1. Introduction

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1.1.1 MVV Environment Limited (the Applicant) has submitted a full planning application for a Carbon Capture Retrofit Ready (CCRR) Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power (EfW CHP) Facility at Canford Resource Park (CRP), off Magna Road, in the northern part of Poole. Together with the associated CHP Connection, Distribution Network Connection (DNC) and Temporary Construction Compounds (TCCs), these works are the Proposed Development.

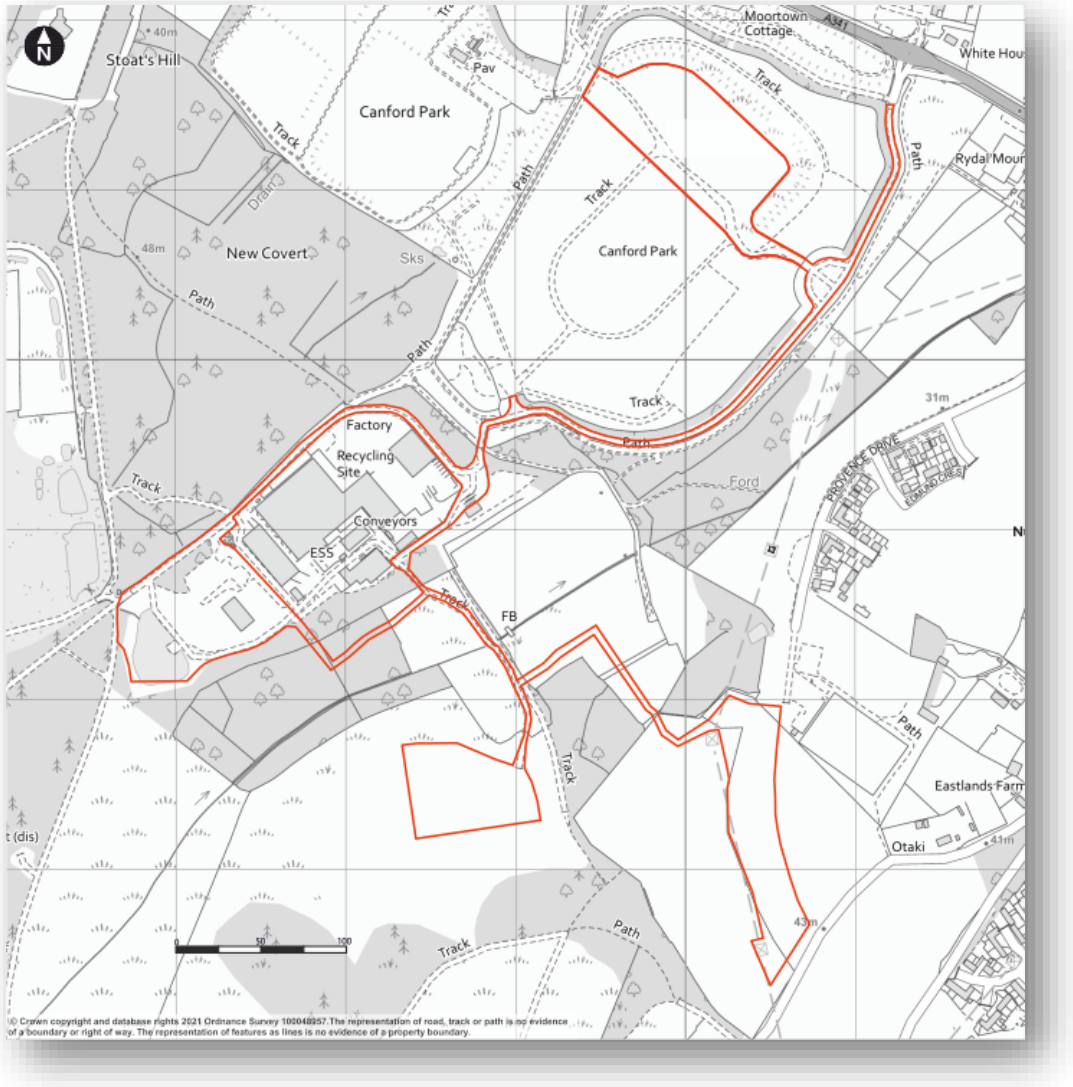
1.1.2 The primary purpose of the Proposed Development is to treat Local Authority Collected Household (LACH) residual waste and similar residual Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste from Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and surrounding areas, that cannot be recycled, reused or composted and that would otherwise be landfilled or exported to alternative EfW facilities further afield, either in the UK or Europe.

1.1.3 The Proposed Development would recover useful energy in the form of electricity and hot water from up to 260,000 tonnes of LACH residual waste and similar residual C&I waste each year. The Proposed Development has a generating capacity of approximately 31 megawatts (MW), exporting around 28.5 MW of electricity to the grid. Subject to commercial contracts, the Proposed Development will have the capability to export heat (hot water) and electricity to occupiers of the Magna Business Park and lays the foundations for a future CHP network to connect to customers off Magna Road.

1.1.4 The location and the extent of the Proposed Development is identified by the Red Line Boundary shown on **Figure 1.1**. In total, the Proposed Development covers an area of 10.1 hectares (Ha).

1.1.5 A full description of the Proposed Development is provided in **ES Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development**. A list of terms and abbreviations can be found in **ES Appendix 1.1**.

Figure 1.1: Proposed Development Red Line Boundary



The Applicant

1.1.6 The Applicant is part of the MVV Energie AG group of companies. MVV Energie AG is one of Germany's leading energy companies, employing approx. 6,500 people with assets of around €5 billion and annual sales of around €4.1 billion. The Proposed Development represents an investment of approximately £290m.

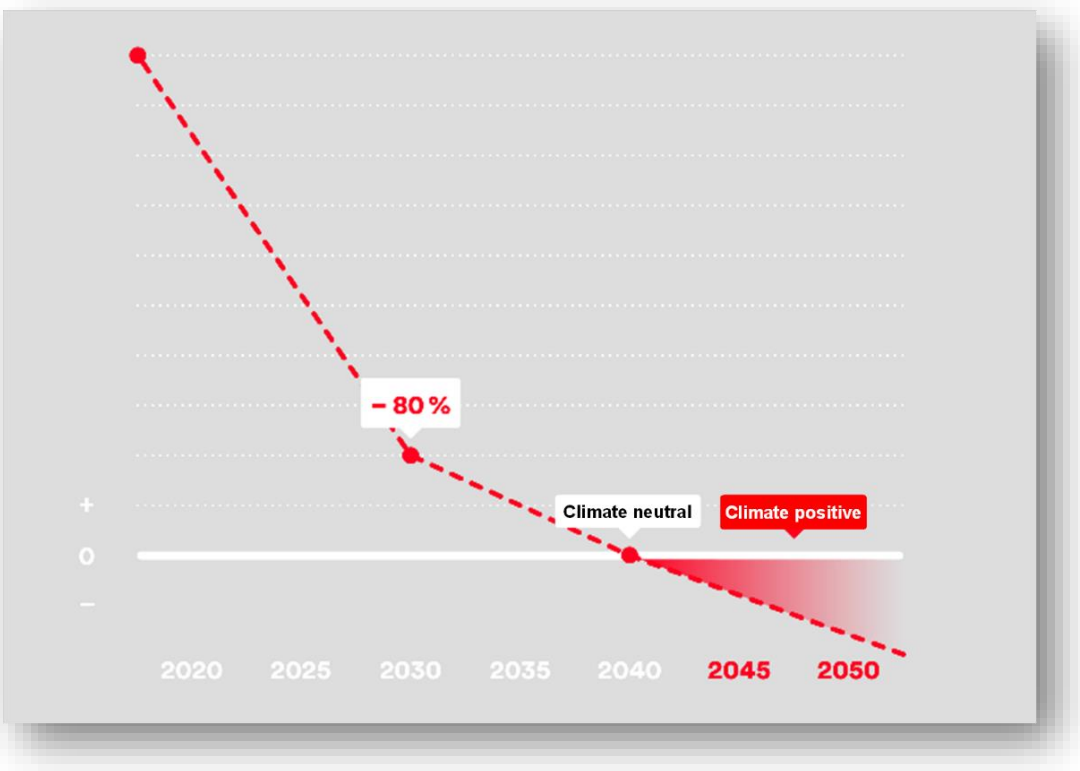
1.1.7 The company has over 50-years' experience in constructing, operating and maintaining EfW CHP facilities in Germany and the UK. MVV Energie's portfolio includes a 700,000 tonnes per annum residual EfW CHP facility in Mannheim, Germany.

1.1.8 As illustrated in **Graphic 1-1**, MVV Energie has a growth strategy to be carbon neutral by 2040 and thereafter carbon negative, i.e., climate positive. Specifically, MVV Energie intends to:

- reduce its direct carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions by over 80% by 2030 compared to 2018;

- reduce its indirect CO_2 emissions by 82% compared to 2018;
- be climate neutral by 2040; and
- be climate positive from 2040.

Graphic 1-1: MVV Energie climate growth strategy targets



1.1.9 MVV's UK business retains the overall group ethos of 'belonging' to the communities it serves whilst benefitting from over 50 years' experience gained by its German sister companies. In the UK, MVV currently consists of six separate companies (see **Table 1-1**).

1.1.10 MVV's largest project in the UK is the Devonport EfW CHP Facility in Plymouth. Since 2015, this modern and efficient facility has been using up to 265,000 tonnes of municipal, commercial and industrial residual waste per year to generate electricity and heat, notably for His Majesty's Naval Base Devonport in Plymouth, and export electricity to the grid.

1.1.11 In Dundee, MVV has taken over the existing Baldovie EfW Facility and has developed a new, modern facility alongside the existing facility. Operating from 2021, it uses up to 220,000 tonnes of municipal, commercial and industrial waste each year as fuel for the generation of usable energy.

1.1.12 Biomass is another key focus of MVV's activities in the UK market. The biomass power plant at Ridham Dock, Kent, uses up to 195,000 tonnes of waste and non-recyclable wood per year to generate green electricity and is capable of exporting heat.

Table 1-1: MVV Environment UK Group of Companies

Company	Detail
MVV Environment Limited	The company developing and funding the Proposed Development (the Applicant).
MVV Environment Baldovie Limited	Energy from Waste CHP Facility, diverting up to 220,000 tonnes per annum of residual waste from landfill for Dundee and Angus Councils and for private waste disposal companies.
MVV Environment Devonport Limited	Energy from Waste CHP Facility, diverting 265,000 tonnes per annum of residual waste from landfill for the South West Devon Waste Partnership and for private waste disposal companies.
MVV Environment Ridham Limited	Merchant biomass facility generating energy up to 195,000 tonnes per annum of waste wood.
MVV Environment Services Limited	The UK electricity trading subsidiary of MVV.
Medworth CHP Limited	The company currently applying for a Development Consent Order to build a 625,600 tonnes per annum Energy from Waste CHP Facility in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk.

1.2 Environmental Permitting

1.2.1 Planning permission will allow the Applicant to construct the Proposed Development. In order to operate the EfW CHP Facility, the Applicant will also require an Environmental Permit (EP) from the Environment Agency (EA).

1.2.2 The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, as amended, implement the requirements of Annex VI of the Industrial Emissions Directive under which releases to air from EfW facilities are controlled by emission limit values (ELVs). In accordance with these regulations, operators must apply to the EA for a permit to operate their installation; the EA, in-turn, must set conditions in permits so as to achieve a high level of protection for the environment as a whole, based on the use of the best available techniques (BAT). Amongst others, emissions to air from permitted installations must meet the Best Available Technique Associated Emission Levels (BAT-AEL) set in the relevant sectoral BAT Conclusions and ensure no significant pollution is caused.

1.2.3 Once issued, the EA will monitor compliance and may, if necessary, suspend or revoke an EP. EPs may also be modified to reflect changes in the regulatory regime or in the circumstances of the permitted activity, such as, to incorporate updated BAT requirements.

1.2.4 EPs by their nature contain a greater amount of detail relating to the operation of waste management facilities than planning permissions. It is therefore common practice for EPs to be applied for after a planning application is submitted, or permission is granted. In preparing its planning application, the Applicant understands the details it will subsequently develop to create its EP application. In March 2023, the Applicant approached the Environment Agency for enhanced EP pre-application discussions for the Proposed

Development. However, since no significant technical questions were raised (mainly due to the Applicant's previous experience of securing EPs), further discussions on the EP are not currently required. The Applicant will continue to monitor the situation and re-engage with the EA during final preparation of the EP.

1.3 Planning Context

1.3.1 A planning application has been prepared and submitted in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The relevant law, policy and guidance on waste management and energy has been reviewed and the EfW CHP Facility is considered to contribute to policy objectives in respect of avoiding landfilling of waste and generating electricity and heat from renewable sources.

1.3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which provides the national context for policy and decision making by local planning authorities has also been considered, as has National Planning Policy for Waste and relevant National Policy Statements.

1.3.3 The relevant Local Development Plan is principally comprised of the BCP and Dorset Waste Plan ("BCPDWP") 2020 and the Poole Local Plan 2018.

1.3.4 The BCPDWP establishes the need for residual waste management in the plan area to 2035. There is a considerable shortfall. The EfW CHP Facility would meet much but not all of the shortfall and hence would significantly assist in delivering the plan strategy.

1.3.5 The spatial strategy of the plan seeks to locate residual waste management in BCP and south-east Dorset in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle, whereby waste should be managed close to where it arises.

1.3.6 The BCPDWP allocates the CRP site including the whole of the EfW CHP Facility Site for residual waste management, intensifying existing uses.

1.3.7 The Poole Local Plan is also a principal development plan document with policies covering aspects such as tall structures and design.

1.4 Environmental Impact Assessment

1.4.1 This Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations), which came into force on 16 May 2017.

1.4.2 The EIA Regulations require that before planning permission is granted for certain types of development, an EIA must be undertaken. They set out the types of development which must always be subject to an EIA (Schedule 1 development) and other developments which will only require assessment if they are likely to give rise to significant environmental effects (Schedule 2 development). Guidance and thresholds are available to help to decide whether EIA is required for a Schedule 2 development. This decision process is known as 'screening'.

1.4.3 The Proposed Development falls within Schedule 1 Section 10 of the EIA Regulations as a "Waste disposal installations for the incineration or chemical treatment (as defined in Annex I to Directive 2008/98/EC under heading D9) of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 100 tonnes per day." As such, the Proposed Development is EIA development.

1.4.4 EIA is a systematic and objective process through which the likely significant environmental effects of a project can be identified, assessed and, wherever possible, avoided or

mitigated. EIA aims to improve the environmental design of a development and provide decision-makers with sufficient information about the environmental impacts of a proposal.

1.4.5 This process and its outcomes are then reported in an ES to the local planning authority, its advisors, and the public.

1.4.6 An ES accompanies an application for planning permission, providing environmental information about the scheme, including a description of the proposed development, its likely environmental impacts and the measures intended to mitigate any adverse impacts. A Non-Technical Summary (NTS) is provided to offer a concise and accessible account of the EIA process and the environmental effects of the proposed development to the wider public.

1.4.7 EIA follows an iterative process that has the following stages:

- Screening is the first stage of the EIA process whereby the relevant authority (Local Planning Authority (LPA) or the Secretary of State) decides if EIA is required based upon the likelihood of significant environmental effects to occur as a result of the proposed development.
- Once it has been agreed that EIA is required for the proposed development, scoping may be undertaken to define what should be assessed and how to ensure that the EIA is focused upon the likely significant effects. This can be done voluntarily in partnership between an applicant, the LPA and statutory consultees (including the Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England) through a formal scoping process, or undertaken internally within a project team.
- With the scope of the EIA set, relevant information on the environmental baseline conditions is collected. This information is then used initially to understand the dynamics of the likely significant environmental effects and to inform the design of the project to avoid and/or minimise likely significant adverse environmental effects. It is also at this stage that areas of potential environmental enhancement are identified.
- The formal assessment stage is then undertaken of the fixed design parameters and plans (as set out in **ES Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development**) to define the likely significant environmental effects of the proposed development.
- Any likely significant adverse effects that are identified during the formal assessment stage are then reviewed against the design to consider whether alterations could be made to avoid or reduce the effect. Should this occur the stage is repeated on an iterative basis.
- Where likely significant adverse effects cannot be avoided or reduced through alterations to the design itself, mitigation measures are considered. Where necessary, monitoring is also proposed to measure the actual significance of the effect during and after construction, and to allow management of mitigation where appropriate.
- The ES reports on the outcome of the EIA process and details the assessment that has been undertaken. Once the EIA is completed, the ES (this document) is submitted to the LPA for consideration with the planning application.

1.5 Environmental Statement Structure

1.5.1 This ES comprises the Main Report, figures, supporting appendices and a separate NTS and is structured as follows:

- Volume 1: ES Main Report (including figures);

- Volume 2: Technical Appendices; and,
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS).

Volume 1: ES Main Report

1.5.2 This ES Main Report comprises the following chapters.

Introductory Chapters

- Chapter 1: Introduction - This chapter presents the legal framework and structure to the ES and an overview of the project team
- Chapter 2: The Site and Local Context - This chapter presents a summary overview of the location of the Proposed Development
- Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development - This chapter presents the Proposed Development and parameters assessed
- Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iterations - This chapter outlines the alternative development options that have been considered
- Chapter 5: EIA Approach - This chapter provides information on the general scope and methodology employed during the EIA process

Technical Chapters

1.5.3 Chapters 6 – 15 describe the baseline conditions for various environmental topics and provide an assessment of likely significant environmental effects taking into account mitigation and enhancement measures to be implemented. Assessment related to the following topics has been undertaken by technical specialists.

- Chapter 6: Air Quality
- Chapter 7: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases
- Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation
- Chapter 9: Geology, Hydrogeology and Ground Conditions
- Chapter 10: Historic Environment
- Chapter 11: Hydrology
- Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual
- Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration
- Chapter 14: Population and Health
- Chapter 15: Traffic and Transport

Concluding Chapters

- Chapter 16: Assessment Summary and Mitigation Implementation - This chapter presents the summary of the assessment and sets out the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures and how they are to be controlled, implemented and verified.

1.6 The project team

1.6.1 The EIA project team is being led by consultants Savills, with input from other specialists both internal and external to the company. The project team comprises:

• EIA Management and Co-ordination	Savills
• Air Quality	Gair Consulting Ltd, Savills
• Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases	Savills
• Ecology and Nature Conservation	EDP
• Geology, Hydrogeology and Ground Conditions	Waterman
• Historic Environment	Savills
• Hydrology	Waterman
• Landscape and Visual	EDP
• Noise and Vibration	Savills, South Downs EC
• Population and Health	Savills
• Traffic and Transport	Paul Basham Associates

1.6.2 Full details of competency in accordance with the EIA Regulations are contained within **ES Appendix 1.2**.

1.7 Availability of Environmental Information

1.7.1 The ES and other planning application documents can be viewed on the Council's planning applications website:

https://boppa.poole.gov.uk/online-applications/

1.7.2 The ES is available to purchase from Savills using the following address:

Savills
Wessex House
Priors Walk
East Borough
Wimborne
BH21 1PB
01202 856800

1.7.3 **Table 1-2** sets out the costs related to the volumes of the ES available. The ES should also be available on the LPA's website.

Table 1-2: Environmental Statement Costs

	Volume	Hard Copy	USB Memory Stick
1	Main ES Report	£600	£25
2	Technical Appendices	Please enquire at above address	

	Volume	Hard Copy	USB Memory Stick
3	Non-Technical Summary	Free of Charge	

1.7.4 Requests should be made in writing to the above address. Cheques should be made payable to 'Savills (UK) Limited'.

1.8 Consultation

1.8.1 Should interested parties wish to make representations on the content of this ES, they should be made in writing to:

Planning
BCP Council Civic Centre
Poole
BH15 2RU

1.8.2 Alternatively, representations can be made online by following instructions at:

https://boppa.poole.gov.uk/online-applications/

1.9 Cross Referencing

1.9.1 Within this ES reference is made to documents submitted as part of the associated planning application. For ease of identification these documents are referenced in **Table 1-3**. These documents can all be accessed via the Council website by following the instructions at: *https://boppa.poole.gov.uk/online-applications/*

Table 1-3: Application Documents

Document Title	Author
Planning Statement, including: • **List of plans forming part of the planning application;** • **Pre-application consultation correspondence between BCP and the Applicant;** • **Aerodrome Safeguarding Assessment;** • **Combined Heat and Power Assessment;** • **Draft S106 Agreement;** • **Design Stage R1 Calculation;** • **Suggested Planning Conditions; and,** • **Letters of Support.**	**Savills**
Design and Access Statement	**Savage and Chadwick/ Applicant and Savills**
Outline Employment and Skills Strategy	**Applicant**
Statement of Community Involvement	**Applicant**