RWE

Staythorpe Power Station

Carbon Capture Project

Public Consultation

Have Your Say

Tuesday, 4 February 2025, until 11:59 PM
on Tuesday, 18 March 2025

Scan the QR to visit our consultation website

Staythorpe Power Station

Staythorpe control room

Foreword

As the Station Manager since 2019, I, along with our team on site, am excited about the prospect of carbon capture technology at Staythorpe. In today's rapidly changing energy landscape, the importance of carbon capture technology cannot be overstated. At Staythorpe, we recognise that to continue to meet the demands of a decarbonised electricity supply system, we urgently need to innovate.

Staythorpe Power Station has been a cornerstone of the electricity system in the UK as well as the local community for many years. Our plant not only provides reliable energy but also supports local jobs and contributes to the economic vitality of the region. We are deeply committed to maintaining this vital role while also embracing innovative technologies that will help us meet the challenges of the future.

We are excited about the journey ahead and the positive impact that our efforts will have on both the environment and our community.

We look forward to hearing your thoughts on the proposed carbon capture technology at Staythorpe and thank you for your continued support as we work together towards a cleaner, more sustainable future.

Dave Dyson
Staythorpe Station Manager

Introduction

Staythorpe Power Station, a combined cycle gas turbine facility (CCGT), has been operational since 2010 and is located 2 miles west of Newark-on-Trent. We are currently exploring options to retrofit the power station with carbon capture technology to provide approximately 1.5 gigawatts (GWe) of decarbonised electricity. That is enough to power around 3.3 million homes.

If approved, the carbon capture technology would be able to capture up to 3.7 million tonnes of CO_2 annually – that's equivalent to removing around 740,000 petrol cars from the road. This will allow the existing power station to continue to meet the demands of a decarbonised electricity supply system and support the UK's energy security.

CCGTs provide a secure electricity supply to the grid during periods when renewable energy generation is low. This carbon capture retrofit project will help ensure that our power station can continue to provide firm and flexible power generation in the future as the UK transitions to clean energy sources. It will also support at least 100 long-term jobs and thousands more during construction.

Seeking Your Views

Our proposals for the Staythorpe Carbon Capture Plant are currently at an early stage. We are currently developing an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposals and identify appropriate mitigation measures.

The current power station gained planning permission in 1993 under the Electricity Act 1989. The addition of carbon capture facilities to the power station requires a variation to this consent. We will be holding a non-statutory public consultation prior to application submission, in line with best practice and to ensure we can gain valuable feedback. This will allow us to shape our plans in a manner that directly considers the feedback of the local community.

This public consultation period will commence on Tuesday 4th February 2025, lasting for six weeks until 11:59pm on Tuesday 18th March 2025.

Following this consultation period, we will consider the feedback received, ahead of the submission of our proposals to the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). Your input is important to us, and we look forward to your feedback on our proposals.

Details on how to take part in the consultation are on the back page of this brochure.

Who is RWE and RWE Generation UK?

RWE is the developer proposing the Staythorpe Carbon Capture project at the existing Staythorpe Power Station.

The RWE group is currently the largest power generator in the UK and a leading renewables developer, generating enough power for around 12 million homes with a diverse portfolio of wind, solar, hydro, biomass and gas, with a clear strategy to become carbon neutral by 2040.

RWE Generation UK (to be known as RWE) is part of the RWE group and operates approximately 7GWe of efficient gas-fired plants in the UK, which supports the transition to renewables by providing a firm and flexible source of power. The UK plays a key role in RWE's 'Growing Green' strategy to grow its renewables portfolio. Between 2024 and 2030, RWE expects to invest €55 billion in new green technologies and infrastructure to support the energy transition.

Beyond Staythorpe Power Station, the RWE group has several significant projects in the surrounding region. These include the 1.4GWe, £3bn Sofia offshore wind project in the North Sea, a solar proposal at Tween Bridge in North Lincolnshire, and the state-of-the-art operations and maintenance centre, Grimsby Hub, which is nearing the end of construction.

RWE is committed to creating long-term jobs and opportunities in the region and has invested in initiatives that support the training and development of low-carbon jobs, such as our apprentice and graduate programs.

RWE projects on the East Coast

RWE's Pathway to Decarbonisation

RWE is currently considering four potential carbon capture projects across the UK. As the largest operator of gas-fired power stations in the UK, we are looking at carbon capture technology as a viable way to decarbonise our gas power stations located within the vicinity of proposed CO_2 networks or shipping facilities. At these locations the captured CO_2 could be transferred to a third party for safe sequestration and storage. This would enable cleaner, low carbon electricity generation.

RWE is currently developing CCS options at its existing power stations at Staythorpe, Pembroke, Great Yarmouth, and a new build generating plant with CCS at Stallingborough. Alongside that, RWE is also preparing information to submit into the next stage (Track 2) of the Government's Cluster Sequencing for Carbon Capture Usage and Storage Deployment process.

Together, these sites cover more than 60% of RWE's total UK gas generating capacity, representing a very substantial and initial stage of our gas decarbonisation journey.

What is the CCUS Cluster Sequencing Process ?

CCUS cluster sequencing is a process by the UK government to identify and support carbon capture, usage, and storage (CCUS) clusters, aiming to capture and store 20-30 megatonnes of CO_2 annually by 2030. This process targets funding by prioritising selected clusters for financial support, enabling them to proceed with their projects and contribute to the UK's carbon reduction goal.

Why Now?

Implementing carbon capture technology at Staythorpe is essential for its future operations. RWE has a clear direction of travel for the future; to become carbon neutral by 2040. In support of this we are targeting investments of hundreds of millions of pounds to decarbonise our sites. We are committed to transitioning our UK gas fleet to support the UK's decarbonisation targets whilst maintaining security of supply. In the meantime, our CCGT plants still have a vital role to play. As more and more energy is produced from renewable sources such as wind and solar, the energy system becomes increasingly weather dependant. Our CCGT plants are crucial to fill the gap when there is not enough wind or solar energy available to meet demand. This means we can help ensure a steady supply of electricity.

Our UK Decarbonisation Journey

RWE is working towards a global target of carbon neutrality by 2040.

We are the largest power generator in the UK,
supplying around 15% of the country's electricity, including approximately 7GW of efficient gas-fired capacity and over 2.8GW of renewables in the UK.

We plan to invest €8 billion net into new clean energy infrastructure in the UK from 2024 to 2030.
Our plan supports the UK government's target to decarbonise the electricity system by 2035 and provide security of supply.

Combined these three projects will deliver:
- A Approximately 4.5GW of secure, flexible, low carbon energy – enough to power around 8.1 million homes.
- B Capture approximately 11 million t/ year of CO_2, the equivalent of removing 2.2 million petrol cars from the road.
- C Support and create 300+ high quality, long-term operational jobs and thousands of jobs during construction and in the supply chain.

2040

We closed our last UK coal plant in 2020.
We have cut the carbon intensity of our UK electricity generation by 43% since 2012.

Prioritising three 'lighthouse projects' for decarbonisation;
1. Existing plant at Staythorpe (CCS)
2. Existing plant at Pembroke (CCS and/or H2)
3. A new build Combined Cycle Gas Turbine generating plant (CCGT and CCS) near Stallingborough.

These three sites cover more than 60% of RWE's total UK gas generating capacity, and represent the first step in decarbonising our gas fleet.

Our ambition is to have the first of our fleet decarbonised by 2030.
We will take learnings from these lighthouse projects to identify opportunities in decarbonising the remainder of our gas generation fleet.

History of the Site

Staythorpe has a rich history dating back to 1950 when Staythorpe A, a coal-fired power station, was first commissioned. It played a crucial role in the UK's early electricity grid, known as the supergrid.

Staythorpe B followed in 1962, further boosting the region's power generation capacity. Both coal-fired stations were eventually decommissioned, with Staythorpe A closing in 1983 and Staythorpe B closing in 1994. In 2010, the site was revitalised with the opening of Staythorpe C, a state-of-the-art 1.7GWe gas-fired power station. The latest variation to the power stations Section 36 consent was in 2022, increasing its capacity up to 1850MW. This modern facility, operated by RWE, continues to be a key player in the UK's energy landscape.

The next step for the site is the proposal to retrofit carbon capture technology at Staythorpe. This will be crucial in ensuring that the power station can provide reliable, decarbonised electricity to the grid when there is insufficient wind and solar energy available.

Staythorpe B Power Station control room

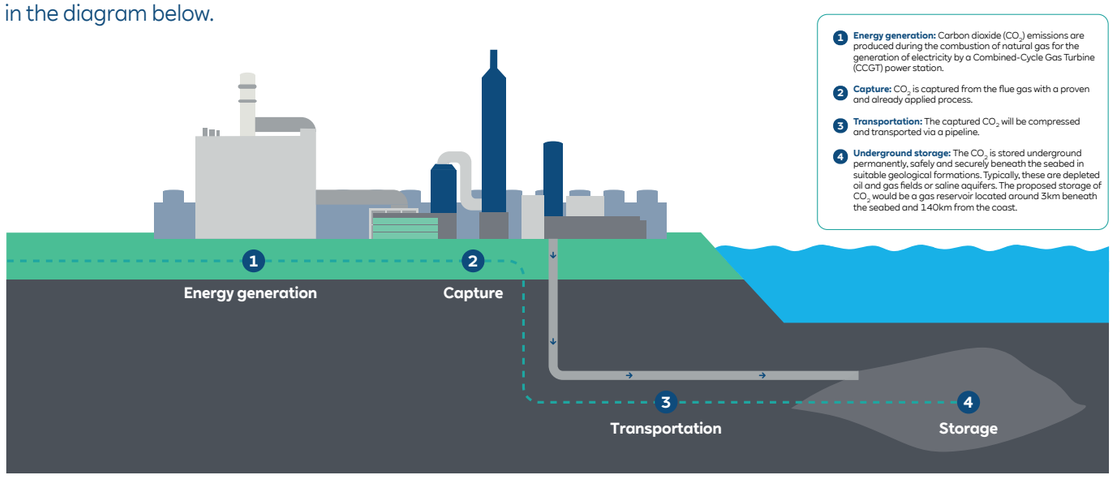
Staythorpe A & B Power Stations

Staythorpe A Power Station

Staythorpe A Power Station

What is Carbon Capture?

Carbon Capture is a proven technology which will help support the transition to net zero, by allowing the decarbonisation of reliable and flexible electricity generation sources that can support and work alongside renewable generation. There are currently 30 large scale carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon capture, usage and storage (CCUS) projects in operation worldwide and over 150 in development. Globally CCS and CCUS deployment has tripled over the last decade. The carbon capture plant technology choice for Staythorpe is still being considered and is the focus of ongoing technical studies. The process for this technology is described in the diagram below.



Summary of the post-combustion carbon capture and storage process

The Need for Carbon Capture and Storage

Power stations with carbon capture technology are essential in the UK's transition to a decarbonised energy system. They will provide low carbon, reliable and flexible energy at times when energy from renewable sources is insufficient to meet demand.

The role gas has played in the UK's power system has evolved over time and continues to do so. As coal and oil power stations have shut down, gas has played an increasingly central role, providing around 40% of the UK's power in 2022 and approximately 50% at certain times, as well as representing a cleaner alternative to coal and oil[1].

In their recent report[1], the Climate Change Committee note that in 2035 the British electricity system will require carbon capture and storage (CCS), whether in post-combustion power plants or "blue" hydrogen[2] production to fuel hydrogen turbines[2]. Within their central scenario, there is a requirement for 17GWe of dispatchable low-carbon capacity, with a range of 12-20GW across the scenarios.

This requirement is also recognised in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1): "3.5.1 There is an urgent need for new carbon capture and storage (CCS) infrastructure to support the transition to a net zero economy. 3.5.2 The Climate Change Committee states that CCS is a necessity not an option[3]."

In the future, CCGTs with carbon capture plants will operate alongside renewables to ensure security of supply, especially during periods of low renewable generation and periods of peak demand.

As an operator of around 7GWe of efficient gas fired capacity in the UK, RWE Generation UK recognises the central role we play in helping to drive forward this decarbonisation through responsible, proactive stewardship of the UK's largest gas fleet.

Our Proposals at a Glance

The proposed carbon capture technology would be built as a retrofit to the current Staythorpe Power Station. The existing Staythorpe Power Station is a combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) facility, operating on natural gas.

The project will likely comprise of the following key infrastructure:

- Four Carbon Capture units to capture CO_2 emissions - one for each Gas Turbine.
- A facility to compress and purify CO_2 for onward transport from the site.
- Connections to utilities, including new on-site electrical transformers.
- A water treatment plant and drainage system.
- Additional cooling infrastructure.

Staythorpe Power Station and the River Trent

Want to see what the new technologies might look like? Click the QR code for our photomontages.

[1]This report is available at www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Sector-summary-Electricity-generation.pdf
[2]Blue hydrogen is produced mainly from natural gas, using a process called steam reforming, which brings together natural gas and heated water in the form of steam. The output is hydrogen, and the carbon dioxide is captured and stored.
[3]This policy statement is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1

Construction Activities

The main construction work associated with the proposals will include:

- Site clearance, land raising and preparation work.
- Piling for new foundations.
- Installing underground piping and cabling.
- Installation of several connections to the existing CCGT units.
- Installation of the carbon capture units.
- Connection of drainage system, water treatment plant, additional cooling infrastructure and all other enabling or ancillary works.
- Testing and commissioning.

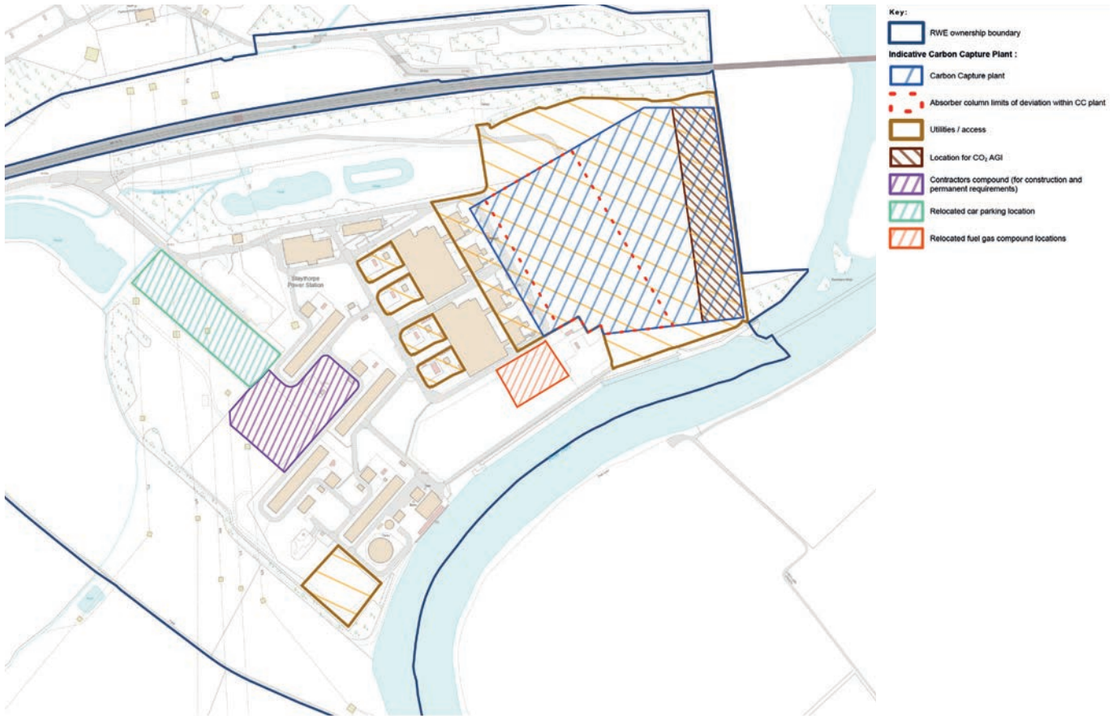
Subject to the project receiving approval, it is expected that construction will commence in 2028/2029 and take approximately four years to complete. Typical proposed construction hours would be Monday to Friday 7:00am - 6:00pm and Saturday, 7:00am - 1:00pm.

Construction Access

At this stage, we are proposing that access for all activities will be via the original haulage road, to the northwest of the site, that was used when the power station was constructed. Some larger equipment may need to be transported via barge, using the River Trent to access the southeast part of the site.

Operation

The proposed new development will be available for operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Actual operation will be determined by the UK grid requirements and will usually be when there is not sufficient electricity production from solar or wind generation. The number of hours the plant operates each year, will likely be similar to that of the existing plant. The Environment Agency will stipulate the monitoring and controls that the power station will need to abide by, through the environmental permit.



The plan above shows the site layout with the carbon capture changes

Storage of the CO_2

The Staythorpe Power Station Carbon Capture Project will connect by a spur line into a CO_2 transportation pipeline, which will transfer the captured carbon to offshore storage facilities beneath the North Sea – this spur line would be part of the Viking CCS Network

What Is The Viking CCS Pipeline?

Viking CCS, led by Harbour Energy, will play a pivotal role in decarbonising the strategic industries located in the Humber, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire regions. RWE is exploring options with Harbour Energy to transport the captured carbon through the Viking CCS network, to offshore facilities beneath the North Sea.

The first section of the Viking CCS network to be progressed is a 55km pipeline that will transport up to 10 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year by the end of 2030, from Immingham to the former Theddlethorpe Gas Terminal. From here, it will join an existing offshore pipeline to the Viking area in the UK southern North Sea, where the CO_2 will be injected into depleted gas reservoirs 3km beneath the seabed. A spur line would be required to serve the Staythorpe Power Station.

Staythorpe Power Station CCS and the Viking CCS Pipeline are separate projects (and will be achieved by separate consenting routes), which subject to government sequencing would be connected. **More information can be found here:** pipeline.vikingccs.co.uk

Indicative map of Viking CCS

Section 36 Variation Process

Planning consent for the proposed carbon capture plant is to be sought via a variation to the existing consent for the site. This variation is sought under Section 36C of the Electricity Act 1989.

The process to apply for a variation to an existing consent requires RWE to engage in early discussions with relevant local authorities and key stakeholders, and subsequently develop and prepare an application, including environmental impact assessments.

Once this application is finalised, it will be submitted to DESNZ who will publish it and seek views on it from key stakeholders. DESNZ will then assess the application and decide whether to grant the variation. At the same time, DESNZ will decide whether planning permission for the works should be 'deemed' to be granted.

As the host authority for the generating plant, Newark and Sherwood District Council will be a statutory consultee for the application and will play an important role in shaping aspects of the proposals. RWE is committed to working closely with the Council, along with parish councils, and statutory consultees such as the Environment Agency, Natural England, and Historic England. An important part of this commitment is a proactive approach to taking on board feedback and incorporating comments.

Indicative Timeline

2024

Mid 2024
Commence environment surveys and design (continued throughout 2024 and 2025)

February - March 2025
Public consultation on proposed plans and preliminary environmental information

March - April 2025
Review all community feedback and refine design

Summer 2025
Variation application to Section 36 submitted to DESNZ

Early 2026
Determination by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (estimate)

2026

Assessing Environmental Impacts

As part of the Section 36 variation process, we are required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess impacts and identify any likely significant effects (both positive and negative) the project could have on the environment.

Environmental impact assessments evaluate a wide range of topics such as landscape and visual impact, biodiversity, cultural heritage, flood risk, traffic, noise and other considerations. As part of the planning process, we are assessing the impacts of this project during construction, operation and eventual decommissioning, as well as considering the combined impacts of other nearby projects.

A summary of the scope of these assessments and the preliminary findings of the likely environmental effects during construction and operation are outlined overleaf. Decommissioning effects are generally considered to be similar (or less) than construction effects.

Environmental Impact Assessment

Assessment	Preliminary Assessment of Likely Effects	
	Construction Stage	Operational Stage
The Air Quality Assessment assesses construction impacts from traffic emissions and dust, and operational impacts from the new carbon capture plant's stack emissions.	No significant effects are anticipated in the construction phase. Dust will be controlled through best practice measures, to reduce any impacts from dust-generating activities.	Air dispersion modelling has been undertaken to assess impacts on people and designated habitats. Appropriate heights for the operational emissions stacks are being determined using this modelling. Air emissions from the operational site will be controlled through an Environmental Permit from the Environment Agency, which will set a limit for the amount of pollutants released, set at levels to protect people and the environment. No significant effects are anticipated from air emissions during operation.
The GHG Assessment quantifies Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from the proposed development.	There will be GHG emissions associated with the construction of the proposed carbon capture development, but these will be insignificant compared to the savings in operational emissions from the power station after the carbon capture plant is retrofitted.	The carbon capture plant will provide significant GHG savings at the power station, compared to the current power station operating without carbon capture.
The Climate Change Resilience (CCR) Assessment considers the vulnerability of the proposed carbon capture development to future climate change.	The proposed development is not expected to be impacted by climate change during construction.	While future climate projections show an increased potential for flooding, extreme temperatures, and drought, the proposed development will be designed to mitigate against these impacts – for example land will be raised to avoid flood risk and the plant will be designed to operate in a wide range of temperatures. No significant effects are predicted.
The Cultural Heritage Assessment considers the potential effects of the proposed development on heritage receptors including below ground archaeology and listed buildings.	A desktop study has been completed and archaeological surveys are being undertaken to improve our understanding of any archaeological features within the site and determine whether excavation and recording is required before construction to mitigate effects. We are also evaluating the effects of the development on some of the older power station buildings which are not designated but have some heritage interest. No significant effects are predicted on the setting of the Farndon conservation and heritage area, but due to the height of the tallest structures within the proposed development the Averham conservation area will experience a change in setting which could be significant.	There are no anticipated effects on heritage resources during operation.
The Ground Conditions Assessment considers the potential effects of the proposed development on soil, underground water, and land contamination in the area.	Potential impacts to aquifers and surface water (Rundell Dyke and River Trent) are not anticipated to be significant. Best practices will be implemented in the CEMP to manage pollution risk and potential impacts on health due to any existing contaminated land within the site.	There are no anticipated effects on ground conditions during operation.
The Landscape and Visual Amenity Assessment identifies the potential effects of the proposed development on landscape character and views from sensitive receptors such as residential properties and public rights of way. This has included the development of photomontages for several viewpoints around the site showing the indicative layout and maximum anticipated heights.	Due to the height of the proposed development and the scale of construction works, the view from some residential and recreational receptors at the edge of Averham, Rolleston, Farndon, and Newark-on-Trent may be significantly impacted. Recreational receptors using the Trent Valley Way between Kelham and Newark-on-Trent may experience significant adverse effects on visual amenity during construction, where the view of the site is not screened by existing vegetation or structures. No significant impacts on landscape character are expected during construction.	Due to the tall structures associated with the proposed development, some residential receptors at the edge of Averham, Rolleston, Farndon, and Newark-on-Trent, as well as recreational receptors using the Trent Valley Way between Kelham and Newark-on-Trent, may experience significant adverse effects on visual amenity (views), where view of the site is not screened by vegetation or structures. Appropriate mitigation measures will be considered as part of the environmental impact assessment. No significant effects on landscape character are predicted during operation.
The Major Accident and Disaster Assessment provides an assessment of major accident or disaster risks from building and running the proposed development. These risks include transport, pollution and industrial accidents and vandalism incidents.	There will be increased traffic during construction so a Construction Traffic Management Plan will be employed to route construction traffic onto appropriate roads to reduce the risk of accidents. Construction works introduce potentially greater risks of pollution to land and water. The CEMP will outline the methods to help prevent pollution. Security measures will be in place to help minimise the risk of vandalism or attacks on the site during construction, as is already in place for the power station. The risks of major accidents and disasters during construction is assessed to be As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and not significant.	Site speed limits will be displayed along the site access roads as they are for the existing power station. Site staff will be reminded of local speed limits during inductions, and where necessary hazardous chemicals will be transported in specialised containers. All hazardous substances will be stored within 'bunded' areas to prevent spills or leaks causing pollution. The project will employ the best available techniques to prevent the risk of pressurised carbon dioxide systems failing and leading to an explosion or gas leak. This will be further managed by a Health and Safety Plan. The risks of major accidents and disasters during operation is assessed to be As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) and not significant.
The Materials and Waste Assessment looks at how much material the new development will use and how it will affect the capacity of waste management facilities to handle regular and hazardous waste.	The impacts of materials and waste during the construction did not require an assessment, as it was agreed through the EIA Scoping process with the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero and the local planning authority that there is no potential for significant effects.	The proposed development will be designed to minimise the overall volume of waste produced during operation and manage residual waste appropriately. There are limited waste management facilities in England to accommodate the hazardous wastes that are generated by carbon capture plants but the volumes that will be produced by the proposed development are small so no significant effect on these facilities' capacity is predicted.

Assessment	Preliminary Assessment of Likely Effects	
	Construction Stage	Operational Stage
The Socio-Economic Assessment considers the impacts of the proposed development on residents, employees, businesses, jobs, and the economy.	It is anticipated that during construction, the local community will benefit from additional construction jobs and added value to the local economy. Around 1,300 construction jobs (including jobs at the site, in the supply chain and in the surrounding area) are anticipated to be created during the construction period. No significant impacts are predicted on local accommodation as a result of construction employment.	The proposed development is anticipated to create an additional 18 operational jobs (this includes jobs at the site, supply chain jobs, and those created in the surrounding community). The proposed development is also anticipated to attract inward investment to the area, adding value to the economy.
The Traffic and Transport Assessment considers the potential impacts during construction and operation. This includes impacts on, road traffic, vehicles, driver and passenger delay, congestion, highway safety, and impacts to non-motorised users such as pedestrians, cyclists, and equestrians. The assessment also considers the increase in vehicles including Large Goods Vehicles (LGVs) and Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs).	The largest traffic impact will be during the peak months of construction where there could be significant effects on local communities and pedestrian delay on a small number of local roads if mitigation measures were not applied. This would be due to construction staff travelling to/from the site. A Worker Travel Plan and a Construction Traffic Management Plan are being prepared to identify mitigation measures that will be used such as defined routes for LGVs and HGVs and using minibuses to transport construction staff will between settlements to minimise worker traffic on local roads.	It is anticipated that there would be a small increase in operational traffic movements from the proposed carbon capture development. This includes five HGV/LGV vehicles per day with an additional 10 HGV/LGV deliveries at peak operational periods (for example during maintenance works). This small increase in traffic movements from the operation of the proposed carbon capture development would not cause any significant effects or changes to local traffic conditions.
The Flood Risk Assessment evaluates the impact of the proposed carbon capture development on identified receptors such as surface water, groundwater, flood risk, and drainage.	The area surrounding Staythorpe Power Station is prone to flooding due to elevated water levels in the River Trent. To mitigate flood risk to the proposed carbon capture plant, permanent land raising is proposed for a small area of the site. Additionally, land raising if required to assist with construction laydown will only be temporary in nature. The flood risk assessment includes modelling the effect of these land-raising activities on flood risk in and around the site to ascertain if mitigation measures are needed to prevent increasing flood risk elsewhere.	The proposed development will be designed to be resilient to flood risk. During its operation, it will be managed similarly to the existing power station, responding efficiently to flood warnings.
The Water Resources Assessment considers the effects of the proposed carbon capture development on surface water, groundwater and water quality.	No significant effects are anticipated on the quality or quantity of the groundwater or surface water during construction. Best practices will be implemented in the CEMP to manage pollution risk.	The proposed development's drainage system will manage surface water and discharges from the proposed development. No significant effects are anticipated on the quality or quantity of the groundwater or surface water during operation.

Assessment	Preliminary Assessment of Likely Effects	
	Construction Stage	Operational Stage
Water Resources Cooling Technology. The Carbon Capture project is considering two cooling methods to satisfy the additional cooling demand for carbon capture namely dry air cooling or hybrid cooling towers as used now.	No significant effects are anticipated in the construction phase.	Dry air cooling uses fans to blow air through heat exchangers containing the fluid that needs to be cooled – no water is consumed in the cooling process. Hybrid air cooling requires additional cooling towers similar to those used now at the power station and requires additional water. Noise modelling has been undertaken to assess the impacts of dry air cooling and hybrid air cooling. Based on initial modelling, it is anticipated that noise emissions from either technology would be within the existing operational noise limit for the power station. Additional water for hybrid cooling towers would be abstracted from the River Trent and controlled through an abstraction licence from the Environment Agency. The majority of the water would be returned to the River Trent, with no change in quality, but a slight increase in temperature. No significant noise, water resources or other environmental effects are anticipated from using either cooling technology during operation.

Consultation Information

Your involvement in this consultation is invaluable at this early stage.

Your feedback and thoughts on these proposals are important in helping us shape the design. As such, we will be holding a non-statutory consultation from Tuesday 4th February 2025 to 11:59pm on Tuesday 18th March, 2025.

To ensure we can gain feedback from the local community, we have a wide range of mechanisms through which you can learn more about our project and provide feedback.

Information about the project is available via:

Online

www.rwe.com/staythorpe where you can find detailed information about the proposals and access the online survey.

Consultation Events

Get to know our team and project first-hand by attending our consultation events. These events offer an excellent opportunity to interact with our experts, ask questions, and provide feedback in a friendly and engaging environment.

Date	Time	Location
Thursday 13th February 2025	**1pm-7:30pm**	**Robin Hood Theatre,** Church Lane, Averham, Newark NG23 5RB
Saturday 1st March 2025	**10am-4pm**	**Farndon Memorial Hall,** Marsh Lane, Newark NG24 3SZ

Webinars

Our project team will be hosting an online webinar during this consultation. This session will be free for anyone to join, as an alternative for those who may not be able to attend the in-person events. This will be held on the following date, with a recording available on our website after:

Date	Time	Location
Tuesday 4th March 2025	**7pm-8pm**	**Online (Microsoft Teams)**

Please register for the webinars via the project website **www.rwe.com/staythorpe** or by emailing **info@staythorpeccs.com**

Deposit Point Locations

Copies of the consultation material can be viewed at the below locations:

Newark-on-Trent Library
Beaumond Gardens, Balderton Gate, Newark NG24 1UW
Monday and Wednesday 9am-6:30pm
Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 9am-6pm
Saturday 9am-4pm

Southwell Library
The Bramley Centre, King St, Southwell NG25 0EH
Monday 9am-6pm
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday 9am-5pm
Thursday 9am-1pm
Saturday 9am-3pm
Sunday 11am-3pm

Freephone Number

Our team will be available to answer project or consultation related queries on **0808 303 7087**. This line will be operational Monday to Friday between 9:30am and 5:30pm.

Email Address

The project team will monitor and reply to enquires sent to the following email address: **info@staythorpeccs.com**

How to Provide Comments

There are several different ways you can respond to the consultation:

- By returning a feedback form at our in-person events or via the Freepost address
- By completing the feedback form on our website
- By getting in touch via email
- By writing to us at FREEPOST RWE Decarbonisation

The deadline for feedback is 11:59pm on Tuesday 18th March 2025. We encourage you to provide your feedback within this period to ensure that your comments are considered as we further refine the proposals for our project.

Thank you for participating in our initial consultation on our proposals.

rwe.com/Staythorpe

info@staythorpeccs.com

0808 303 7087

FREEPOST RWE Decarbonisation