to join the A19 (Selby Road) at a T-junction. The A19 (Selby Road) links with the M62 at Junction 34 just north of this T-junction.

3.2 Surrounding Area and Geographical Context

- 3.2.1 The Site is located in the County of North Yorkshire.
- 3.2.2 Considering the wider geographical context of the Site, the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site is bounded to the north by Cobcroft Lane with the M62 Motorway beyond; woodland, arable land and the village of Cridling Stubbs to the west; and woodland and arable land to the south and east. A motocross track adjoins a section of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site's eastern boundary.
- 3.2.3 As confirmed above, the Site also includes the section of Cobcroft Lane/ Whitefield Lane between the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site and the A19 (to allow localised road improvements to be made) and an area of land to the south of the Whitefield Lane/ A19 junction to enable Whitefield Lane to be realigned to the south (see Figure 4.2 in ES Volume III). A number of residential properties are located at the eastern end of Whitefield Lane and in the vicinity of the junction with the A19, in the village of Whitley.
- 3.2.4 The surrounding area largely comprises agricultural land and with the exception of the Site itself is relatively flat. The surrounding area is crossed by a number of roads and railway lines as well as the Aire and Calder Navigation (to the north of the Site).

3.3 Potential Environmental Receptors Within the Surrounding Area

3.3.1 A summary of key environmental receptors is provided below and can be seen on Figure NTS4. Where distances are quoted in this NTS the distance is defined (unless otherwise stated) as the shortest distance between two described locations, for example from the closest point of the Site boundary to the closest point of a designated site boundary.

Human Receptors

3.3.2 The closest sensitive human receptors include:

- residential frontages along the route that is proposed to be used by HGVs (along Whitefield Lane and the A19 (Selby Road));
- Grange Farm, approximately 150 m to the south;
- Grange Meadows, a residential property approximately 60 m to the west;
- a donkey sanctuary and visitor centre, approximately 300 m to the west;
- the village of Cridling Stubbs, approximately 700 m to the west; and
- Whitley and Eggborough Community Primary School (on Learning Lane, adjacent to the A19).

Ecological Receptors

3.3.3 There are no Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), or Ramsar Sites within 5 km of the Site.

3.3.4 There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 5 km - Forlorn Hope Meadows SSSI, approximately 3 km to the south, and Brockdale SSSI approximately 3.8 km to the south-west.

3.3.5 There is one SINC within the Site (designated for its ancient woodland habitats):

- Great Lawn Rein, Womersley (a section of Southmoor Wood, 50 m north-east of Stage II ash disposal area).

3.3.6 Habitats and species within and close to the Site have been surveyed and the findings are presented in Chapter 7: Ecology and Nature Conservation (ES Volume I).

Traffic and Transport

3.3.7 The key receptors in respect of transport are residential frontages along Whitefield Lane and the A19 (Selby Road), which sit adjacent to Site's north-eastern extent.

3.3.8 To date there has been no public access at the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site and no public rights of way (PRoW) exist within it. However, there are several PRoWs in the vicinity of the Site, the closest of which lies approximately 15 m east of the Site in Whitley (off Whitley Farm Close) and approximately 350 m east of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site, running in a north/ south direction between Whitefield Lane and Booty Lane. No PRoWs would be affected by the Proposed Development.

Air Quality

3.3.9 The M62 Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) lies approximately 250 m to the north-west of the Site, declared by Wakefield Council due to the possibility of exceedances of the annual average air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide, predominantly as a consequence of emissions from motorway traffic.

3.3.10 There are few residential receptors in the area surrounding the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site; however, as noted above, a number of residential properties are located along Whitefield Lane and the A19 at the Site's north-eastern extent and the village of Cridling Stubbs lies approximately 700m to the west.

Water Resources and Flood Risk

- 3.3.11 The nearest watercourses are Blowell Drain (which runs close to the northern and eastern boundaries of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site) and Wood Lane Drain (which runs around the southern boundary of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site), which are managed by the Danvm Internal Drainage Board. The Aire and Calder Navigation is located approximately 300 m to the north of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site and the River Aire is located approximately 2.5 km to the north-west.
- 3.3.12 The Environment Agency's flood maps identify that the majority of the Site lies within Flood Zone 1 (low risk of flooding) (including all areas where extraction related activities will take place). However, as the Site is larger than 1 ha, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, a Flood Risk Assessment has been prepared to accompany the planning application.

Geology and Hydrogeology

- 3.3.13 The Gale Common Ash Disposal Site is a registered landfill site and although the ash is inert, there is some potential for contamination to be present within the Site due to its industrial use. The underlying geology comprises superficial deposits of Hemingbrough glaciolacustrine and Brighton sand formation. The superficial deposits are inferred to be directly underlain by mudstone bedrock of the Roxby Formation and Sherwood Sandstone.
- 3.3.14 The groundwater is designated as a Drinking Water Protected Area and under the Nitrates Directive, but the Site is not located in a groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ).

Landscape

- 3.3.15 The Site lies within the Humberhead Levels National Character Area (NCA) 39, which is a "*flat, low-lying and large scale agricultural landscape*".
- 3.3.16 As outlined previously, a PRoW lies approximately 350 m east of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site, running in a north/ south direction between Whitefield Lane and Booty Lane.

Cultural Heritage

- 3.3.17 There is one Scheduled Monument within 1 km of the Site (Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange site), approximately 600 m to the south-east of the Site. A second (Womersley medieval settlement remains and Victorian ice house in Icehouse Park) lies just beyond 1 km south-west of the Site.
- 3.3.18 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, conservation areas or listed buildings within 1 km of the Site.
- 3.3.19 The Womersley Conservation Area is located approximately 1 km south of the Site with Knottingley Conservation Area approximately 4.5 km to the north-west.
- 3.3.20 The nearest known archaeological assets relate to Wood Hall, a non-designated heritage asset, located at the south of the Site. Given the extensive disturbance due to the licenced archaeological excavation activities that took place in 2010 (Durham University, 2010) it is unlikely that any archaeology remains are in situ.
- 3.3.21 On the basis of the limited archaeological assets present in close proximity to the Site and the nature of the works, Cultural Heritage was scoped out of the EIA, as detailed in the EIA Scoping Report (Appendix 1A, ES Volume II). This was agreed by NYCC in their EIA Scoping Opinion (Appendix 1B, ES Volume II).

4.0 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The Proposed Development comprises the increased extraction of pulverised fuel ash (PFA) from the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site as part of a minerals planning application submitted to NYCC. It is proposed that export is increased from 30,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) to 1 million tpa; however, this increase will not ramp up immediately. In total, the extraction is expected to take around 25 years.
- 4.1.2 PFA of all qualities can be used in a range of applications, such as road construction, embankments, general fills, grouting, cement and breeze blocks. It is classed as a recycled/secondary aggregate, the use of which is supported in principle by planning policy at national and local level.
- 4.1.3 Figure NTS5 shows the proposed extraction areas within the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site. Importantly, although the Site includes the entire Gale Common Ash Disposal Site, extraction will only occur within the following areas that have not yet been restored:
- Lagoons C and D;
 - Stage II ash disposal area; and
 - Stage III ash disposal area.
- 4.1.4 The Proposed Development will be focussed on a simple process of extraction, screening (and where necessary crushing), loading, and export by road. This is the same as is currently undertaken, but at a larger scale.
- 4.1.5 If planning permission is granted, the Proposed Development will initially use the existing infrastructure and management/ monitoring protocols at the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site, with additional machinery (such as mobile screens, excavation plant and dump trucks) and equipment (such as an additional wheel wash) if required, to ensure that the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site can operate efficiently at a larger scale. It is proposed that as the export tonnage increases toward 1 million tpa, along with the intensity of the operation, additional infrastructure will be added to ensure that the Site can continue to operate efficiently, and any negative impacts are mitigated.
- 4.1.6 The Whitefield Lane realignment works will be progressed once the Applicant has entered into contracts for the sale of over 400,000 tpa of PFA.

4.2 Construction

- 4.2.1 The construction required for the Proposed Development is limited as much of the necessary infrastructure already exists at the Site. Standard good practice methods will be employed during the construction stage and the Proposed Development will not result in the production of any significant waste, pollution or nuisance, or increase the risk of accidents or hazardous effects. Construction works include the following and will be phased according to extraction demand:
- localised repairs, widening and bend improvements along Cobcroft Lane and Whitefield Lane;
 - works to improve the eastern end of Whitefield Lane comprising road realignment and right turn lane improvements on the A19;
 - creation of new site access arrangements including widening of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site entrance, construction of a new section of internal road and a gatehouse and installation of new barriers, weighbridges, drainage, etc.;
 - provision of additional plant and equipment including weighbridges and wheel washes;
 - internal Gale Common Ash Disposal Site road widening comprising repairs and upgrading of the existing internal access road;

- extension of the HGV loading pad;
- provision of extended/ new offices;
- creation of facilities for public access to Stage I;
- installation of a new above ground diesel storage tank.

4.3 Operation

4.3.1 There are four main activities associated with the extraction and export of secondary aggregate material (including PFA) from the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site, as follows:

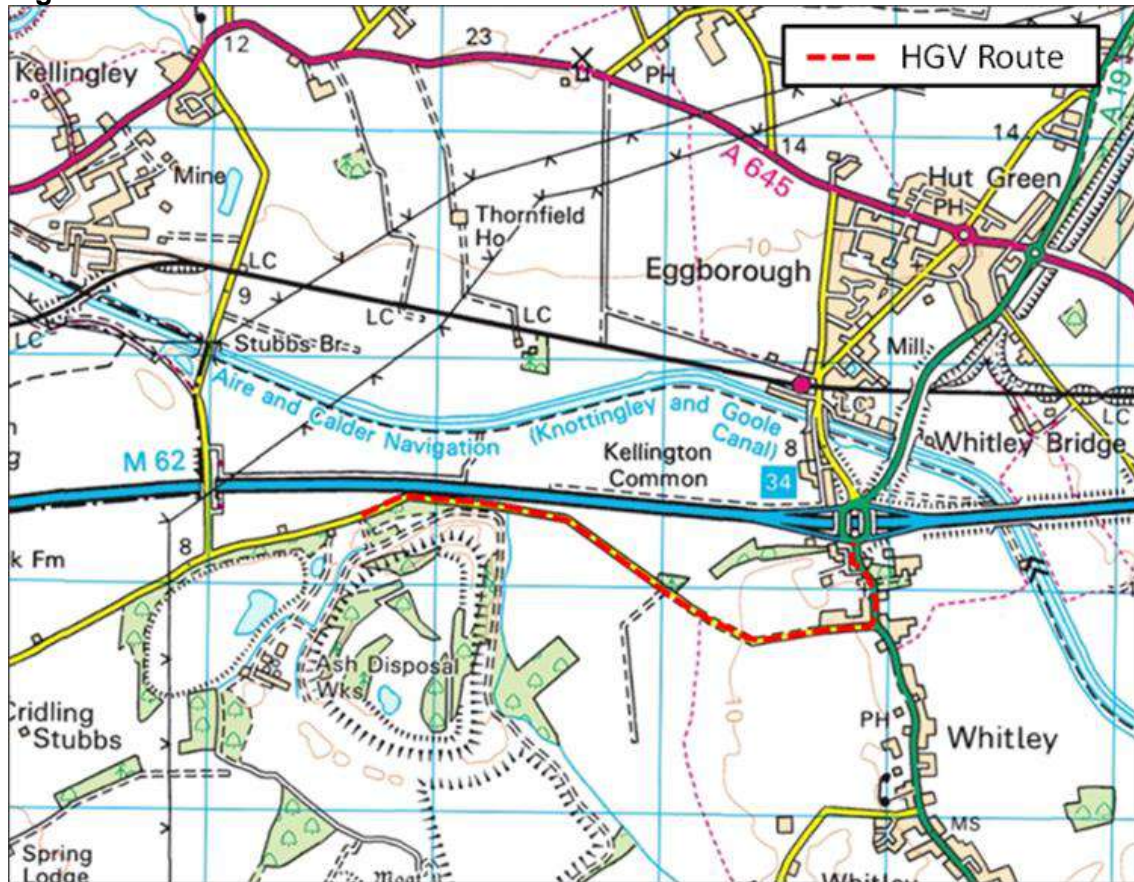
- activity 1 – extraction: loading shovels or excavators will be used to dig out the material;
- activity 2 – crushing and screening: screening plant will be used to screen the material to the required size for export by breaking down lumps of material into smaller particles. For more compacted material, a crusher may also be required prior to screening. The crusher will be located near to the screeners;
- activity 3 – stockpiling and loading at the loading pad: the material will be taken to the loading pad by dump trucks then loaded on to HGVs using loading shovels. As PFA extraction increases, this process may become more automated and use a conveyor belt system to feed PFA to the loading pad —this system would reduce the need for HGV wheel washing; and
- activity 4 – export off the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site: for the purposes of the environmental assessment undertaken it is assumed that all export will be by road.

Operational Traffic

4.3.2 It is anticipated that during the operational phase of the Proposed Development, total HGV movements at the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site will be around 266 two-way HGV movements per day (133 movements in and 133 out), or 11 HGV arrivals and 11 HGV departures per hour on average, plus operational staff traffic for up to 47 site staff.

4.3.3 The proposed designated route for HGVs to reach the M62 for normal operations will be to the east of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site along Cobcroft Lane/ Whitefield Lane to the A19, and north to the M62 (Junction 34), as can be seen below on Figure NTS3. If that route is blocked then an alternative route may need to be utilised, and different routes may also be used for local customers.

Figure NTS3 – HGV Route



Operational Staff

- 4.3.4 It is estimated that the Proposed Development will generate approximately 25-47 permanent jobs. It will therefore provide employment opportunities and help support the economy of North Yorkshire and the wider Yorkshire and Humber region.
- 4.3.5 The Proposed Development includes site offices and welfare facilities for operational staff. The existing facilities at the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site will be utilised initially, with extended/improved facilities provided as operations intensify.

Hours of Operation

- 4.3.6 It is proposed that the working hours on-site will be seven days per week 05:00 – 21:00. As the export tonnage increases toward 1 million tpa, operational staff may work in two shifts (05:00 – 13:00 and 13:00 – 21:00).
- 4.3.7 HGV movements will only occur between 07:00 and 19:00 Monday to Friday and 07:00 to 13:00 Saturday, with no HGV movements on Sundays or bank holidays.

4.4 Restoration

- 4.4.1 Restoration of each part of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site will be undertaken as soon as practicable and be largely in line with the phasing of the extraction:
 1. Stage III ash disposal area;
 2. Stage II ash disposal area;
 3. Lagoons C and D.
- 4.4.2 It is anticipated that the restored Stage I area will be opened to the public for recreational use in 2020, following completion of works to provide pathways, fencing, gates and signage. A new

access from Cobcroft Lane, parking, security and welfare facilities would be provided at a later date depending on demand.

- 4.4.3 Following the completion of extraction from Stage III (after approximately two to three years of operation), part of the Stage III area will be restored to grassland with seasonal ponds. The remainder of the Stage III area will remain in operational use, providing the route for Stage II material to be transported to the loading pad and areas for soil stockpiling.
- 4.4.4 As extraction from Stage II progresses below around 34 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) (from a maximum of 68 m AOD) it is anticipated that colliery shale (which was used in the construction of Stage II) will be encountered, will be excavated and used to achieve the final landform around the southern and eastern flanks of the retained Stage I. This will be progressively covered in soil and seeded/ planted as the earthworks are completed.
- 4.4.5 Restoration of the remainder of the Stage III area (with the exception of the western end where screening and crushing equipment is expected to be located) and the entire Stage II area will be completed when Stage II extraction has been completed, whilst extraction operations are taking place at Lagoons C and D.
- 4.4.6 Restoration of the Lagoons C and D area will be undertaken when extraction has been completed in this area (at the end of the operational period).
- 4.4.7 An Indicative Landscape and Biodiversity Restoration Strategy and associated Plan accompany the planning application and have been considered within Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity (ES Volume I). The chapter also considers the impacts and effects on landscape and visual amenity following the completion of restoration, and provides photomontages from key viewpoints.
- 4.4.8 It is proposed that the Section 106 Agreement will secure submission of detailed restoration plans which will be in accordance with the Indicative Landscape and Biodiversity Restoration Plan. It is proposed that two of these restoration plans will be 'interim' (securing the phased restoration set out above); the final restoration plan will then be provided covering restoration of all remaining parts of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site.

4.5 Consideration of Alternatives

- 4.5.1 Alternatives have been considered throughout the development of the concept design for the Proposed Development and preparation of the Application, including:
- 'do nothing' scenario (where the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site would be restored to grassland/ arable use with tree planting) – no secondary aggregate from the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site would be available for beneficial use;
 - an alternative location (a similar development but elsewhere) – this was rejected on the basis of there being sufficient demand for secondary aggregate from the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site and others in the UK (therefore they are all required); in addition the Applicant is not in control of other sites and in any event an alternative site would be likely to have similar (or potentially worse) environmental effects in a different location; and
 - an alternative development at the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site – this contradicts planning policy which states that secondary aggregates should be safeguarded where possible; additionally, as the site is within Green Belt land, any other development would need to demonstrate a clear need and benefit; which at this stage has not been identified.

4.6 Design Evolution

- 4.6.1 The Proposed Development will mainly use existing facilities which define the layout of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site. However, the initial EIA findings and feedback from consultation with statutory stakeholders and local people have influenced the design and scope of new facilities and additional control measures for example:
- realigning Whitefield Lane to move it further from residential properties and making improvements to the Lane at several points along it (including road widening);

- implementing additional dust and debris control measures to ensure HGV cleanliness prior to the vehicles exiting the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site onto the public highway; and
- restoration and public access – allowing the public access to Stage I from 2020.

5.0 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

- 5.1.1 An assessment of the environmental effects of the Proposed Development during its construction, operation and (where relevant) restoration phases has been undertaken for each of the topics scoped into the EIA.
- 5.1.2 The likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development are fully described within the ES Volume I (Main Report). This section provides a brief summary of the overall findings of the ES, expressed in a non-technical language.

5.2 Landscape and Visual Amenity

Baseline Conditions

- 5.2.1 The study area for landscape and visual effects includes areas where it is considered that there is potential for significant direct or indirect effects on landscape character or sensitive views due to the construction or operation of the Proposed Development. The area in which the Proposed Development is likely to be visible (known as the Zone of Theoretical Visibility) is shown in Figure NTS8.
- 5.2.2 For the purposes of this assessment, the study area has been defined by a combination of zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) analysis and professional judgement. Based upon the existing landform within the Stage II and Stage III ash disposal areas, Lagoons C and D, and the key aspects of the Proposed Development, it is considered that it is highly unlikely that significant effects will be possible from further than 5 km from the edge of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site.
- 5.2.3 The Site is located within Green Belt land; however, no other national or regional designations for landscape protection (e.g. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)) are located in close proximity.

Effects During Construction

- 5.2.4 Due to the limited nature of activities undertaken during the construction stage no landscape effects have been identified
- 5.2.5 Of the 13 viewpoints considered in the visual assessment, only one has been identified as having the potential to experience significant visual effects (Viewpoint 13: Whitefield Lane, Whitley). This would occur for a period of approximately six months during the realignment of Whitefield Lane because of the close proximity to the construction works.

Effects During Operation

- 5.2.6 The landscape character assessment has considered that there will be a reduction in the scale and extent of the overall elevated landform caused by the extraction of materials from the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site. However, the key characteristics associated with the elevated landform at the Stage I ash disposal area would be retained and the influence of the Proposed Development on landscape character will be limited to the localised landscape around the Site.
- 5.2.7 Visual effects of the Proposed Development during the operational phase have also been assessed and potential significant adverse effects have been identified at three viewpoints (Viewpoint 2: Gravel Hill Lane, Whitley, Viewpoint 3: Fulham Lane, Womersley, and Viewpoint 6: Northfield Lane, Cridling Stubbs) for the residents of the properties and footpath/ road users. This is due to visibility of the Proposed Development during different phases of operation, and a noticeable reduction in landform. Due to the nature of the impact (gradual change to the landform), mitigation is not possible to reduce this effect to not significant.
- 5.2.8 None of the other ten viewpoints assessed are expected to experience significant visual effects during operation.

Effects During Restoration

- 5.2.9 The effects on landscape character and visual amenity arising as a result of restoration of the Proposed Development are expected to be not significant, as the excavator and plant movements will have ceased and planting would have begun to mature.

5.3 Ecology

Baseline Conditions

- 5.3.1 Ecological receptors have been identified in and around the Site through a desk based study and ecological surveys of the Site and its immediate surroundings. There are two nationally designated SSSI within the study area:
- Forlorn Hope Meadows SSSI - approximately 3 km to the south; and
 - Brockadale SSSI - approximately 3.8 km to the south-west.
- 5.3.2 Additionally, there are two sites of local importance within the Site but outside the area required for the Proposed Development:
- Grant Spring, Wormersley SINC; and
 - Great Lawn Rein Ancient Semi-natural Woodland.
- 5.3.3 Following consideration of potential impact pathways, no likely significant effects are anticipated at any of the above designations.
- 5.3.4 A number of protected or notable animal species have been identified as present, or potentially present, within the Site – bats, birds, great crested newt, badger, and reptiles.
- 5.3.5 Due to seasonality constraints, a number of ecology surveys will continue into summer 2019 following submission of this EIA in May 2019. Where these surveys could still influence mitigation requirements, details will be confirmed once all the information is available. .
- 5.3.6 An Indicative Landscape and Biodiversity Restoration Strategy has been prepared and the final restoration will be agreed and implemented in accordance with a planning obligation. This will deliver biodiversity enhancements within the Site.

Effects During Construction

- 5.3.7 There will be no loss of habitat within any statutory or non-statutory designated sites due to construction, and while there will be some loss of the existing (non-designated) habitats within the Site, no significant adverse effects are predicted on habitats, protected or notable species.

Effects During Operation

- 5.3.8 Operational activities within the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site have the potential to affect bats, reptiles and terrestrial invertebrates, but appropriate mitigation will be put in place to avoid significant adverse effects.

Effects During Restoration

- 5.3.9 Restoration of the Site is likely to have long term significant beneficial effects on ecology and nature conservation, including for most of the protected and notable species currently associated with the Site.

5.4 Traffic and Transport

Baseline Conditions

- 5.4.1 The traffic and transportation assessment identifies the potential effects of the Proposed Development on traffic and transport in the surrounding area. The assessment considers the predicted number of vehicle movements generated during the construction and operation of the Proposed Development, and the sensitivity (including pedestrian and cyclist safety) and capacity of the local road network.

Effects During Construction

- 5.4.2 Due to the very low traffic flows that will be generated during construction (including construction traffic associated with the realignment of Whitefield Lane), no significant effects are expected to occur during the construction period.

Effects During Operation

- 5.4.3 During operation of the Proposed Development, HGVs will be used to export the extracted material from the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site by road and will follow the designated HGV route (see Figure NTS3, page 11) along Cobcroft Lane/ Whitefield Lane to the A19, and north to the M62 at Junction 34. Delivery hours at the Site will be limited to 07:00 – 19:00 Monday to Friday and 07:00 – 13:00 Saturday with no HGV movements on Sundays or bank holidays. The assumed worst-case scenario based upon a 12 hour weekday (07:00 to 19:00) is that the total HGV movements at the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site would be approximately 133 in and 133 out per day. This results in an average of 11 HGV arrivals and 11 HGV departures per hour.
- 5.4.4 Taking into account the existing and predicted traffic flows, the effects of Proposed Development traffic on all road links and junctions within the study area with respect to severance, fear and intimidation, highway safety, and driver delay, are considered to be not significant. The assessment identifies that the additional HGV traffic on Whitefield Lane would have a significant effect on pedestrian amenity; however, due to the low numbers of pedestrians using the footway who would experience a change in pedestrian amenity, professional judgement has been applied here. The realignment of the eastern end of Whitefield Lane further away from the residential properties, required to reduce noise impacts, will also reduce the impacts of the Proposed Development traffic on any pedestrians using Whitefield Lane, meaning that this effect would not be considered significant.
- 5.4.5 Additionally a significant effect was identified for pedestrian amenity on the A19; however, due to the volume of traffic being well below the capacity and the HGV content of that traffic being below typical composition for an A-road. On this basis, this effect is not considered to be significant.
- 5.4.6 During operation, the Applicant will apply a range of best practice mitigation measures to ensure cleanliness of vehicles leaving the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site and to reduce the impact on local highways. This will include visual inspection, and where necessary, washing of HGVs leaving the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site. Additionally, a contact number will be provided for members of the public to contact the site manager should there be any issues relating to operational traffic, and a community liaison group will be held quarterly where representatives of the community will be invited to raise any issues, including in relation to HGV traffic.

Effects During Restoration

- 5.4.7 There will be some traffic movements during the eventual restoration of the Proposed Development, however, the vehicle numbers are expected to be very small and are not predicted to result in any significant effects.

5.5 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

Baseline Conditions

- 5.5.1 The air quality assessment considers potential impacts from the Proposed Development on both human and ecological receptors including residential properties, schools, AQMA and ecological receptors. Wakefield Council have declared multiple AQMAs, the nearest of which is the M62 AQMA, 250 m north-west of the Site. Proposed Development traffic will pass through this AQMA. Selby District Council (SDC) have declared a single AQMA within their administrative area, in the town of Selby itself. This AQMA is approximately 12.5 km away from the Proposed Development and it will not be affected by Proposed Development emissions.
- 5.5.2 Baseline air quality has been determined using available local authority and Defra published data and data collected by AECOM.

Effects During Construction

- 5.5.3 During construction, potential impacts could occur from emissions of dust from construction activity and from vehicle emissions from construction traffic. However, due to the small scale of construction works required, construction traffic volumes are predicted to be too low to cause any significant effects from vehicle emissions. In addition to this, by employing standard construction management measures and mitigation throughout the construction phase of the

Proposed Development, emissions to air caused by dust or other pollutants are not expected to cause any significant adverse effects on human or ecological receptors.

Effects During Operation

- 5.5.4 The operational road traffic emissions have been determined through detailed dispersion modelling based on worst-case assumptions and reviewed against local air quality objectives. The dispersion modelling concluded that there would not be an exceedance of the air quality objectives in any of the scenarios considered and significant effects would not occur at any of the receptor locations, including the nearby AQMA.
- 5.5.5 A Dust Management Plan (DMP) (Appendix 9B, ES Volume II) has been prepared to accompany the ES and includes a range of mitigation measures recommended by the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM). The DMP stipulates management procedures, and provides details of how dust at the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site will be monitored. With the implementation of measures within the DMP, no significant effects are expected to occur as a result of operational dust emissions. No complaints relating to dust from the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site have been made in the past.

Effects During Restoration

- 5.5.6 Traffic caused by the Proposed Development during the restoration phase will be significantly lower than during operation and is not expected to cause any significant effects from vehicle emissions. Potential dust generating activities undertaken will be similar to those undertaken during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development, and by following the same dust mitigation measures as outlined in the DMP, no significant effects are expected to occur.

5.6 Noise and Vibration

Baseline Conditions

- 5.6.1 Potential noise sensitive receptors have been identified around the Site. The potential for increased noise and vibration during construction and operation of the Proposed Development has been predicted using noise models, and the results compared with recorded baseline noise levels at the identified receptors during the day and night. The predicted change has been compared with national standards for noise and vibration, to see whether the increased noise will be noticeable at receptors and whether there is therefore the potential for significant effects without further mitigation measures being applied.
- 5.6.2 The assessment has considered:
- operational noise impacts from the Proposed Development;
 - operational noise impacts from road traffic on public roads in the vicinity of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site; and
 - construction noise and vibration impacts associated with the realignment of Whitefield Lane.
- 5.6.3 The assessment has screened out an assessment of operational vibration effects, as no sources of significant vibration are anticipated to be present during the operation of the Proposed Development.

Effects During Construction

- 5.6.4 The construction aspects of the Proposed Development at the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site are limited, primarily because much of the necessary infrastructure already exists there. Standard good practice methods will be employed during the construction stage and the majority of construction works are not expected to result in the production of any significant noise or vibration effects. This is due to the small-scale nature of much of the works, the distance to the closest receptor, and the existing background noise levels.
- 5.6.5 The noise assessment has determined that without mitigation, significant effects could occur to some properties during the construction of the realignment of Whitefield Lane (see Figure NTS7). However, the assessment has predicted that by implementing best practice construction

methods, and where necessary, solid fencing (imperforate hoarding) around construction areas, construction noise levels can be controlled so as to not be significant.

Effects During Operation

- 5.6.6 The Proposed Development will require HGVs to export the extracted ash. The HGV traffic coming into the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site will use the designated HGV route from the M62 onto the A19 at Junction 34 (unless the route is blocked). From the A19 traffic will turn onto Whitefield Lane, Whitley and head westbound to the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site. The preferred HGV route can be seen on Figure NTS3, page 11. Part of this preferred route along the A19 and Whitefield Lane is located within the village of Whitley, where traffic will travel near to residential properties and could result in changes to road traffic noise emissions experienced at Noise Sensitive Receptors.
- 5.6.7 The assessment of operational traffic noise impacts concluded that ash export of less than or equal to 420,000 tpa would not result in significant noise effects at any of the identified properties in Whitley. However, it is predicted that significant noise effects could occur once export exceeds 420,000 tpa, due to the increase of HGVs required to transport ash from the Site. Consequently, to avoid significant operational traffic noise effects at the nearby properties, it is proposed that the realignment of Whitefield Lane be programmed once EPUKI enters into PFA supply contracts which will lead to export exceeding 400,000 tpa. These works will realign the road further away from residential properties on Whitefield Lane in order to mitigate potential amenity and noise impacts from vehicles. Following completion of the road realignment, no significant noise effects from operational traffic are predicted to occur at sensitive receptors.
- 5.6.8 The phasing of extraction is described in Section 4 of this document. Based upon baseline conditions and noise modelling, it has been determined that significant effects would be likely to occur at one residential property (Grange Meadows, located to the east of Lagoons C and D) if on-site operations were to occur at night (22.00 - 07.00) during the Lagoons C and D extraction phase (the final phase). In general on site working hours are proposed to be from 05.00 to 21.00, and therefore to remove the possibility of significant noise effects at this property, night time operations will not be conducted during the extraction works in Lagoons C and D (i.e. work will start at 07.00). No other significant noise or vibration effects are expected to occur as a result of on-site operations.

Effect During Restoration

- 5.6.9 Due to the nature of works required during the restoration phase of the Proposed Development, and the distance of works from noise sensitive receptors, no significant noise or vibration effects are expected to occur.

5.7 Geology, Hydrology and Land Contamination

Baseline Conditions

- 5.7.1 A desk based assessment of historical ground condition information and previous surveys has been undertaken to identify the potential effects associated with ground conditions.
- 5.7.2 Baseline information indicates that some areas of the Site are likely to be underlain by Made Ground (artificial fill). However, this has not been mapped and the nature and thickness of Made Ground is not known. Roxby formation (secondary aquifer) and Sherwood Sandstone (Principal Aquifer) bedrock lies below the superficial deposits and Made Ground across the Site, and records indicate that the Site lies within an identified coal mining area. The Site is also located in a nitrate vulnerable zone.
- 5.7.3 The assessment has considered the potential risks to people (staff on site during construction and operation), surrounding land uses, ecological receptors, buildings, soils and groundwater from the construction, operation and restoration of the Proposed Development.

Effects During Construction

- 5.7.4 The history of the areas of the Site within the existing ash disposal site indicates the potential presence of ground contamination.

5.7.5 Best practice measures to protect construction staff and the environment will be used, including dust control measures and the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as appropriate. Risks to the environment from leaks or spillages and to workers and local residents from construction dust will be managed by adopting construction best practice measures, such as regular checks of all plant and machinery and drip trays, an emergency spillage action plan to contain any leak or spill, and damping down surfaces for control of dust.

5.7.6 No significant effects have been identified as a result of the construction phase.

Effects During Operation

5.7.7 The Proposed Development will employ good housekeeping and management practices to avoid risks of soil and groundwater pollution, such as using impermeable surfacing and appropriate storage of any liquid fuel to ensure that, in the event of any spillage, materials are safely contained.

5.7.8 No significant effects have been identified as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.

Effects During Restoration

5.7.9 Where necessary, the impact avoidance measures and management practices outlined above will also be incorporated into the restoration of the Site and as such, no significant effects are expected to occur.

5.8 Cumulative Effects and Interactions

5.8.1 Other developments that are also likely to be constructed and operated in the future and have the potential to generate cumulative environmental effects together with the Proposed Development have been identified, in consultation with NYCC. Significant cumulative effects may be possible due to the nature of the other developments (e.g. the potential to release emissions to air in the vicinity of the same receptors) or their location (e.g. close enough to the Site to affect the same receptors).

5.8.2 The other developments that are considered to have potential for significant cumulative effects, and that have been assessed in more detail, are:

- The Eggborough CCGT Project (2017/0070/GOV);
- Eggborough Power Station Demolition Works (2018/1447/DEM);
- Ferrybridge D CCGT Power Station;
- Ferrybridge C Demolition (18/01761/DEM);
- Knottingley Power Project (2012/0375/GOV);
- Southmoor Energy Centre (NY/2019/0005/73) Previous applications for development include:(NY/2012/0318/SCO) and (NY/2013/0128/ENV);
- Kellingley Colliery Business Park (2016/1343/OUTM);
- A Mixed-use Development. (18/01920/FUL);
- A Concrete Manufacturing Facility. (16/03158/FUL);
- Flour Production Facility (2018/0872/FULM); and
- Motocross Park, Whitefield Lane Change of Use Application (2018/0631/COU).

5.8.3 The locations of these other developments are shown on Figure NTS9.

5.8.4 The potential for cumulative effects with the other developments was considered for all of the environmental topics set out above by consideration of the available information (including the Environmental Statements and any detailed environmental modelling information, where available). As a result of the detailed consideration undertaken in respect of the identified other developments, no significant cumulative effects during construction or operation were identified for the majority of environmental topics.

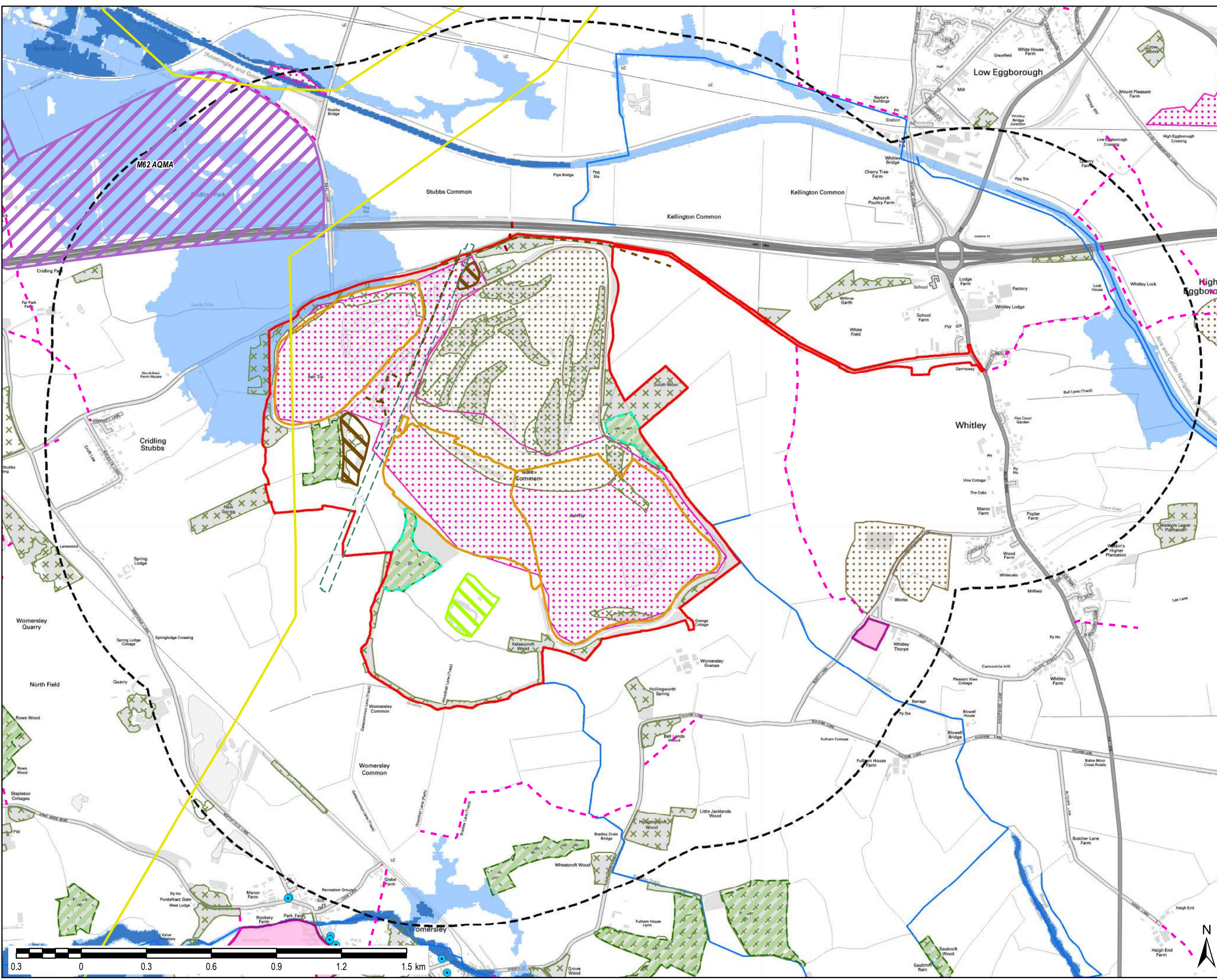
- 5.8.5 The only exception are potentially significant cumulative visual effects from Viewpoint 3: Fulham Lane, Womersley and Viewpoint 6: Northfield Lane, Cridling Stubbs during the operation phase, where residential properties would receive a significant adverse cumulative effect as a result of views of both the Proposed Development and the other developments listed above. This effect is however the same significance as for the Proposed Development in isolation.
- 5.8.6 Interactions (meaning the combination of different types of effects from the Proposed Development on a single receptor) have also been assessed, and no significant combined effects have been identified.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The ES details the findings of the EIA that has been undertaken for the Proposed Development.
- 6.1.2 Following assessment of a comprehensive range of environmental topics as agreed through the EIA Scoping process and consultation with NYCC, statutory consultees, stakeholders and the local community, the following potential significant residual effects (*i.e.* effects after implementation of mitigation, where measures are identified) have been identified:
- short term significant adverse effect on visual amenity during the construction works to realign the eastern end of Whitefield Lane from Viewpoint 13: Whitefield Lane, Whitley;
 - significant adverse effects on visual amenity during parts of the operational stage at Viewpoint 2: Gravel Hill Lane, Whitley, Viewpoint 3: Fulham Lane, Womersley and Viewpoint 6: Northfield Lane, Cridling Stubbs as a result of the visibility of the Proposed Development and noticeable reduction in landform;
 - significant beneficial effect on habitats and species from the restoration of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site; and
- 6.1.3 No other significant residual environmental effects have been identified.
- 6.1.4 A number of environmental impact avoidance, design and mitigation measures have been identified to mitigate and control environmental effects during construction, operation and restoration of the Gale Common Extraction Project. Where these are not embedded in the design of the Proposed Development, they will be secured through planning conditions or through planning obligations in a Section 106 Agreement to be agreed with NYCC.

Figure NTS4 – Environmental Constraints within 1km of the Site

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT



- LEGEND**
- Proposed Development Boundary
 - Proposed Working Area
 - 1km Study Area
 - Electricity 11kv
 - BT Cable
 - Overhead Power Lines
 - Yorkshire Water 4" water pipe and protection zone within the site
 - Rights of Way
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Soil Stockpile
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Designated SINC
 - National Forest Inventory
 - Air Quality Management Area
 - Historic Environment Record - Wood Hall Medieval Moated Site
 - Authorised Landfill
 - Historic Landfill
 - Watercourse
- Flood Zone 3 - Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or Land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding
- Flood Zone 2 - Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding

© Crown copyright and database rights 2019
Ordnance Survey 010031673

Purpose of Issue
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Client
EP UK INVESTMENTS

Project Title
GALE COMMON EXTRACTION PROJECT

Drawing Title
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS WITHIN 1 KM OF THE SITE

Drawn GB	Checked LC	Approved RW	Date 16/05/2019
AECOM Internal Project No. 60589011		Scale @ A3 1:16,000	

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

AECOM
2 City Walk
Leeds LS11 9AR
Telephone (0113) 361 6800
www.aecom.com



Drawing Number FIGURE NTS4	Rev
--------------------------------------	-----

File Name: K:\Newproj\60589011 - Gale Common Ash Extraction\GIS\02 - Mapsets Drawings\FIGURE 3.1 Environmental Receptors within 1km of the site.mxd

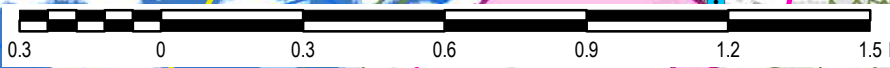


Figure NTS5 – Gale Common Ash Disposal Site

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

LEGEND

- Proposed Development Boundary
- Proposed Working Area
- Non-Operational Site Areas



© Crown copyright and database rights 2019
Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Purpose of Issue
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Client
EP UK INVESTMENTS

Project Title
GALE COMMON EXTRACTION PROJECT

Drawing Title
AREAS OF THE SITE

Drawn BO	Checked AR	Approved RW	Date 16/05/2019
AECOM Internal Project No. 60589011		Scale @ A3 1:10,000	

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

AECOM
Midpoint
Mencap Link, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG21 7PP
Telephone (01256) 310200
Fax (01256) 310201
www.aecom.com



Drawing Number
FIGURE NTS5

File Name: K:\Newproj\60589011 - Gale Common Ash Extraction\GIS\02_Maps\ES Drawings\Figure 3.3 - The Gale Common Ash Disposal Site.mxd

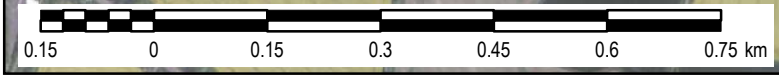
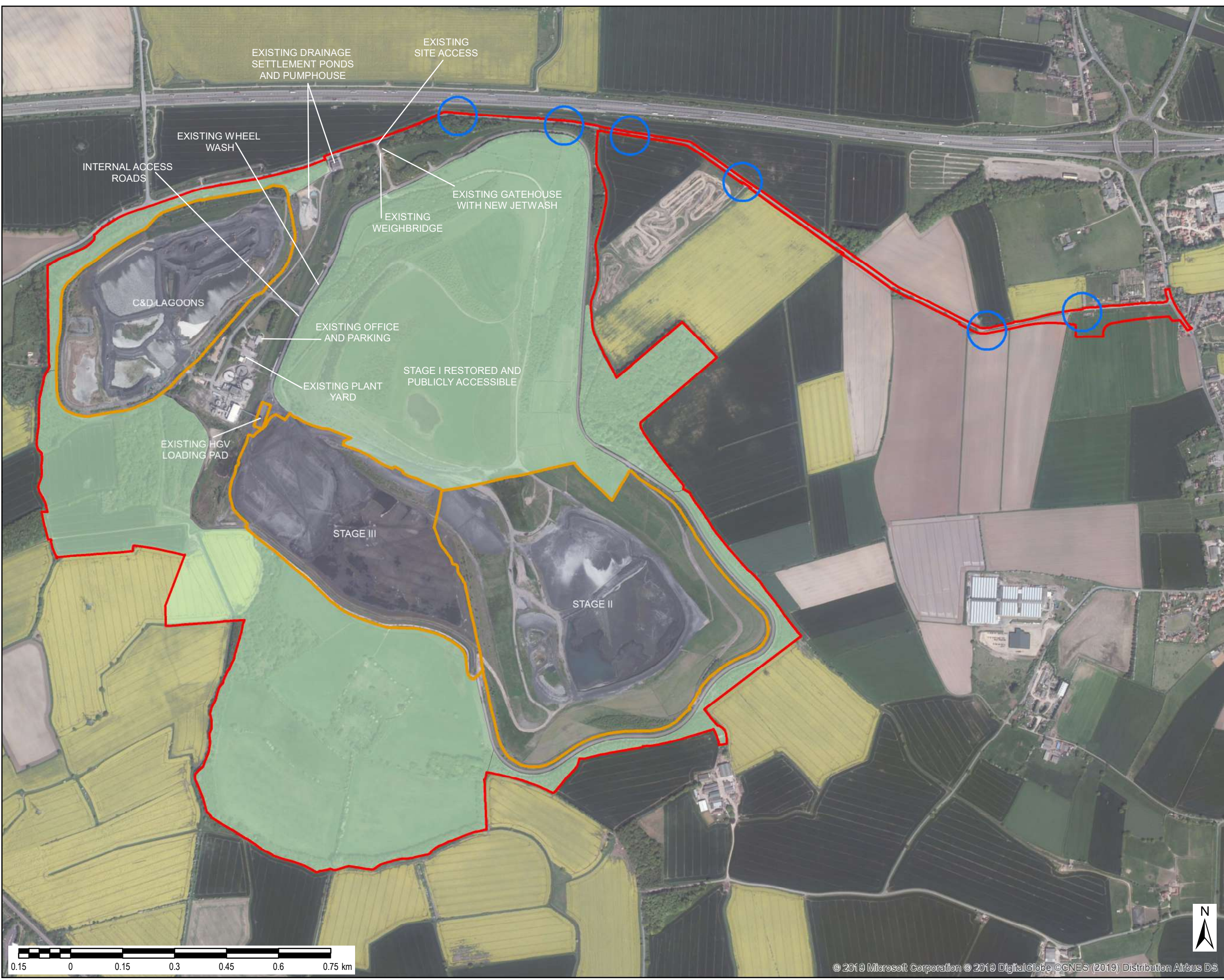


Figure NTS6 – Site Arrangement at Start of Operation

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

- LEGEND**
- ▬ Proposed Development Boundary
 - ▬ Proposed Working Area
 - Whitefield Lane Localised Improvements and Widening
 - Non-Operational Site Areas



© Crown copyright and database rights 2018
Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Purpose of Issue
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Client
EP UK INVESTMENTS

Project Title
GALE COMMON EXTRACTION PROJECT

Drawing Title
SHORT TERM SITE ARRANGEMENT

Drawn BO	Checked AR	Approved RW	Date 16/05/2019
AECOM Internal Project No. 60589011		Scale @ A3 1:10,000	

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

AECOM
Midwest
Mencap Link, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG21 7PP
Telephone (01256) 310200
Fax (01256) 310201
www.aecom.com

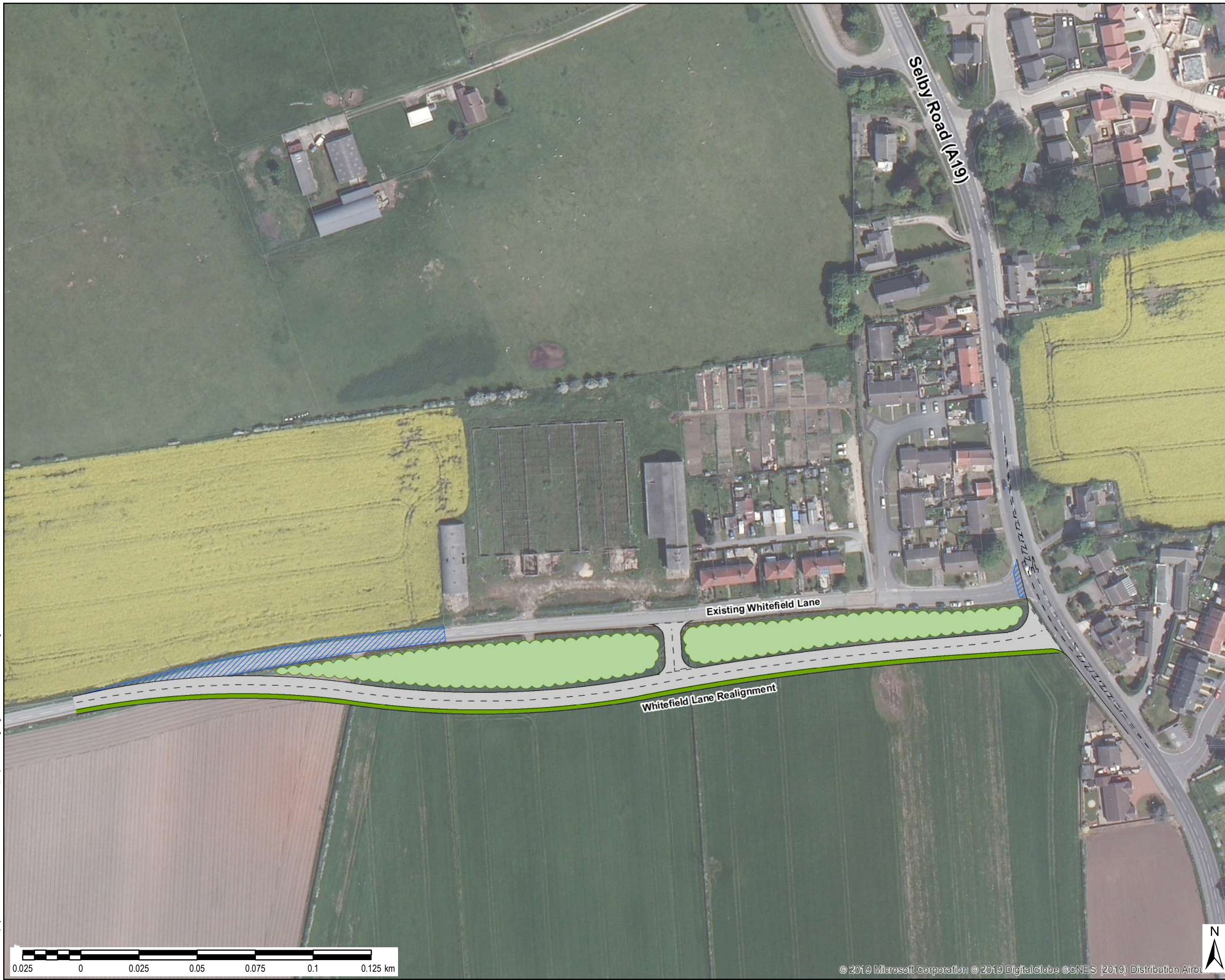


Drawing Number
FIGURE NTS6

File Name: K:\Newproj\60589011 - Gale Common Ash Extraction\GIS\02_Maps\ES Drawings\FIGURE 4.1 Short Term Site Arrangement.mxd

Figure NTS7 – Whitefield Lane Realignment

File Name: K:\Newproj\60589011 - Gale Common Ash Extraction\GIS\02 - Maps\ES Drawings\Figure 4.3 - Whitefield Lane Realignment.mxd



THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

- Proposed Landscaping/Noise Buffer
- Proposed Road
- Proposed 2m Verge
- Section of Existing Carriageways to be Closed to Vehicles
- New White Lining

© Crown copyright and database rights 2019
Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Purpose of Issue
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Client
EP UK INVESTMENTS

Project Title
GALE COMMON EXTRACTION PROJECT

Drawing Title
WHITEFIELD LANE REALIGNMENT

Drawn BO	Checked AR	Approved RW	Date 16/05/2019
AECOM Internal Project No. 60589011		Scale @ A3 1:1,500	

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

AECOM
Midpoint
Ampcon Link, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG21 7PP
Telephone (01256) 310200
Fax (01256) 310201
www.aecom.com



Drawing Number
FIGURE NTS7

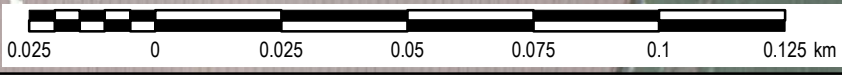
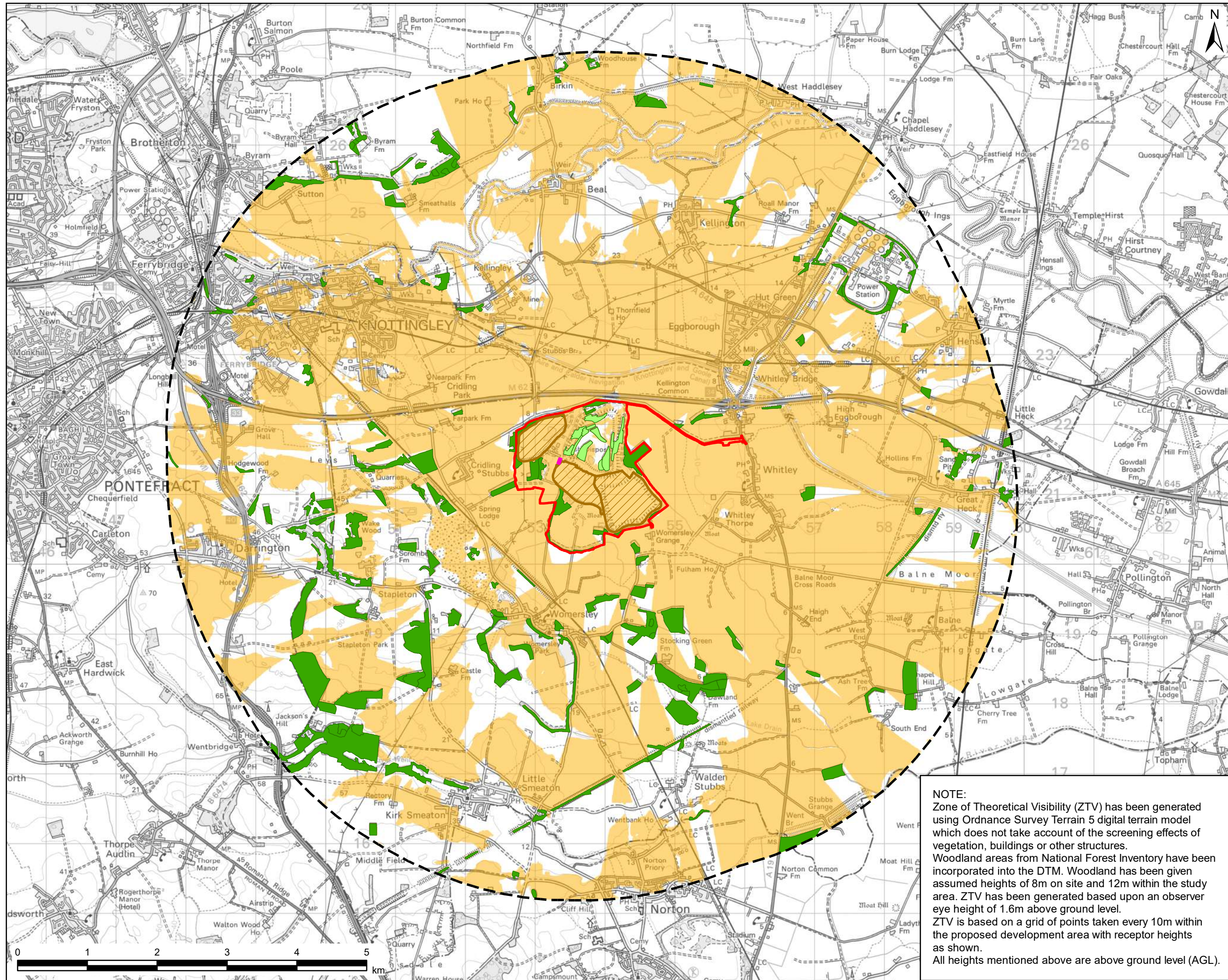


Figure NTS8 – Zone of Theoretical Visibility

File Name: K:\Newproj\60589011 - Gale Common Ash Extraction\GIS\02_Maps\# for information\190108_ZTV.mxd



THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

- LEGEND**
- 5km Study area
 - Proposed Development Boundary
 - Existing Loading Pad Height of 8m
 - Proposed Working Area
 - Zone of Theoretical Visibility
 - National forest inventory**
 - Height of 8m
 - Height of 12m

Copyright
 Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data
 © Crown copyright 2019. All rights reserved.
 Licence number 0100031673.

Purpose of Issue
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Client
EP UK INVESTMENTS

Project Title
GALE COMMON EXTRACTION PROJECT

Application Document Ref
ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY

Drawn LC	Checked AR	Approved RC	Date 16/05/2019
AECOM Internal Project No. 60589011		Scale @ A3 1:50,000	

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

AECOM
 One Trinity Gardens
 Quayside
 Newcastle upon Tyne
 NE1 2HF
 T +44 (0)191 224 6500
 www.aecom.com



Drawing Ref
FIGURE NTS8

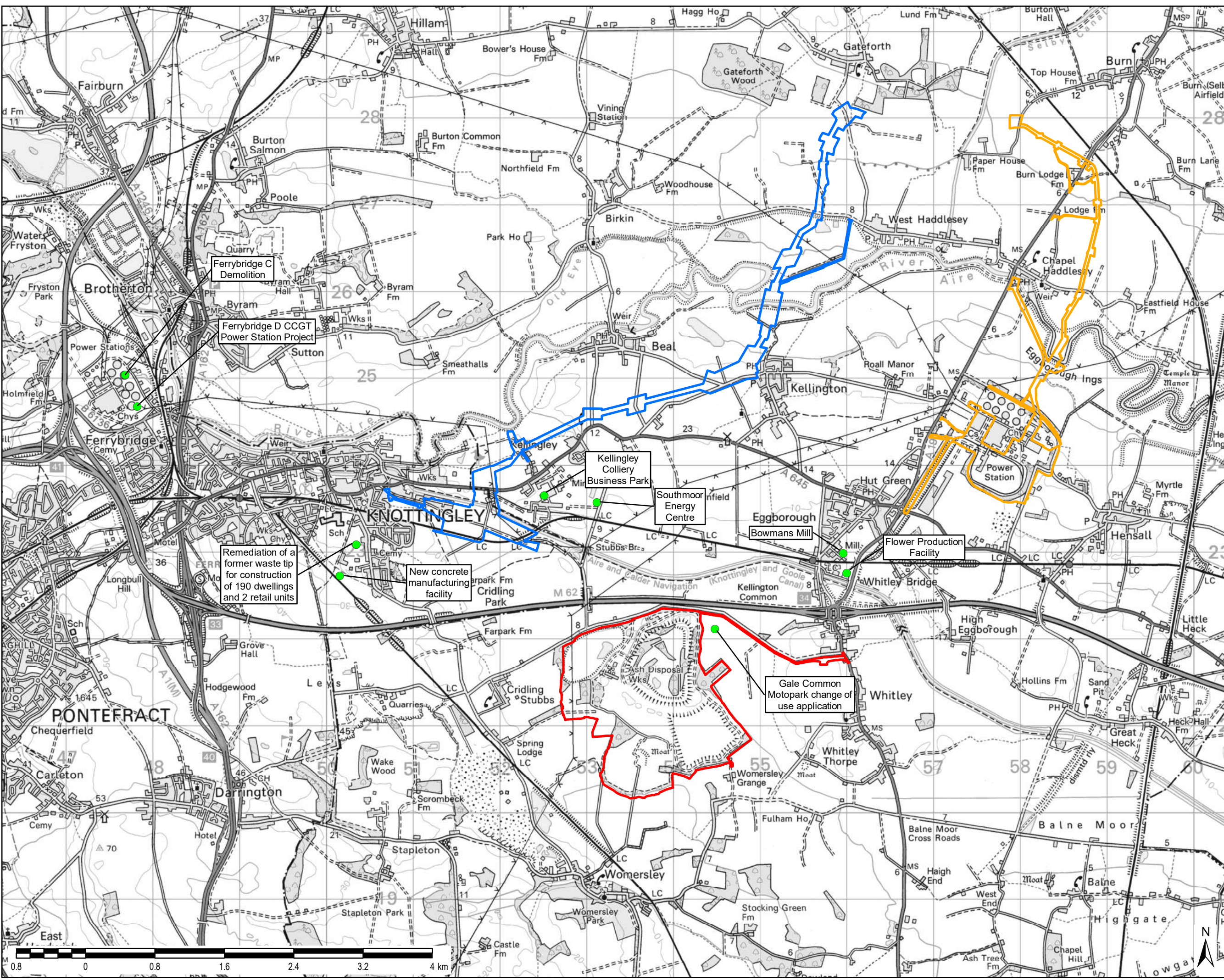
Rev
0

NOTE:
 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been generated using Ordnance Survey Terrain 5 digital terrain model which does not take account of the screening effects of vegetation, buildings or other structures. Woodland areas from National Forest Inventory have been incorporated into the DTM. Woodland has been given assumed heights of 8m on site and 12m within the study area. ZTV has been generated based upon an observer eye height of 1.6m above ground level. ZTV is based on a grid of points taken every 10m within the proposed development area with receptor heights as shown. All heights mentioned above are above ground level (AGL).

Figure NTS9 – Cumulative Developments

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

- LEGEND**
- Proposed Development Boundary
 - Proposed Knottingley Gas DCO Boundary
 - Proposed Eggborough CCGT DCO Boundary
 - Other Developments



© Crown copyright and database rights 2019
Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Purpose of Issue
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Client
EP UK INVESTMENTS

Project Title
GALE COMMON EXTRACTION PROJECT

Drawing Title
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Drawn AG	Checked JG	Approved RW	Date 16/05/2019
AECOM Internal Project No. 60589011		Scale @ A3 1:40,000	

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO AND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF AECOM'S APPOINTMENT BY ITS CLIENT. AECOM ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ANY USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN BY ITS ORIGINAL CLIENT OR FOLLOWING AECOM'S EXPRESS AGREEMENT TO SUCH USE, AND ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND PROVIDED.

AECOM
2 City Walk
Leeds LS11 9AR
Telephone (0113) 391 6800
www.aecom.com



Drawing Number
FIGURE NTS9

File Name: K:\Newproj\60589011 - Gale Common Ash Extraction\GIS\02 - Mapsets Drawings\FIGURE 12.1 Other Developments Considered in Cumulative Assessment.mxd