

Document MCO 7.2

# MCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations

APRIL 2026

The East Midlands Gateway Phase 2  
and Highway Order 202X and The East Midlands Gateway  
Rail Freight and Highway (Amendment) Order 202X

# **The East Midlands Gateway Rail Freight and Highway (Amendment) Order 202X**

## **MCO APPLICANT'S RESPONSE TO RELEVANT REPRESENTATIONS**

**(DOCUMENT MCO 7.2)**

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# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document relates to the applications for a second phase at East Midlands Gateway Logistics Park (EMG1), being an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) made by SEGRO Properties Limited (DCO Applicant) and an application for a Material Change Order (MCO) made by SEGRO (EMG) Limited (MCO Applicant).
- 1.2 This document contains the response of the MCO Applicant to the relevant representations received to the MCO Application. MCO relevant representations are denoted with a 'M' postfix, such as the representation from the Environment Agency bearing examination library reference 'RR-051M'. Where a relevant representation has no postfix and was directed to both the DCO and MCO applications, the MCO Applicant has cross referred to the appropriate response contained in the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations (**DCO 7.2**) submitted simultaneously at Deadline 1.
- 1.3 Section 2 of this document deals with the representations made by local and highway authorities, including North West Leicestershire District Council (NWLDC), Leicestershire County Council (LCC) and National Highways Limited (NH).
- 1.4 Section 3 of this document deals with the representations made by statutory bodies and organisations, including Natural England (NE), the Environment Agency (EA) and East Midlands Airport.
- 1.5 Section 4 of this document deals with the representations made Parish Councils.
- 1.6 Section 5 of this document deals with the representations made by landowners and persons with an interest in land.
- 1.7 Section 6 of this document deals with the representations made by the local community and other interested parties.
- 1.8 Some of the responses raise common issues. The MCO Applicant has sought to avoid duplicating their responses wherever possible by cross-referring to other responses or to other application documents.
- 1.9 Any terms used but not defined in this document shall have the same meaning as in the Glossary accompanying the MCO Application [**APP-067**].

## **2 Local and Highway Authorities**

- 2.1 Relevant representations were received from:
  - 2.1.1 North West Leicestershire District Council;
  - 2.1.2 National Highways;
  - 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council; and
  - 2.1.4 South Derbyshire District Council.
- 2.2 The MCO Applicant's response is set out in Appendix 1.

### **3 Statutory Bodies and Organisations**

3.1 Relevant representations were received from:

3.1.1 Historic England;

3.1.2 East Midlands Freeport;

3.1.3 Natural England;

3.1.4 UK Health Security Agency;

3.1.5 Environment Agency; and

3.1.6 Forestry Commission.

3.2 A relevant representation was also received from East Midlands Airport as the operator of the airport in respect of aerodrome safeguarding.

3.3 The MCO Applicant's response is set out in Appendix 2.

## **4 Parish Councils**

4.1 Relevant representations were received from:

4.1.1 Kegworth Parish Council; and

4.1.2 Castle Donington Parish Council.

4.2 The MCO Applicant's response is set out in Appendix 3.

**5 Landowners and persons with an interest in land**

5.1 A relevant representation was received from DHL who are an occupier on EMG1.

5.2 The MCO Applicant's response is set out in Appendix 4.

## **6 Local Community and Other Interested Parties**

6.1 Relevant representations were received from:

6.1.1 Carl Sutton

6.2 The MCO Applicant's response is set out in Appendix 5.

## APPENDIX 1

### RESPONSE TO RELEVANT REPRESENTATIONS FROM LOCAL AND HIGHWAY AUTHORITIES

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
1.	<b>North West Leicestershire District Council</b>  <u>[RR-003]</u>	The relevant representation from North West Leicestershire District Council was directed to both the DCO Application and the MCO Application.	See <b>DCO Response No.1</b> at Appendix 1 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations ( <b>DCO 7.2</b> )
2.	<b>National Highways</b>  <u>[RR-022]</u>	The relevant representation from National Highways was directed to both the DCO Application and the MCO Application.	See <b>DCO Response No.3</b> at Appendix 1 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations ( <b>DCO 7.2</b> )
3.	<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>  <u>[RR-002]</u>	The relevant representation from Leicestershire County Council was directed to both the DCO Application and the MCO Application.	See <b>DCO Response No.5</b> at Appendix 1 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations ( <b>DCO 7.2</b> )
4.	<b>South Derbyshire District Council</b>  <u>[RR-005]</u>	The relevant representation from South Derbyshire District Council was directed to both the DCO Application and the MCO Application.	See <b>DCO Response No.6</b> at Appendix 1 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations ( <b>DCO 7.2</b> )

## APPENDIX 2

### RESPONSE TO RELEVANT REPRESENTATIONS FROM STATUTORY BODIES AND ORGANISATIONS

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
5.	<b>Historic England (HBMCE)</b>  <u>[RR-019]</u>	The relevant representation from Historic England was directed to both the DCO Application and the MCO Application.	See <b>DCO Response No.8</b> at Appendix 2 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations ( <b>DCO 7.2</b> )
6.	<b>Turley on behalf of East Midlands Freeport</b>  <u>[RR-014]</u>	The relevant representation from East Midlands Freeport was directed to both the DCO Application and the MCO Application.	See <b>DCO Response No.9</b> at Appendix 2 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations ( <b>DCO 7.2</b> )
7.	<b>Natural England</b>  <u>[RR-050M]</u>	The relevant representation from Natural England was directed to both the DCO Application and the MCO Application.	<p>Notwithstanding the allocation of separate 'M' and 'D' postfixes in the examination library, the representations appear to be identical (<b>[RR-050M and RR-023D]</b>).</p> <p>The Applicants have therefore provided a composite response at <b>DCO Response No.11</b> at Appendix 2 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations (<b>DCO 7.2</b>)</p>
8.	<b>UK Health Security Agency</b>  <u>[RR-029]</u>	The relevant representation from UK Health Security Agency was directed to both the DCO Application and the MCO Application.	See <b>DCO Response No.10</b> at Appendix 2 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations ( <b>DCO 7.2</b> )
9.	<b>Environment Agency</b>  <u>[RR-051M]</u>	Our detailed issues can be found in Appendix 1. We believe these issues can be resolved through the inquiry process with the developer's cooperation.	The MCO Applicant has responded below to each of the issues raised by the Environment Agency in Appendix 1 to its relevant representation.

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			The MCO Applicant is also continuing to liaise with the Environment Agency and has submitted a draft Statement of Common Ground at Deadline 1 ( <b>DCO 8.10/MCO 8.10</b> ).
9.1.		<b><u>Groundwater and Contaminated Land</u></b>	
9.1.1.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-073 DCO 6.3 ES Chapter 3 Project Description – Sections 3.2.32 &amp; 3.2.41</p> <p>APP-141 6.13 ES Chapter 13 Flood Risk and Drainage – Section 13.6.61</p> <p>APP-147 DCO 6.13F ES Appendix F Water Framework Directive WFD Screening – Sections 2.31 &amp; 2.40</p> <p>APP-015M MCO 3.1 dMCO</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Contradictory or misleading information about potential requirement for piled foundations for buildings in Chapter 13. Potentially incorrect information given in Chapter 3 if so. Recommended requirement not included in draft MCO.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Potential harm to receptors if requirement for Foundation Works Risk Assessment may be missed.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> Update Chapter 3 and all other relevant documents to include potential for piled foundations for buildings if this is the case. Update draft MCO with requirement as outlined in APP-147.</p> <p><b>Additional narrative/ explanation</b></p>	The WFD screening (APP-147) and ES Chapter 13 (APP-141) included a catchall statement regarding the foundation design and the potential trigger for a FWRA.

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
		<p>Chapter 3 states piled foundations are not proposed for buildings (3.3.12). In 13.6.61 it states: "Detailed foundation design has not been undertaken at this stage". This section does not specify if it relates to specific works, so the implication is that buildings may require piled foundations. It goes on to say: "if deeper piled foundations are required then, if not already completed, a Foundation Works Risk Assessment (FWRA) will be undertaken". We agree with this approach. A similar phrasing is used in the WFD screening. See APP-147 Sections 2.31, and Section 2.40 where it states: "This is expected to be secured as a requirement in the DCO."</p>	
9.1.2.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-141 6.13 ES Chapter 13 Flood Risk and Drainage – Section 13.6.84</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Further detail needed about proposed penstock valve for pollution control. See additional dialogue.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Design and operation of valve may be inadequate.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> Provide this information in subsequent revisions of documents.</p> <p><b>Additional narrative/ explanation</b></p> <p>It is stated: "A penstock will be provided on the outfalls so that the discharge into the receiving watercourse or drainage system can be stopped in the event of a pollution incident." We support this measure, but further information is needed. The application should explain how this will be activated, such as automatically or</p>	<p>It is agreed that offering penstock(s) on the outfall from SuDS basins(s) in the operational phase would add greater resilience to in the event of a possible pollution incident. Requirement 17 of the EMG1 DCO includes agreement of the phase specific drainage strategy.</p>

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		manually, and if this will be an electronic or physical task. We would like to see the penstock included in any maintenance schedule. The penstock is discussed in the context of the construction phase, but we consider it would also be valuable during the operational phase.	
9.1.3.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-152 DCO 6.14 ES Chapter 14 Ground Conditions – Section 14.5.7</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Assessment of PFAS risk is limited and based on speculation. Based on the information presented, there is a potentially active migration pathway for PFAS in groundwater and surface to reach the MCO site.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Potential for PFAS contamination within groundwater underlying the DCO site cannot be ruled out. This could pose a risk to future site users and the environment.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> CEMP to include testing for PFAS in any groundwater encountered during the construction phase. Include testing for PFAS in groundwater if any further intrusive ground investigation works are required.</p> <p><b>Additional narrative/ explanation</b></p> <p>The applicant speculates where a fire training area might be but has not clearly identified this. Based on the information presented, any PFAS contamination entering groundwater from the suspected fire training area would flow north, directly toward the MCO site.</p>	The EMG1 Works were authorised through the East Midlands Gateway Rail Freight Interchange Development Consent Order (EMG1 DCO), which was supported by a full Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Statement, including assessment of ground conditions and contamination risks. A review of the approved ground conditions ES Chapter documentation does not identify PFAS as a potential off-site source of contamination, nor any PFAS-specific monitoring or remediation requirements associated with that consent. The Applicant does not believe any monitoring provision is necessary.

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		<p>Furthermore, while the fire training area might have the "highest potential for PFAS impact" it does not mean that other areas of the airport site have some potential for PFAS impact. Fire-fighting foam may have been used in many locations on the site. PFAS testing and monitoring data undertaken at the East Midlands Airport is not currently available to the applicant, so they cannot use this as an assessment of the potential for PFAS to impact the wider area.</p> <p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-152 DCO 6.14 ES Chapter 14 Ground Conditions – Section 14.6.41</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Potential need for shallow dewatering does not have sufficient information. Temporary construction dewatering, and permanent dewatering may require a permit; this is not stated.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Dewatering without appropriate permits or exemptions secured is an offence.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> Update the report and any associated discussion of dewatering elsewhere to include relevant information.</p> <p><b>Additional narrative/ explanation</b></p> <p>Shallow groundwater should be tested for PFAS and other contaminants of potential concern prior to release into the environment.</p>	
9.1.4.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-152 DCO 6.14 ES Chapter 14 Ground Conditions – Section 14.6.43</p>	Requirement 17 of the dDCO [PDA-004D] includes agreement of the construction phase drainage

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		<p><b>Issue</b> Maintenance of pollution prevention controls is not listed as a mitigation measure.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Pollution prevention controls may become faulty if not properly maintained.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> Ensure a detailed and thorough maintenance schedule is produced and followed.</p> <p><b>Additional narrative/ explanation</b></p> <p>Maintenance should include testing penstocks designed to capture substances within drainage areas in case of a pollution incident or other spillage.</p>	<p>strategy through to completion, on which the EA will be a named consultee.</p>
9.1.5.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-074 &amp; APP-206D DCO 6.3A Appendix A CEMP DCO only</p> <p><b>Issue</b> No CEMP supplied for MCO site.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> We cannot comment on suitability of draft CEMP.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> Supply this for review. Additional narrative/ explanation</p>	<p>Please note that, as set out in Chapter 3, the EMG1 DCO already contains provisions pursuant to Requirement 11 as set out in Schedule 2 of the EMG1 DCO requiring a further P-CEMP to be submitted for each phase and this will apply to the EMG1 Works. The P-CEMP will need to adhere to the approved construction management framework plan that was approved for EMG1.</p>
9.2.		<p><b><u>Biodiversity</u></b></p>	
9.2.1.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-107 DCO 6.9 ES Chapter 9 – Section 9.3</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Section 9.3 Policy Guidance and Legislative Context does not include reference to the Biodiversity</p>	<p>Noted</p>

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		<p>Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Risk of not considering new environmental definitions in legislation in respect of BNG, such as 'irreplaceable habitat', along with related offences to said habitats.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> Include the following legislation, policy and guidance: Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024 for completeness.</p>	
9.3.		<b><u>Water Quality</u></b>	
9.3.1.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-141 DCO 6.13 ES Chapter 13 Flood Risk and Drainage</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Section 13.6.68 states that a penstock will be provided on outfalls, however further details are required to be confident that it can contain pollution or firewater.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Uncontrolled drainage from SuDS or Substations poses an unacceptable risk to water environment receptors and will deteriorate water quality unless it is contained.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> The Applicant should confirm details on the penstock valves.</p> <p><b>Additional narrative/ explanation</b></p>	<p>To address the pollution concerns associated with runoff from potential fire incidents, the penstock/shut-off valve on the service yard retention separator and the downstream new SuDS basin will be linked to the fire alarm, to allow automatic closure when the alarm is triggered.</p> <p>Requirement 17 of the EMG1 DCO includes agreement of the phase specific drainage strategy.</p>

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		<p>The penstock valve should close automatic, with a backup system in place in case of power failure, and there should be a maintenance regime to ensure that working condition is secured. The Applicant also needs to confirm the trigger for closing a penstock, i.e. a fire suppression system activating.</p>	
<p><b>9.3.2.</b></p>		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-073 DCO 6.3 ES Chapter 3 Project Description</p> <p>APP-141 DCO 6.13 ES Chapter 13 Flood Risk and Drainage</p> <p><b>Issue</b> It is suggested in section 3.3.11. of Chapter 3 that direct surface water runoff from the MCO Scheme will discharge to the Lockington Brook, via the existing EMG1 surface water drainage infrastructure, however precise proposed discharge locations are unknown.</p> <p>Section 13.6.80 of Chapter 13 says that surface water runoff will pass through secondary and tertiary treatment, before discharge but the type of treatment is unknown.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> If drainage plans and treatment details are not provided, then they cannot be appropriately assessed.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> It is acknowledged that surface water run-off is intended on being discharged to a local watercourse, but a water discharge activity permit may be required.</p> <p><b>Additional narrative/ explanation</b></p>	<p>The Sustainable Drainage Statement [APP-151] includes a proposed drainage plan as Appendix 8, an extract of which is shown at <b>Figure 1 of Annex 2A</b> below. This includes the existing EMG1 drainage infrastructure for context. Two of the detention basins and the outfall to a drainage swale/channel which connects to the Locking Brook are shown highlighted for ease of identification.</p> <p>The proposed development at Plot 16 will outfall to the existing detention basin C3 after first passing through a new basin, the other proposed works in EMG1 will outfall to basin C1, which will cascade through basin C3. The outfall from basin C3 to the downstream watercourse network will be unaltered. For greater context, the same detention basins and outfall are illustrated in <b>Figure 2 at Annex 2A</b> below, along with the Lockington Brook.</p> <p>Section 13.6.80 of ES Chapter 13 (APP-141) refers to the surface water management of the construction phase. For context, the associated paragraphs state:</p> <p><i>“Treatment facilities such basins, swales, and storm fencing, will be used capture and remove pollutants and suspended sediments prior to runoff leaving the construction sites. In preliminary consultations, the EA</i></p>

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		<p>Given the timeframe to determine environmental permits we encourage applicants to engage with us on permit requirements at the earliest possible stage.</p> <p>Guidance in relation to discharging and permits is available at: • Discharges to surface water and groundwater: environmental permits - GOV.UK</p> <p>We acknowledge that Section 13.6.76 says a surface water management plan will be produced as part of a phase specific CEMP, the Environment Agency requests to be able to review this for the MCO</p>	<p><i>identified that the typical suspended solid limit of 40 mg/l would likely apply when discharging surface water. The minimum standard will be confirmed at the permitting stage and factored into the detailed design of the construction phase surface water treatment facilities.</i></p> <p><i>Temporary ponds or above ground containment will be provided to remove the bulk of the sediment and pollution load. Surface water runoff will then pass through secondary or tertiary treatment, as necessary to achieve the require quality, before being discharged.</i></p> <p><i>Where the suspended solids are particularly fine, flocculants may be used to help maximise removal. This may constitute a water discharge activity and therefore an environmental permit may be required. The permit requirements will be discussed and confirmed with the EA at the appropriate time".</i></p> <p>Downstream of the construction site(s) the runoff will pass through two detention basins which will provide the additional levels of treatment. In the case of Plot 16, treated runoff from the construction site will pass through a new detention basin built to serve plot 16, and then through one of the existing EMG1 detention basins. In the case, of the other works around EMG1, the runoff will pass through two of the existing EMG1 detention basins.</p>
9.3.3.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-141 DCO 6.13 ES Chapter 13 Flood Risk and Drainage</p>	<p>Please note that, as set out in Chapter 3, the EMG1 DCO already contains provisions pursuant to Requirement 11 as set out in Schedule 2 of the EMG1</p>

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		<p><b>Issue</b> Section 13.6.93 of Chapter 13 says that regular monitoring of the downstream water quality will occur, but further information is required.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> If a monitoring plan is not suitably designed then it may not be able to detect relevant trends, if any, on water quality during the construction and operation phases.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> The Applicant should provide further details of water quality monitoring.</p> <p><b>Additional narrative/ explanation</b></p> <p>A monitoring plan should provide details of frequency, quantity, location and method of monitoring. These locations should include monitoring upstream and downstream of any proposed surface water outfalls and water crossings. Methods may include in-situ hand held devices or samples sent off to laboratories. Monitoring should start at prior to construction so that the water quality of any possibly affected areas are known before significant sediment is disturbed and hazardous substances are on site, it should continue throughout construction and into operation to ensure there is no decrease in water quality as a result of the phase change.</p>	<p>DCO requiring a further P-CEMP to be submitted for each phase and this will apply to the EMG1 Works. The P-CEMP will need to adhere to the approved construction management framework plan that was approved for EMG1.</p>
9.3.4.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-073 DCO 6.3 ES Chapter 3 Project Description</p> <p>APP-141 DCO 6.13 ES Chapter 13 Flood Risk and Drainage</p>	<p>To confirm, in accordance with ES Chapter 13 [APP-141]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the construction phase, welfare facilities will be required. These will be self-contained sealed units with built-in drainage tanks</li> </ul>

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		<p><b>Issue</b> Section 3.3.12 of Chapter 3 says that there will be installation of 'foul water infrastructure' but the foul water strategy during construction and operation of EMG1 following the MCO is unclear. Section 13.6.44 of Chapter 13 says that, during the construction phase, welfare facilities will be self-contained with built-in drainage tanks (septic tanks), however given that soakaway tests at the EMG1 works have identified a low permeability of the soils, it is unclear how this will work. Sections 13.6.10 and 13.6.46 suggests there is limited capacity in the foul sewer infrastructure to accommodate the MCO scheme, so it is uncertain if an alternative option is planned.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Foul water treatment and disposal must be sufficient to minimise risk entering the water environment and deteriorating the water quality.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> Foul water disposal strategy during construction and operation should be clarified.</p> <p>The Applicant should confirm if septic tanks are intended to drain to the environment, or if they will be fully sealed. It should be acknowledged that a permit may be required.</p> <p><b>Additional narrative/ explanation</b> Information on septic tank permits can be found at: Septic tanks and sewage treatment plants: what you need to do: Apply for a permit - GOV.UK</p> <p>If road transport to an offsite disposal facility is required to remove foul water from the forementioned "self-</p>	<p>(sealed septic tanks), which will require the foul water to be removed to an offsite licensed facility for disposal. Once Severn Trent Water (STW) have completed any necessary reinforcement works (see below), then it could be possible to form a new connection to local foul sewers to serve the welfare facilities instead. However, this option would only available after STW have confirmed capacity. In either scenario foul water will not be directed to surface water or groundwater bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the operational phase, foul water will be directed to the local public foul water sewers, via the existing EMG1 foul drainage network. STW have confirmed that if the pumped discharge rate from EMG1 remains unchanged, then the additional flows can be accommodated in the public sewers. If a greater rate is required, then hydraulic sewer modelling will be required to identify what reinforcement works are required on the network to accommodate the scheme. STW have confirmed that this would be undertaken by them once the EMG2 Project, and its component parts, have received approval. Consultation with STW will continue so that they are aware of the development programme and can make any network upgrades that they consider to be necessary, prior to occupation.</li> </ul>

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		<p>contained" units, then there should be regard for this within the waste management procedures.</p>	<p>We welcome the recommendations relating to best practice for waste and wastewater management. We can confirm that these matters have been accounted for within the Site Waste Management and Materials Plan (SWMMP), and that relevant controls will be secured through the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Responsibility for implementing and upholding these standards will sit with the Principal Contractor, once appointed. This will include compliance with the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991, application of the waste hierarchy, appropriate waste classification, and the use of suitably authorised contractors for any off-site movements of waste or wastewater. We consider this framework to be appropriate and proportionate, ensuring that waste and wastewater are managed responsibly and in accordance with regulatory and best-practice requirements.</p>
<p><b>9.3.5.</b></p>		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-073 DCO 6.3 ES Chapter 3 Project Description</p> <p>APP-141 DCO 6.13 ES Chapter 13 Flood Risk and Drainage</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Section 3.3.12 of Chapter 3 says that the construction of building foundations and bases will be required as part of the EMG1 MCO, however important concrete mitigation measures have not been seen in relevant documents. Section 13.6.86 says that concrete will be mixed offsite but further mitigation is required. Wastewater will be directed to the foul network or</p>	<p>Please note that, as set out in Chapter 3, the EMG1 DCO already contains provisions pursuant to Requirement 11 as set out in Schedule 2 of the EMG1 DCO requiring a further P-CEMP to be submitted for each phase and this will apply to the EMG1 Works. The P-CEMP will need to adhere to the approved construction management framework plan that was approved for EMG1.</p>

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		<p>adequately treated prior to disposal, but the level of treatment is unclear and it may require a permit.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Construction of concrete can be a risk to water quality as it is a known source of hazardous substances, particularly during the curing phase.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> Provide further details on the use of concrete and how it will be managed.</p> <p><b>Additional narrative/ explanation</b></p> <p>Further details of concrete management should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify all areas where concrete works are proposed</li> <li>• Specify whether these will be cast in situ or precast and delivered.</li> <li>• For in situ concrete pours, suggest timing, weather conditions, and runoff control. We acknowledge that Section 13.6.87 says that concrete production will be minimised in heavy precipitation which we agree with, but this should be secured via a MCO version of the CEMP.</li> <li>• Describe containment measures for concrete washout (e.g. lined washout pits, bunded areas)</li> </ul>	
9.3.6.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-141 DCO 6.13 ES Chapter 13 Flood Risk and Drainage</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Section 13.6.85 says that wheel washing facilities will be used. However, it is currently uncertain how it will be contained and disposed of.</p>	<p>Please note that, as set out in Chapter 3, the EMG1 DCO already contains provisions pursuant to Requirement 11 as set out in Schedule 2 of the EMG1 DCO requiring a further P-CEMP to be submitted for each phase and this will apply to the EMG1 Works. The P-CEMP will need to adhere to the approved construction management framework plan that was approved for EMG1.</p>

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
		<p><b>Impact</b> If wash water is not managed correctly, it can enter watercourses then it has the potential to decrease water quality due to contamination that may be present.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> It should be made clear that wheel washing activities will be undertaken within a designated impermeable or lined area and should not be allowed to discharge into a watercourse or infiltrate to groundwater. Washing waters should be able to be contained to prevent contaminated water entering waterbodies or groundwater. If discharge at the site is required, you should consider any potential impacts of this discharge and confirm that a water discharge activity permit will be sought from the Environment Agency. The Applicant should confirm further details in the surface water management plan and the CEMP associated with the MCO. Additional narrative/explanation</p>	
9.3.7.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-073 DCO 6.3 ES Chapter 3 Project Description</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Section 3.3.6. says that as part of the MCO, the proposed building(s) at Plot 16 will be designed to accommodate solar photovoltaic (PV) panels on their roofs. However, it is unknown if there is any PFAS contained with the panel materials, and what the suggest cleaning regime of the panels will be.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> PFAS are 'forever chemicals' that will negatively affect water quality. Risk from PFAS can be increased during washing to keep them clean, for maximum efficiency of energy generation.</p>	The applicant is happy to commit to only using solar photovoltaic panels that are PFAs free.

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
		<p><b>Solution</b> The Applicant should check with panel manufacturers if the materials used have any PFAS risk, and confirm the cleaning regime (i.e. use of water or cleaning foams etc).</p>	
9.3.8.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-073 DCO 6.3 ES Chapter 3 Project Description</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Section 3.3.12 says that one of the construction activities of the EMG1 MCO will be the installation of service trenches, however it is unclear if this will be completed via open-cut trenches or a trenchless method.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Drilling fluid can highly deteriorate water quality if there is a breakout and it is not managed sufficiently.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> The method of installation must be clarified by the Applicant, if horizontal directional drilling is proposed as a trenchless method then they will need to produce a drilling fluid breakout plan.</p>	<p>The preference is to construct the service trenches via open cut trenches as well, but at this stage the use of directional drilling cannot be ruled out completely. This will only be known following further design and stakeholder engagement. If directional drilling is identified as a requirement, then a drilling fluid breakout plan will be prepared at the appropriate stage (when preparing the P-CEMP) which will set out measures to ensure that the risk of drilling fluid breakout is managed, and local water quality is protected.</p>
9.3.9.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-141 DCO 6.13 ES Chapter 13 Flood Risk and Drainage</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Section 13.6.81 says that flocculants may be used to treat fine sediment.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Chemicals used in the treatment of water can deteriorate water quality if used incorrectly or in wrong quantities.</p>	<p>Chapter 13 acknowledges that where the suspended solids are particularly fine, flocculants may be used to help maximise removal. Dosage and type of flocculant will be determined for each phase specific CEMP and permit application. The discharge of treated surface water from the construction site, and use of flocculants, may constitute a water discharge activity and therefore an environmental permit may be required. The permit requirements will be discussed and confirmed with the EA at the appropriate time.</p>

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
		<p><b>Solution</b> Provide further details of flocculants in water management.</p> <p><b>Additional narrative/ explanation</b></p> <p>We acknowledge that this is recognised as perhaps constituting as a water discharge activity and requiring a permit.</p>	<p>Until the detail is known it is not possible to apply for the permits.</p>
9.3.10.		<p><b>Document Reference(s):</b> APP-141 DCO 6.13 ES Chapter 13 Flood Risk and Drainage</p> <p><b>Issue</b> Section 13.6.41 of Chapter 13 says that further information on the drainage strategy is provided within Appendix 13L (Document DCO 6.13L/MCO 6.13L), however there is no Appendix 13L listed in the examination library.</p> <p><b>Impact</b> Incorrect referencing makes it very difficult to assess information on the drainage strategy.</p> <p><b>Solution</b> The Applicant should update this reference.</p>	<p>The MCO Applicant has noted the comment and updated the reference.</p>
9.4.		<p><b>Additional Information</b></p>	
9.4.1.		<p><b>Flood Risk and Modelling</b></p> <p>The applicant suggests that existing EMG1 drainage infrastructure is designed to manage the 1 in 100-year critical duration storm with a 20% allowance for climate change. As part of the mitigation during operation the applicant states that:</p>	<p>Plot 16 will form a significant increase in impermeable area outside of the original approved DCO for EMG1. The drainage attenuation for Plot 16 will be designed in accordance with the latest local and national guidance (i.e., a 25% climate change allowance, with a sensitivity test using a 40% allowance on the 1 in 100-year critical storm).</p>

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
		<p>"In accordance with best practise and local and national requirements, the drainage infrastructure will be designed with respect to the design storm (the 1 in 100-year+25% storm) as well as the resilience check storm (the 1 in 100-year+40% event)."</p> <p>This suggests that drainage infrastructure may need to be upgraded to accommodate the MCO application and the increase from 20% to 25% for the climate change uplift. We would suggest further discussions with the LLFA on this matter as they are best positioned to provide bespoke advice in relation to pluvial flood risk.</p> <p>The MCO scheme is located entirely within Flood Zone 1. We note that there exist catchments less than 3km<sup>2</sup> in proximity to the MCO works which implies the potential for unmapped fluvial flood risk within the Flood Map for Planning. However, according to the Environment Agency's Detailed River Network, the MCO is not in close proximity to watercourses, and therefore we do not consider there to be notable fluvial flood risk. Additionally, we note the applicant's suggestion that the Risk of Flooding from Surface Water mapping does not accurately represent drainage infrastructure already in place.</p> <p>We note that the CEMP will ensure surface water runoff is intercepted, safely stored to design storm standards, and discharged from the construction sites at a rate no greater than existing.</p>	<p>It is proposed that Plot 16 will drain into the wider EMG1 drainage system upstream from the final vortex flow control and therefore the addition of Plot 16 along with the other proposed minor extensions to impermeable surfaces with the wider EMG1 drainage catchment (i.e., Works Nos. 3B, 5A, 5B, 5C and the DCO Works No. 20) were added to and assessed within the original EMG1 drainage model using the original EMG1 DCO design parameters (i.e.: a 20% climate change allowance).</p> <p>However, additionally, a sensitivity test of the EMG1 drainage catchment with the proposed MCO additions added, was undertaken at the 1 in 100-year storm using a 25% and 40% climate change allowance. The existing EMG1 basins were constructed with a larger than required freeboard allowance, and the additional runoff from the +25%/+40% climate change storm events and the additional impermeable areas can be accommodated with the existing detention basins. The analysis has confirmed that the discharge rates do not exceed the allowable rate of 144.5l/s from EMG1 in to the downstream watercourse. This is documented within Sustainable Drainage Statement [APP-151].</p>

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
			Requirement 17 of the EMG1 DCO includes agreement of the phase specific drainage strategy.
<b>9.4.2.</b>		<b>Waste</b>	
		<p>Waste to be taken off site</p> <p>The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 for dealing with waste materials are applicable to any off-site movements of wastes.</p> <p>The code of practice applies to you if you produce, carry, keep, dispose of, treat, import or have control of waste in England or Wales.</p> <p>The law requires anyone dealing with waste to keep it safe and make sure it's dealt with responsibly and only given to businesses authorised to take it. The code of practice can be found here:</p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/506917/waste-duty-care-code-practice-2016.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/506917/waste-duty-care-code-practice-2016.pdf</a></p> <p>If you need to register as a carrier of waste, please follow the instructions here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/register-as-a-waste-carrier-broker-or-dealer-wales">https://www.gov.uk/register-as-a-waste-carrier-broker-or-dealer-wales</a> In order to meet the objectives for the waste hierarchy and obligations under the duty of care, it is important that waste is properly classified. Some waste (e.g. wood and wood-based products) may be either a hazardous or non-hazardous waste</p>	The MCO Applicant has noted the comments regarding waste to be taken off site and used on site. No further response is required.

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
		<p>dependent upon whether or not they have had preservative treatments. Proper classification of the waste both ensures compliance and enables the correct onward handling and treatment to be applied. In the case of treated wood, it may require high temperature incineration in a directive compliant facility. More information on this can be found here: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste">https://www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste</a></p> <p>Use of waste one site</p> <p>If materials that are potentially waste are to be used on-site, the applicant will need to ensure they can comply with the exclusion from the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (article 2(1) (c)) for the use of, 'uncontaminated soil and other naturally occurring material excavated in the course of construction activities, etc...' in order for the material not to be considered as waste. Meeting these criteria will mean waste permitting requirements do not apply.</p> <p>Where the applicant cannot meet the criteria, they will be required to obtain the appropriate waste permit or exemption from us.</p> <p>A deposit of waste to land will either be a disposal or a recovery activity. The legal test for recovery is set out in Article 3(15) of WFD as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that</li> </ul>	

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
		<p>function, in the plant or in the wider economy. • We have produced guidance on the recovery test which can be viewed at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/deposit-for-recovery-operators-environmental-permits/waste-recovery-plans-and-deposit-for-recovery-permits#how-to-apply-for-an-environmental-permit-to-permanently-deposit-waste-on-land-as-a-recovery-activity">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/deposit-for-recovery-operators-environmental-permits/waste-recovery-plans-and-deposit-for-recovery-permits#how-to-apply-for-an-environmental-permit-to-permanently-deposit-waste-on-land-as-a-recovery-activity</a>.</p>	
10.	Forestry Commission <b>[RR-017]</b>		<p>The absence of a "D" or "M" postfix to the relevant representation number assigned to the Forestry Commission's response in the examination library suggests that the response was directed to both the DCO Application and the MCO Application. However the Applicants have identified differences in the responses submitted to the DCO Application and the MCO Application.</p> <p>The DCO Applicant's Response is provided at <b>DCO Response No.13</b> at Appendix 2 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations (<b>DCO 7.2</b>)</p> <p>The MCO Applicant's Response is provided in this document.</p>
10.1.		The site is adjacent to King Street Plantation, which is listed as mixed deciduous woodland and is on the National Forest Inventory and the Priority Habitat Inventory (England).	As set out at Chapter 9 (Ecology and Biodiversity) of the ES ( <b>DCO 6.9</b> ) [ <b>AS-039</b> ], as a potential historical Local Wildlife Site, King Street Plantation is considered under the assessment of designated sites.

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
		<p>They were recognized under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan as being the most threatened, requiring conservation action. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan has now been superseded but this priority status remains under the Natural Environment &amp; Rural Communities Act 2006. (NERC) Sect 40 "Duty to conserve and enhance biodiversity" and Sect 41 – "List of habitats and species of principle importance in England".</p>	<p>Mitigation has been specifically embedded into the MCO scheme to address potential impacts on King Street Plantation. This includes new woodland and scrub planting which will connect the plantation to wider offsite woodland. This has the potential to provide long term benefits, providing connected habitat for a range of species, and supporting colonisation and successional opportunities for botanical assemblages. The assessment concludes that with this mitigation in place, the MCO Scheme will have a moderate-minor beneficial impact on King Street Plantation in the long term as habitats establish.</p>
10.2.		<p>We also note that one veteran tree has been identified on the site that is to be retained.</p> <p>We have engaged with the applicant on both this material change order application and the associated DCO application to ensure that trees and woodlands have been considered appropriately.</p> <p>Retained trees and woodland are being afforded suitable buffer zones and protection measures.</p>	<p>As noted, the Applicant has engaged with the Forestry Commission and, as set out in the draft Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) between the two parties, it is agreed that the Applicant's approach to the assessment, retention, mitigation, and management of trees and woodland is realistic, proportionate, and ecologically appropriate given the site constraints and species condition.</p>
10.3.		<p>Proposed woodland planting increases the canopy cover of the site, in line with Environmental Improvement Plan targets to increase the net area of tree canopy and woodland cover to 16.5% of total land area in England by 2050. This will also enhance the connectivity between trees and woodland both within the site and in the wider landscape.</p>	<p>The DCO Applicant notes the Forestry Commission's advice.</p>

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
		It is stated that most trees planted will be native varieties. With a changing climate, a wide species selection will be beneficial, mixed woodland is usually of maximum benefit for habitat provision. Use of the Forestry Commission Ecological Site Classification Tool (ESC) can assist with selection of tree species that are ecologically suited to particular sites, this includes climate change predictions to allow for future suitability and woodland resilience.	
10.4.		Long term management of both new and existing trees and woodland in line with our recommendations is also proposed and should be secured.	Long-term management of retained and created habitats will be secured in accordance with Appendix 9J (Landscape Management Plan) [MCO 6.9J] and relevant Habitat Maintenance and Monitoring Plans. This is secured through Requirement 8 (Part f) of the EMG1 DCO [AS-017M].
11.	<b>East Midlands International Airport Limited</b>  <b>[RR-049M]</b>	The relevant representation from East Midlands Airport to the MCO Application was focused on a request to update the protective provisions which were previously agreed between the Applicant and EMA and in included at Schedule 16 of the EMG1 DCO (SI. 2016 No.17).	<p>See DCO Response to East Midlands Airport at paragraphs 27, 1.58 and 1.59 of Appendix 5 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations (<b>DCO 7.2</b>)</p> <p>The MCO Applicant has also provided a response to the Examining Panel's question 13.5.15 regarding aerodrome safeguarding standards in the Applicants' Response to First Written Questions (<b>DCO 7.5/MCO 7.5</b>) submitted at Deadline 1.</p>

# ANNEX 2A

## FIGURES REFERRED TO IN THE RESPONSE TO RELEVANT REPRESENTATIONS FROM THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Figure 1

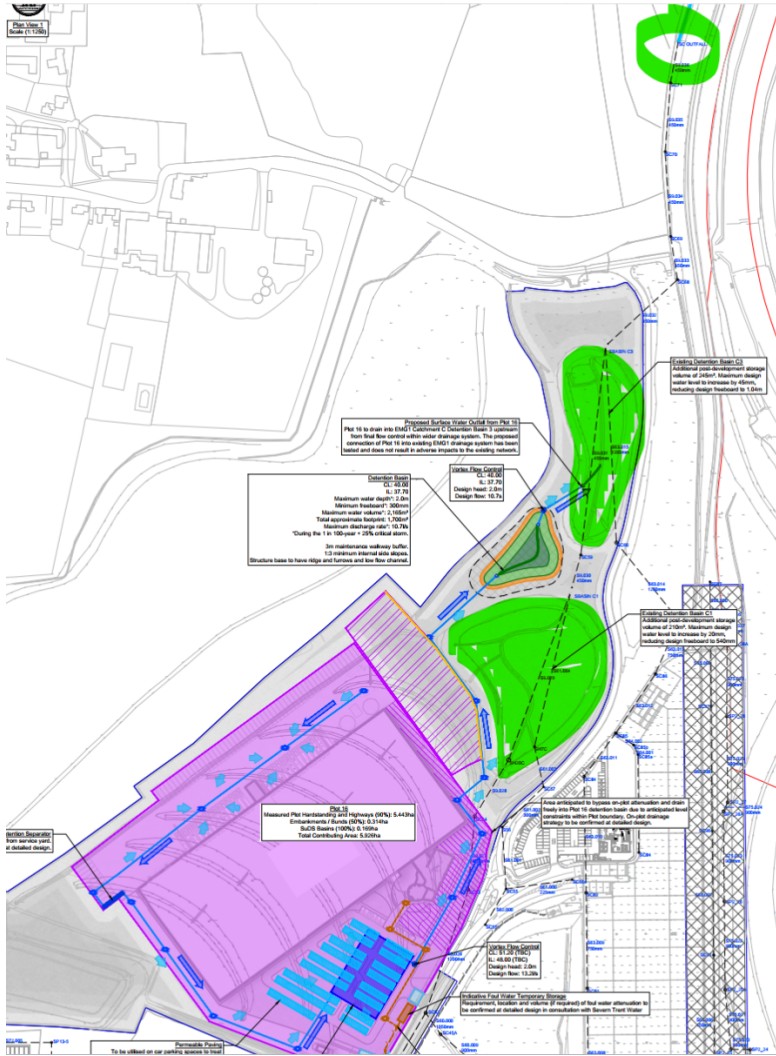
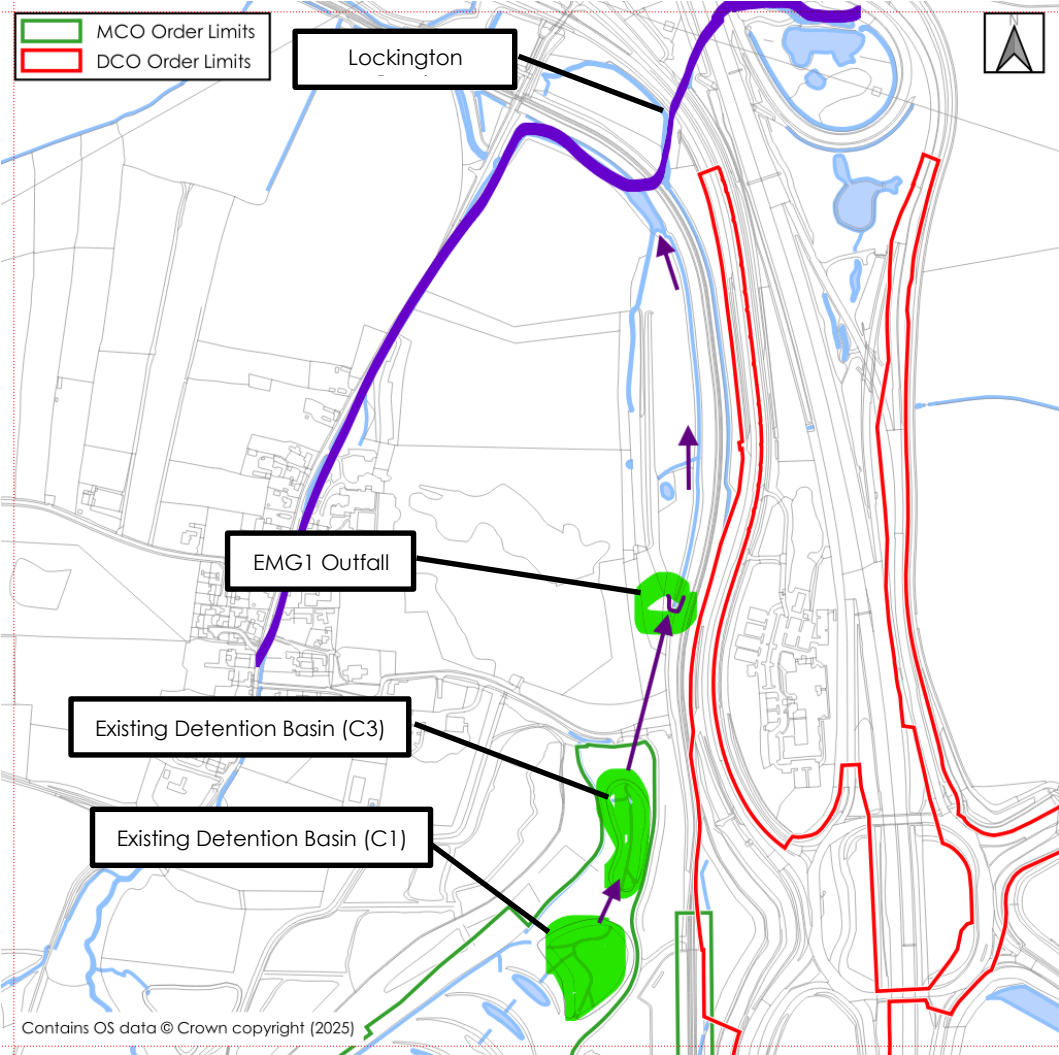


Figure 2



### APPENDIX 3

#### RESPONSE TO RELEVANT REPRESENTATIONS FROM PARISH COUNCILS

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
12.	Kegworth Parish Council  <b>[RR-048M]</b>	<p>Kegworth Parish Council (KPC) is well placed to comment on this application. Kegworth village has a population of 5,000 and is identified in the NWLDC Local Plan as a 'Local Service Centre'. It is bounded by the M1 and A453 to the West and North acting as de facto development boundaries, creating a rural hinterland bounded by the River Soar to the East.</p> <p>Parts of EMG1 site and as well as the M1 Junction 24 are within the Parish boundaries.</p>	The MCO Applicant notes the response.
12.1.		On behalf of residents of Kegworth and the surrounding villages, Kegworth Parish Council wishes to object to the MCO application for the following reasons.	The MCO Applicant has responded to the specific points of objection individually below.
12.2.		1. We have not been able to find a visual rendering of how the increased height of the crane and new warehouse would impact in the landscape. We believe this should be provided as part of the application so that residents can accurately see how the changes will affect them.	<p>The likely significant environmental landscape and visual effects of the DCO Scheme are assessed at Chapter 10 of the ES (<b>DCO 6.10</b>) and associated appendices.</p> <p>Appendix 10B (<b>DCO 6.10B</b>) provides LVIA figures for both the DCO Scheme and the MCO Scheme. Please note that an amended Appendix 10B was submitted to PINS in February 2026 to address matters raised by the S51 Advice. Figure 13.1-13.3 provide a photo viewpoint (Ref. EMG1b) from the edge of Kegworth towards the MCO Scheme. It includes an existing view (Figure 13.1) and the view upon completion</p>

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
			(Figure 13.2) and 15 years post completion (Figure 13.3), and shows the proposed cranes as well as the development on Plot 16.
12.3.		2. Noise pollution and light pollution from the EMG1 site are already having a detrimental impact on Kegworth residents' quality of life. Increasing the size of and scale of activity on the site cannot help but make this worse.	<p>The likely significant noise and vibration impacts of the MCO Scheme are assessed at Chapter 7 of the ES (<b>DCO 6.7</b>) and lighting impacts at Chapter 11 (<b>DCO 6.11</b>).</p> <p>The assessment at Chapter 7 (Noise and Vibration) (<b>DCO 6.7</b>) concludes that when considering operational noise from the MCO Scheme in the context of the existing noise levels, including current operations at EMG1, the worst-case increase is below 1dB during both the day and night. This degree of change is not considered to be perceptible.</p> <p>Chapter 11 (Lighting) (<b>DCO 6.11</b>) specifically considers potential impacts on dwellings at Kegworth (MCO Scheme Human Amenity Receptor PHAR008). The assessment concludes that the MCO Scheme will have a neutral impact on Kegworth. There is already a large volume of existing artificial lighting in the area, including along the highway network and the existing EMG1 lighting. This existing lighting is visible across the landscape and is affecting the district brightness of the surrounding area.</p>
12.4.		3. When EMG1 was first introduced, Segro emphasised in its consultation how it would protect and enhance the natural environment and habit around the site, supporting biodiversity. It now appears that a portion of the established nature area will be sacrificed in favour	An assessment of the potential environmental impacts on ecology and biodiversity is provided at Chapter 9 of the ES ( <b>DCO 6.9</b> ).

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
		of additional warehousing. This would not only have an adverse impact on biodiversity in the area but would go against the stated intentions in the original planning.	<p>The northern part of the site was used during construction for temporary drainage and never formed part of the ecology/biodiversity mitigation strategy. Chapter 9 shows that the majority of the habitats on the northern part of the MCO Application site comprise bare ground, neutral and modified grassland and SUDS features. The remainder of the site comprises existing road and rail infrastructure and developed land with some scattered trees and hedgerows. A suite of field surveys was undertaken and concluded that the habitats present provide very limited suitability for foraging by local wildlife.</p> <p>New landscaping and planting is proposed as part of the MCO Scheme which will include new green spaces including grassland, hedgerows and trees and the provision of new woodland planting to provide habitat connectivity to Kings Street Plantation.</p>
12.5.		4. EMG1 is already a permanent scar on the horizon from many rural vantage points on the eastern and south eastern side. Raising the height of the crane as proposed in the application will further blight the landscape for the many residents who live in Kegworth and beyond. In summary, for the reasons above, Kegworth Parish Council urges the inspectorate to reject the MCO application.	<p>Chapter 10 (Landscape and Visual) of the ES (<b>DCO 6.10</b>) includes an assessment of the landscape and visual impacts on Kegworth. Figure 10 within Appendix 10B (<b>DCO 6.10B</b>) shows the viewpoints at the western edge of Kegworth that have been considered. Visualisation are included at Figure 13 within the same appendix.</p> <p>With regard to the construction phase the assessment shows that from the western/north- western edge of Kegworth views towards construction of the MCO Scheme will be possible from a relatively limited number of properties, including some on Windmill Way, Pritchard Drive and Ashby Road. It will be the</p>

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
			<p>construction of the proposed Plot 16 development that will be the main visible element during this stage. The construction visual effect for those properties with the clearest views will be moderate adverse, at the height of construction on Plot 16.</p> <p>Regarding the operational phase the assessment shows that from the western/north-western edge of Kegworth views towards the EMG1 Works proposals will be possible from a relatively limited number of properties, including some on Windmill Way, Pritchard Drive and Ashby Road. It will be the proposed Plot 16 building and the gantry cranes (at the increased height) that will be the main visible elements of these proposals. Both the proposed Plot 16 building and the gantry cranes, where visible, will be seen in the context of the existing EMG1 development and M1 Junction 24. The operational visual effect for those properties with the clearest views towards the site proposals will be minor/moderate adverse.</p>
13.	<b>Castle Donington Parish Council</b>  <b>[RR-047M]</b>	Planning Inspectorate Reference: TR0510002 The Parish Council is of the opinion that this will not adversely affect Castle Donington as a development in isolation as the traffic assessment suggests it has less than 1% impact on all parts of the highways.	The MCO Applicant notes the response.
13.1.		The Parish Council would make comment regarding the cumulative effect of this change on the locality and would insist this change is not only considered for its own merits but should include the potential cumulative effect of other developments in the locality, namely SEGRO 2 and Isley Woodhouse. The Parish Council	An assessment of cumulative impacts is provided within the individual assessment chapter with further detail provided at Chapter 21 (Cumulative Impacts) [DCO 6.21].

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
		would request that due consideration of the traffic impacts and potential for rat-running during the construction phase is given.	With specific reference to transport, the DCO Applicant notes that extensive transport modelling and assessment work has been undertaken as set out at Chapter 6 of the ES [DCO 6.6] and the accompanying Transport Assessment (TA) included as Appendix 6A to the ES [DCO 6.6A]. This factors in existing baseline conditions, consented and committed developments and potential future growth (draft Local Plan allocations and redevelopment of the Ratcliffe on Soar Power Station site) and the assessment is therefore inherently cumulative.
13.2.		The Consultative Committee should continue to hold meetings so that any local concerns can be raised in a timely manner.	The community liaison group was established pursuant to the Development Consent Obligation (DCOb) which accompanied the EMG1 DCO and will continue. A copy of the DCOb has been submitted to the examination as requested by the Examining Panel. The response to question 1.4.1 in the Applicants' Response to First Written Questions ( <b>DCO 7.5/MCO 7.5</b> ) refers.
13.3.		The Parish Council would request that a Community Fund, as per the original application is agreed with the locally affected villages.	The MCO Applicant has provided a response to the Examining Panel's question 1.2.11 regarding a community fund in the Applicants' Response to First Written Questions ( <b>DCO 7.5/MCO 7.5</b> ) submitted at Deadline 1.

## APPENDIX 4

### RESPONSE TO RELEVANT REPRESENTATIONS FROM LANDOWNERS AND PERSONS WITH AN INTEREST IN LAND

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
14.	DHL <u>[RR-012]</u>	The relevant representation from DHL was directed to both the DCO Application and the MCO Application.	See the response to DHL in Section 6 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations (DCO 7.2)

## APPENDIX 5

### RESPONSE TO RELEVANT REPRESENTATIONS FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITY AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES

Response No.	Name of person making representation	Content of representation	MCO Applicant's Response
15.	Carl Sutton <u>[RR-044]</u>	The relevant representation from Carl Sutton was directed to both the DCO Application and the MCO Application.	See <b>DCO Response No.27</b> at Appendix 8 to the DCO Applicant's Response to Relevant Representations ( <b>DCO 7.2</b> )