

Corby Ltd.

Shelton Road, Corby Energy Recovery Facility

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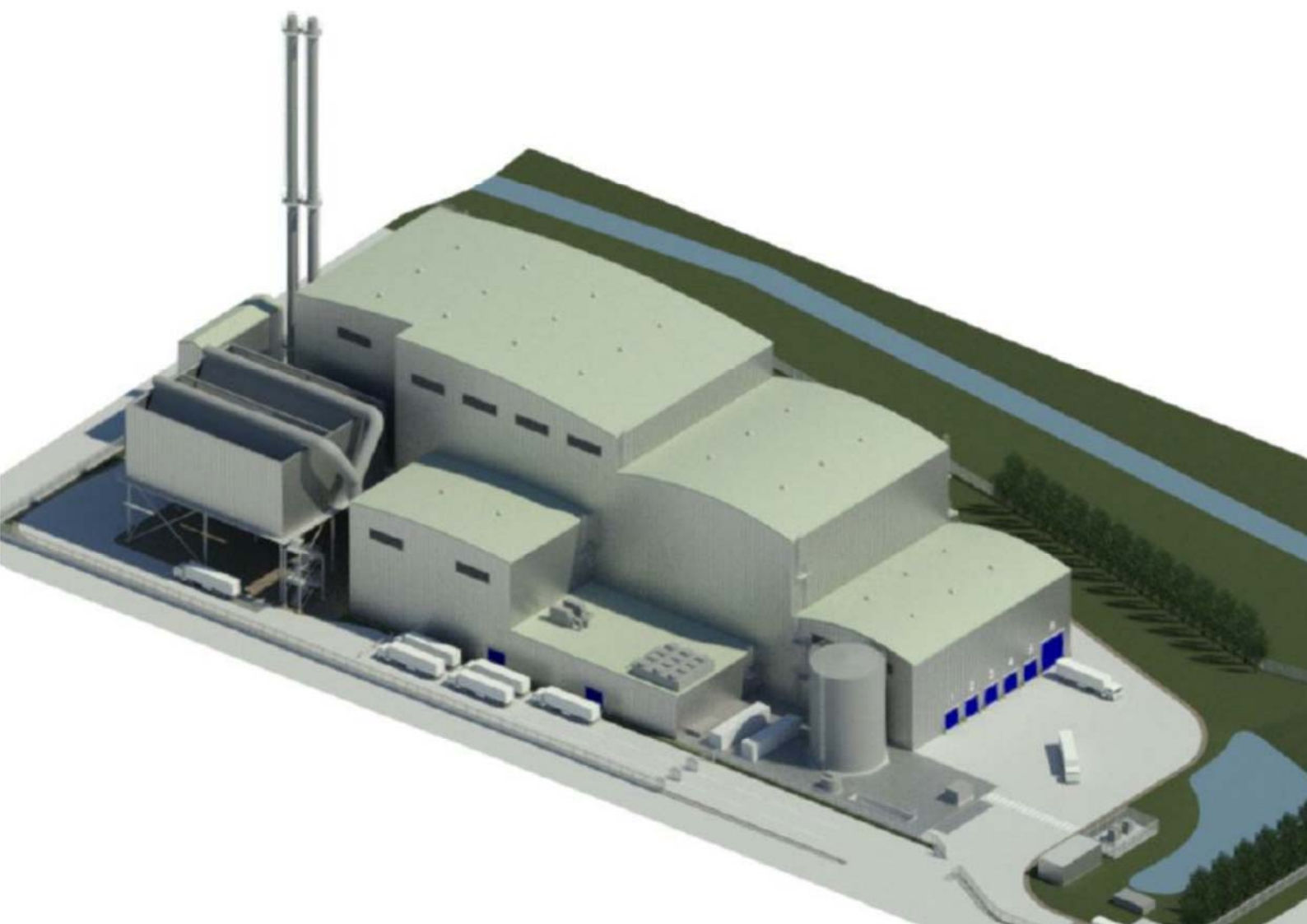
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APPENDIX 3.1 SCOPING REPORT



Corby Ltd.

Shelton Road, Corby, Energy Recovery Facility

Environmental Impact Assessment
(EIA) Scoping Report

January 2019

Project No.: 0488636

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Shelton Road, Corby, Energy Recovery Facility

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report

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1. INTRODUCTION

Corby Limited (the ‘applicant’) is planning to submit a new planning application together with Environmental Statement (ES) for an Energy Recovery Facility on the land at Shelton Road, Corby (the ‘Proposed Development’). The site already benefits from planning permission for a similar type of Energy Recovery Facility (NCC Reference: 16/00028/WASFUL) (the ‘Consented Development’). The new planning application will accommodate an Energy Recovery Centre comprising proven combustion technology, whereas the Consented Development was gasification technology.

This document comprises a request for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Opinion from Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) in accordance with *Regulation 15* of the *Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017*. In accordance with Regulation 15 (2) the scoping request includes:

- a plan sufficient to identify the land (**Figures 1 and 2**);
- a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development, including its location and technical capacity (Section 2);
- an explanation of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment (Section 3); and
- such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make (Section 3).

1.1 The Application Site Context

The application site is located within the Willowbrook East Industrial Estate, Shelton Road, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN17 5XH at National Grid Reference (NGR) 490910, 290830. The site is located approximately 2.2 km northeast of Corby Town Centre (Figure 1) in a predominantly light industrial setting, as identified in Figures 1 and 2. The nearest residential receptor is 750m from the site boundary.

The majority of the site is utilised as a car storage area (i.e. tarmac roads with gravelled areas) bounded with palisade fencing with the northern elevation of the site utilised for landscaping and as a buffer from the adjacent watercourse. The northern part of the site boundary extends into a small woodland, which divides the industrial estate from Rockingham Motor Speedway.

The following features and activities have been identified in the surrounding area.

- *North* – A watercourse, known as Willow Brook North Arm, with green space and woodland beyond, Rockingham Motor Speedway and associated facilities are located beyond and to the northeast and northwest. The elevation of the landscape rises dramatically to the north over the private land of the Speedway; the back of the stadium seating is a prominent feature on the skyline.
- *East* – Shelton Road, in an approximate north to south orientation, with light industrial properties and unoccupied land beyond. Beyond, to the southeast there is an academy and a new housing development (0.75 km from site), both of which occupy a slightly lower elevation. The countryside then gradually rises, 2 km to the east of the site.
- *South* – Light industrial style properties amid tree belt planting in a flat landscape.
- *West* – Car/vehicle storage extends for 1 km. Beyond this, business and industrial park buildings are located adjacent to the A6116.

Figure 1 Site Location

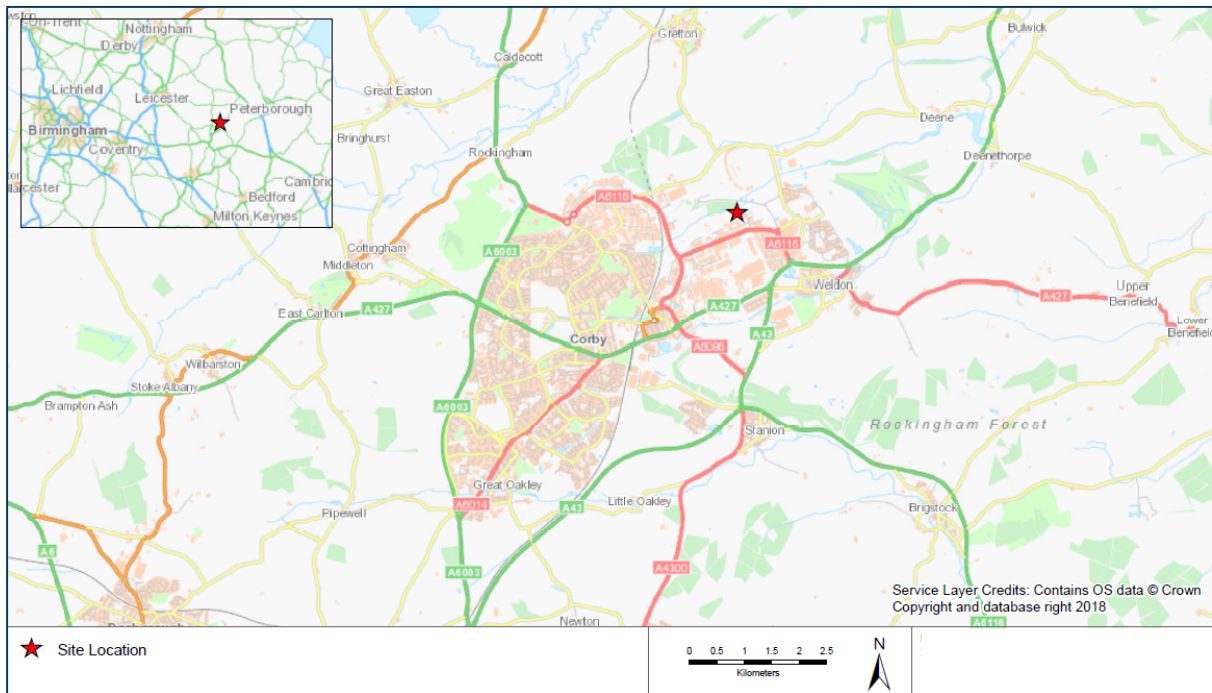


Figure 2 Site Boundary



1.2 The Proposed Development

The Proposed Development retains many aspects and principles of the Consented Development including:

- the facility will treat refuse derived fuel (RDF) and residual material and will generate up to 23 MWe;
- all of the processes and materials will be contained within sealed buildings, with the tipping and bunker halls operated under negative pressure;
- the development accords with the waste hierarchy as materials that are suitable for recycling will be removed from the process;
- the development retains the dedicated education centre; and
- when operational the proposed facility will generate 30 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs.

The change in technology requires an increase in building height. The footprint of the building will be reduced as a result. **Table 1** highlights the main differences between the Proposed Development and the Consented Development. **Table 2** describes the main processes associated with the proposed facility.

Table 1 Differences between Consented and Proposed Development

	Consented Facility 16/00028/WASFUL	Proposed Facility
Technology	Advanced Thermal Treatment Materials Recovery Facility	Proven combustion technology. All fuel will be treated prior to delivery.
Quantum of Material	195,000 tpa of RDF and MSW	260,000 tpa of RDF and residual waste
Power generated	16 MWe	Up to 23MWe
Building specification	Up to 22m height. Gross floorspace 12,875 sqm	Up to 39.5m height. Reduction in building footprint.
Flue	Three 45m flues	Two c. 70-80m flues

Table 2 Processes associated with the Proposed Development

Process	Description
Reception and Preparation	The fuel for the facility will be a combination of treated RDF and/or suitable sourced industrial, commercial and household wastes. All fuel will be delivered directly into a sealed reception hall within the building (operated under negative pressure). The fuel will be deposited directly into the feedstock bunker with any oversized items being removed from the bunker (using the overhead crane), for storage within the tipping/bunker halls prior to further treatment or disposal at a suitably licensed facility.
Feedstock Bunker / Hopper Area	The facility will have either one single or two independent operating lines. The following description is of a single line, in the double line option, although the description is also applicable to the single line variant. Material within the fuel bunker will be managed by overhead cranes (or single crane) and placed into a feed hopper which seals the fuel bunker from the boiler house. The hopper delivers fuel to a ram feeder system that controls the rate at which fuel enters the moving grate system where thermal treatment takes place in controlled conditions to ensure efficient energy recovery.
Boiler Building	The tubed combustion chamber provides optimum heat distribution and heat extraction which is then used to heat water to produce superheated steam in a boiler.
Turbine room and air cooled condenser	The steam from the boiler passes into the turbine and generator set which will convert the heat energy in the steam into electricity, which is then exported to the grid or the local direct heat network to local businesses, less any electricity that is used in the operation of the plant.

Process	Description
	<p>The twin stream design will afford process flexibility in periods of reduced production during plant maintenance periods, whilst the single line approach significantly reduces the required capital expenditure required. The gross electricity production is expected to be up to 23MWe.</p> <p>A secondary connection will also be incorporated into the turbine to allow steam to be extracted for district heating purposes (via a steam/hot water heat exchanger) within the proposed private heat network to local businesses, i.e., the plant is CHP-ready. An air cooled condenser then converts remaining low grade steam, exhausted from the turbine, back into liquid which is then recycled back into the boilers to minimise water usage through the process.</p>
Gas treatment	The gas treatment process comprises multi-element abatement technology in line with current BAT. Emissions to air are monitored through a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS).

2. EIA SCOPING

The project team has undertaken an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping exercise based on a review of the 2016 Environmental Statement (ES), the information it contains on the site and its surrounds and the conclusions it reached on likely significant effects. The scoping exercise has taken into account the following:

- changes in requirements arising from the *Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017* since the 2016 ES was produced in accordance with the previous (2011) regulations;
- the mitigation and planning conditions that were identified as part of the 2016 ES and decision notice that Corby Ltd continues to commit to where relevant;
- material differences between the consented and Proposed Development in relation to the potential to generate significant environmental effects; and
- the potential for material changes in environmental baseline characteristics since 2016.

2.1 EIA Scoping Exercise

The scoping exercise is documented in **Table 3**, together with the baseline data collection proposed for topics scoped into the assessment and the approach to the assessment. The scoping table distinguishes between effects to be assessed in the EIA in three ways as follows.

- **Scoped in, updated assessment required:** because of a material difference between the Proposed Development and the Consented Development, or a material change in the baseline since 2016 or a change in the law, professional guidance or EIA regulations the conclusions of the 2016 ES may not necessarily still be valid and so further assessment is required (such as repeating the atmospheric dispersion modelling).
- **Scoped in – non-material change to the 2016 assessment:** where there are no material differences between the Proposed Development and the Consented Development, or material changes in the baseline since 2016 or changes in the law, professional guidance or EIA regulations the conclusions of the 2016 ES are taken as still valid and presented as such in the present ES.
- **Scoped out:** where an effect was previously scoped out and that matter is not affected by any relevant changes relating to the Proposed Development, its baseline or the regulations, that effect is scoped out.

Table 3 EIA Scoping Exercise

Scoping	Baseline data collection proposed	Assessment Approach
<p>Transport and Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A detailed assessment of transport and traffic impact was carried out in 2013 for an earlier Energy Recovery Centre development on the site. Further work was carried out in 2016 as part of the Consented Development application and additional analysis was undertaken in 2018 as part of the Proposed Development. This found that the Proposed Development will generate more traffic than the 2016 Consented Development but very similar numbers to those assessed for the 2013 development. ■ The 2016 ES concluded that the development would result in an increase in traffic on the local highway network that would be less than daily variation on any part of the transport network and therefore imperceptible to other highway users; the effects during the construction and operational phases were considered to be 'Neutral'. The Proposed Development will generate more traffic than the 2016 Consented Development and the effect of the higher amount will be assessed within the EIA. ■ The 2016 baseline traffic flows were based on a combination of earlier site surveys and permanent traffic monitoring stations. Revised baseline traffic flows will be derived using up to date information from the permanent traffic monitoring stations. 		
<p>Scoped in – updated assessment required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A detailed assessment of predicted travel demand will be undertaken, including deliveries and collections and staff movements. The predicted future travel demand will be compared to the baseline conditions and the effect of any net change will be assessed, If the net change in travel demand on the highway network differs from the Consented Development then the environmental effects of that change will be assessed. <p>Scoped in – non-material change to the 2016 assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The operation of the EfW will generate traffic on the local road network. Whereas the predicted traffic generation will be greater than the Consented Development it will not be materially different to the 2013 development which included detailed junction capacity analyses and found there to be no effect on highway safety or capacity. The Proposed Development is expected to generate similar traffic levels to those tested in 2013 therefore an assessment of background traffic will be undertaken to determine whether any new junction capacity analyses are required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Baseline traffic flows on the surrounding highway network will be determined by reference to a new manual turning count at the junction of Shelton Road and Steel Road as well as the permanent traffic monitoring stations referred to in the agreed study area in the 2016 assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The predicted travel demand will be determined from first principles based on the quantum of material to be delivered to and collected from the site. ■ The environmental effects of site-related transport will be determined by comparing the predicted daily traffic flows with the observed baseline conditions. ■ The effect on the operational capacity of the local highway network will be assessed by comparing the predicted peak hour traffic flows with those for the lawful use of the site in accordance with NPPF and DfT guidance on Transport Assessments and Travel Plans (2014). ■ The approach to mitigation will be the same as the 2016 assessment such that mitigation, if required, will comprise management measures to reduce the effects of the development as well as physical transport improvements to encourage appropriate travel behaviour and accommodate any adverse effects.

Scoping	Baseline data collection proposed	Assessment Approach
<p>Air Quality and Odour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The 2016 ES concluded that the impact of stack emissions from the Consented Development would be negligible (for all pollutants studied); that there would be negligible risk of pollutant exceedences at critical habitats; and negligible odour impact. ■ The change in technology and stack height has potential to give rise to different air quality and odour effects than presented in the 2016 ES and the operation of the Proposed Development will be assessed within the EIA. 		
<p>Scoped in – updated assessment required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A detailed assessment of stack emissions will be undertaken for the Proposed Development. This will include a screening assessment for potential impacts on sensitive habitats (as there are Natura 2000 sites located within 15km of the site). ✓ The operation of the EfW will generate traffic on the local road network. As this traffic will be generated in the long term, and may differ from the Consented Development, an assessment of the impacts of this traffic is required. ✓ Dust emissions from bottom ash and handling of air pollution control residues will be assessed qualitatively. <p>Scoped in – non-material change to the 2016 assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The 2016 ES found that there are no residential properties within 350m of the boundary of the site and/or within 100m of the route to be used by construction vehicles on the public highway up to 500m from the site entrance. The 2016 ES concluded that there would be negligible construction dust impacts. Since the construction method of the Proposed Development will be very similar to the consented development, the assessment from the 2016 ES is considered appropriate for reuse in the new ES. ✓ The level of construction traffic from the Proposed Development is expected to be very similar to the 2016 ES. The 2016 ES confirmed that the levels of traffic would be less than relevant thresholds set by the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) and that the construction traffic impact on local air quality was negligible. A simple verification exercise will be undertaken to confirm this, which will be presented in the ES. ✓ The level of odour emissions and odour abatement from the Proposed Development is expected to be very similar to the 2016 ES. The 2016 ES confirmed that odour impacts would be negligible. A simple verification exercise will be undertaken to confirm this, which will be presented. <p>Scoped out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Air quality effects associated with the use of auxiliary boilers and back up engines, which will be used infrequently and will not be significant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The baseline will be established from publicly available data, noting that for some pollutants information on local baseline may not be readily available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The stack emissions assessment will include dispersion modelling of plant emissions (all pollutants specified in the Industrial Emissions Directive) impacts on sensitive human and ecological receptors. The modelling will identify the Process Contribution and with the addition of the baseline the Predicted Environmental Contribution and significance of effects will be identified. ■ Screening stage of Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Natura 2000 sites and nationally designated sites within the 15km assessment radius for this type of technology. This will identify the potential for likely significant effects on habitats. ■ Traffic will be considered through screening and semi-quantitative assessment based on the DMRB toolkit, supplemented by additional tools provided by Defra. Detailed quantitative modelling using ADMS-Roads is not expected to be required. ■ The approach to construction dust does not provide information on the ‘unmitigated’ and ‘mitigated’ impacts, as is typical of EIA. Instead, the approach identifies the risk rating and then provides information on the required mitigation. The approach is underpinned by the understanding that dust emissions can be attenuated to the point that residual impacts are negligible in all circumstances.

Scoping	Baseline data collection proposed	Assessment Approach
<p>Noise and Vibration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ An assessment of noise and vibration was presented in the 2016 ES. The 2016 ES found that the site is affected by industrial/ commercial/transportation related noise and measured noise levels across the Site range from 51 dB(A) during the daytime and 47 dB(A) during night-time. ■ The baseline noise environment of the site is assumed to remain similar to that documented in the 2016 as the site remains a vacant plot and there have been no material changes in proximate land uses. The nearest sensitive receptor to the Proposed Development is still 750m from the site boundary, however noise measurements were not made in this location. 		
<p>Scoped in – updated assessment required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The facility building is likely to be different (see Table 1) and the arrangement, components and sound levels of the facility may differ from the Consented Development. The EIA will include an assessment of the impact of operational noise arising from the facility. <p>Scoped in – non-material change to the 2016 assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The 2016 ES undertook predictions (based on a ‘worst-case’ scenario) to establish the effect of construction activities on noise sensitive receptors and classified pre-mitigated construction noise effects as ‘negligible’ (paragraph 9.67, page 168). It also found that vibration from construction activities would not extend beyond 30m from the activity, including piling. Since the construction method of the Proposed Development will be very similar to the consented development and the schedule of construction equipment will be the same as presented in Appendix 9.3 of the 2016 ES (i.e. there is no change expected), the construction noise and vibration assessment from the 2016 ES is considered appropriate for reuse in the new ES. ✓ The 2016 ES included an assessment of road traffic noise using the CRTN methodology. The assessment found that all existing noise sensitive receptors adjacent to the road network are likely to experience increases in noise level of less than 1 dB and as such the changes in noise level were considered ‘negligible’. The level of traffic from the Proposed Development is expected to be very similar to the 2016 ES, such that the assessment from the 2016 ES is considered appropriate for reuse in the new ES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ BS 4142 is used to assess operational noise from of industrial projects. BS 4142 requires an “initial assessment” based on a comparison of predicted development operational noise with background noise, and a consideration of the “context” of the noise levels that are experienced. This “context” includes consideration of the absolute level of the predicted plant noise at the nearest receptors. If operational noise predictions are sufficiently low at the nearest properties, so that no adverse reaction would be expected, baseline noise measurements may not be needed. ■ Whilst this noise level is not specified precisely in BS 4142, it does give a relevant example and refers to other research that could be used to set a suitable level. ERM propose a conservative level of 20 dB, assuming no tonal characteristics or other acoustic features as the level at which significant effects would not occur, and no baseline noise survey would be required. ■ If predicted development noise levels show that it is necessary to confirm the background noise levels, measurements would be required at the nearest noise sensitive receptors on the southern end of Gretton Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Operational noise from the building (including stack and the air-cooled condenser and other externally mounted equipment) will be considered further and assessed as part of the EIA. This will include calculations and some additional modelling of the Proposed Development in order to verify if the operational noise generated from the Proposed Development is likely to result in significant changes from the predicted noise levels reported under the 2016 Planning Approval. If the verification exercise demonstrates that the predicted noise levels are not higher than the predicted noise levels in the ES, the conclusions of the noise assessment from the 2016 ES will be applicable to the Proposed Development. ■ Further work, for example a baseline noise survey, and mitigation study may be required if the Proposed Development is likely to have materially different impacts from the Consented Development.

Scoping	Baseline data collection proposed	Assessment Approach
<p>Townscape and Visual Amenity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A townscape and visual impact assessment was presented in the 2016 ES and concluded that there would be no significant adverse effects. ■ The Proposed Development is materially different in terms of height, scale and massing and this is likely to increase the extent and magnitude of visibility. ■ The baseline conditions have not changed materially since the completion of the original ES. The immediate townscape character is industrial, and the character of the proposed development is industrial. A new residential area is under construction near the site, east of the Gretton Road. 		
<p>Scoped in – updated assessment required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The area of townscape and landscape from where at least part of the proposed facility is likely to be visible (primarily the stack) will extend as far as Eye Brook Reservoir to the north, Bulwick to the east and Geddington Forest to the south, whereas to the west visibility is unlikely to extend much beyond the urban area. The townscape and visual impacts on sensitive receptors within this wider area will be assessed, this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ people enjoying the surrounding countryside for recreation; ■ visitors to Kirby Hall, Rockingham Castle and Deene Park; ■ people within residential areas within north Corby; ■ people within new residential areas east of Gretton Road; and ■ the environs of the village of Gretton and Lydington. <p>Scoped in – non-material change to the 2016 assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The character of the Proposed Development will be similar but the scale will be greater, particularly in relation to nearby buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Separate zones theoretical zone of visibility will be run for the stack and tallest portion of the building. ■ Baseline data will be collected from current mapping data sets and a new site visit will be undertaken which will be when the deciduous trees are out of leaf, a time of greatest visibility across the landscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Representative views will be agreed with the planning authority for inclusion and assessment within the ES (Appendix A) ■ Verified wireframe photomontages will be provided for approximately 5 key views. ■ This assessment will follow the format set out in the Landscape Institute ‘Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment’, 3rd edition, April 2013 with reference to Townscape Character Assessment Technical Information Note 05/2017 5 December 2017.

Scoping	Baseline data collection proposed	Assessment Approach
<p>Ecology and Nature Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The footprint of the building is restricted to an existing car park which is heavily compacted and disturbed. Habitats on site are of low ecological value although green buffers to the north and east have the potential to support protected wildlife. ■ The ecological baseline is unchanged from the 2016 submission of the ES and updated surveys have been undertaken to support the current ES. ■ Updated guidance for report writing, preliminary ecological appraisal, bat survey and ecological impact assessment is available and will be used for the new ES. 		
<p>Scoped in – updated assessment required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Great Crested Newts. Current data confirms a GCN population within 100 metres with no barriers to dispersal. Much of existing GCN exclusion fencing to the north is now defunct/not fit for purpose so is not an effective barrier to GCN dispersal any longer. Providing the green buffer is retained then all habitat which could be used by GCN for refuge/shelter will be kept and a precautionary approach, with temporary fencing along the edge of existing car park, will be sufficient. ✓ Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI) and potential Local Wildlife Site (pLWS). The effect on HPI lowland mixed deciduous woodland and ponds in the pLWS must now be considered. ✓ Species of Principal Importance (SPI) common toad was flagged by the updated desk study. Precautionary approaches to avoid harm are needed. <p>Scoped in – non-material change to the 2016 assessment: The updated preliminary ecological appraisal and 2018 reports will confirm no change in baseline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bats. Trees on site are being retained and do not have potential to support roosting bats. Construction and operational effects arising from noise/vibrations/lighting will affect commuting/foraging bats, particularly along the boundary with woodland edge. Appropriate lighting and hours of working will still be required. ✓ Badger. No setts on site or within 30 metres based on updated survey. Precautionary approaches are still required as well as an updated survey prior to commencement. ✓ Reptiles. Presence assumed around site edges. Precautionary approaches are still required. ✓ Nesting Birds. Presence assumed within retained habitat at site edges. Precautionary approaches still required. <p>Scoped out: Survey in 2018 has enabled assessment of the below species and habitat to be scoped out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Otter and Water Vole; White Clawed Crayfish; Dormouse (as tree line is being retained); and Statutory Protected Sites, Ancient Woodland etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The following survey updates have been undertaken. ■ Preliminary Ecological Appraisal; ■ Otter and Water Vole Survey (2018); ■ Badger Survey (2018); ■ eDNA Survey of waterbodies in potential Local Wildlife Site (2018); ■ White Clawed Crayfish Scoping Assessment (2018). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The assessment will include a review of the 2016 ES chapter and appendices as well as taking into account more recent published guidance and updated information from 2018. ■ It is anticipated that there will be minor changes in the conclusions of the assessment.

Scoping	Baseline data collection proposed	Assessment Approach
<p>Water Quality and Hydrology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The footprint of the building will be reduced as a result of the reorientation of the boilers in the Proposed Development. The drainage storage pond proposed in the Consented Development may be relocated but will accommodate the same capacity of water. ■ The baseline water environment is unlikely to have changed since submission of the 2016 ES. 		
<p>Scoped in – non-material change to the 2016 assessment: It is anticipated that most of the assessment of water quality and hydrology from the 2016 ES will remain applicable to the Proposed Development , although there may be some minor changes to the conclusions of the assessment to reflect the changes in design.</p> <p>As per the 2016 ES, the assessment will consider effects arising from construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ potential remobilisation of contamination; ✓ potential surface water and/or groundwater contamination; ✓ potential interruption of groundwater flows, giving rise to an elevated risk of groundwater flooding and/or effect on baseflow to local water bodies. <p>As per the 2016 ES, the assessment will consider effects arising from operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ external flood risk and the control of surface water runoff taking climate change predictions into account; ✓ potential contamination of local surface waters or groundwater from routine drainage or accidental spills; ✓ water demand and the effect of the availability of local water resources; ✓ foul drainage demand and the effect on local surface waters or groundwater. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The desk study information will be updated using publicly available data such as local archives and national databases including the Environment Agency and British Geological Survey's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The assessment will include a review of the 2016 ES chapter and appendices. It is anticipated that there will be minor changes in the conclusions of the assessment. ■ The Flood Risk Assessment submitted as part of the 2016 application remains applicable and will not be updated as part of the new application.

Scoping	Baseline data collection proposed	Assessment Approach
<p>Soils, Geology and Contamination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The footprint of the building will be reduced as a result of the change in technology. However, the building foundations may need to be deeper to support the taller building. ■ There is unlikely to have been any substantive change in the baseline conditions of soil, geology and contamination from those reported in the 2016 ES. 		
<p>Scoped in – non-material change to the 2016 assessment: It is anticipated that most of the assessment of soils, geology and contamination from the 2016 ES will remain applicable to the Proposed Development, although there may be some minor changes to the conclusions of the assessment to reflect the changes in design.</p> <p>As per the 2016 ES, the assessment will consider effects arising from construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disposal of contaminated spoil; ✓ Risks to site workers and public safety; ✓ Risk to water resources; ✓ Exposure of soil to leaching; ✓ Contamination of ground during construction. <p>As per the 2016 ES, the assessment will consider effects arising from operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Risks to future site users; ✓ Risks to water resources; ✓ Contamination of ground by the completed development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Site investigation and completed remediation reports were included as part of the 2016 ES. These will be reviewed against the footprint of the Proposed Development. ■ The desk study information will be updated using publicly available data such as local archives and national databases including the Environment Agency and British Geological Survey's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The assessment will include a review of the 2016 ES chapter and appendices. The Site Conceptual Model and assessment of effects will be reviewed in context of the Proposed Development and amended as required. It is anticipated that there will be minor changes in the conclusions of the assessment. ■ No further intrusive site investigation works will be conducted for the EIA. Sufficient information is already available to support a robust assessment.

Scoping	Baseline data collection proposed	Assessment Approach
<p>Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Waste arisings from the construction of the facility are generally expected to be similar in nature and quantity to the Consented Development. ■ The composition and quantity of operational wastes are likely to differ due to the difference in fuel source and technology. 		
<p>Scoped in – updated assessment required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The composition and quantity of operational waste streams (e.g. air pollution control residues) and how they are managed may differ from the Consented Development due to the change in the proposed technology. This will be subject to review and additional assessment where required. <p>Scoped in – non-material change to the 2016 assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wastes will be generated from all phases of construction and will include soil, inert materials, waste construction materials, clearance rubble, vegetation and domestic type wastes from worker accommodation. The quantity of this waste will be estimated and assessed compared to a baseline of zero waste. The assessment will likely be similar to that presented in the 2016 ES, although this will be reviewed and minor amendments may be required to reflect the Proposed Development. <p>Scoped out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> × As per the 2016 ES, the assessment will focus on the wastes generated within the site boundary during construction and operation of the facility. It will not include an assessment of the need for the facility in context of borough/regional/national waste arisings and management policies, which will be considered as part of the development justification in the planning statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Data relating to the capacity of relevant types of existing waste facilities within the local authority and region will be reviewed and updated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The assessment will include a semi-quantitative assessment of the capacity of waste facilities to accommodate waste arisings from the development during construction and operation. ■ It is not expected that there will be changes to the conclusions of the assessment.

Scoping	Baseline data collection proposed	Assessment Approach
<p>Archaeology and Cultural Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Proposed Development will require taller stacks and building envelope which may be visible at a further distance from the Consented Development. ■ The footprint of the building will be reduced. However, the building foundations will need to be deeper to support the taller building. 		
<p>Scoped in – updated assessment required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The taller stacks in the Proposed Development are likely to be visible from a wider zone of visual influence and therefore there may be new cultural heritage receptors that may be affected. The setting of cultural heritage assets will be scoped into the EIA. <p>Scoped in – non-material change to the 2016 assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The 2016 ES found that the site was quarried in the 1940s, removing the potential for any buried archaeological remains and concluded that there would be no impact on any buried archaeological assets. There is limited potential for buried archaeological assets on site and the 2016 ES is considered appropriate for reuse in the new ES. <p>Scoped out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ The site is located in an industrial area of limited historic landscape value. Historic landscape will be scoped out from the assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A review of the identified baseline from the 2016 ES will be undertaken in the context of the Proposed Development design. ■ Heritage assets with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development that were not included in the 2016 ES will be identified and the potential for impacts upon them resulting from the revised Proposed Development will be assessed and presented. Any identified heritage assets not presented in the 2016 ES will be appended to the existing list of heritage assets. ■ A drawing presenting newly identified heritage assets within a defined study area will be provided. ■ Updated ZTVs and a series of revised viewpoints, agreed with the planning authority and provided by the Townscape and Visual Amenity Team, will be utilised to assess the potential for significant effects on heritage assets resulting from a change to their settings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The cultural heritage assessment will include an updated/ revised baseline study (including a drawing/s where appropriate) and will present an assessment of effects on heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting in accordance with 'The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in planning Note 3 (Second Edition). Historic England (2017).

Scoping	Baseline data collection proposed	Assessment Approach
<p>Climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirement to consider “<i>climate (for example greenhouse gas emissions, impacts relevant to adaptation)</i>” was introduced by Schedule 4 (paragraph 4) of the EIA Regulations 2017 (i.e. after the 2016 ES had been submitted to NCC). This is a new topic that has been considered as part of the EIA scoping exercise for the Proposed Development. 		
<p>Scoped in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Due to its nature and scale, it is expected that the Proposed Development will exceed the internationally recognised ‘significance’ threshold of 25,000 tonnes of scope 1 and scope 2 carbon dioxide per year. The GHG assessment will include calculation of these emissions and suggested mitigation. <p>Scoped out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Vulnerability of the development to climate change. The Proposed Development is located in an area that is relatively stable climatically and where climate change effects are not expected to be extreme over the development lifetime. The impact of the development on surface water and flood risk and potential impact of flooding on the development will be considered as part of the water resources and flood risk assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The assessment will include quantification of GHG emissions alongside identification of reduction and mitigation measured to reduce the significance of these emissions.
<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirement to consider human health was also brought in by Schedule 4 (paragraph 4) of the EIA Regulations 2017. This is a new topic that has been considered as part of the scoping exercise for the Proposed Development. According to the World Health Organisation, the main determinants of human health are: environment (noise, air quality, views); employment and income; education; housing; lifestyle; physical activity; access to services, amenity, social networks; community severance or cohesion; transport; community identify; and access and accessibility. 		
<p>Scoped out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ The main human health determinant that the Proposed Development will physically interact with is the environment (noise, air quality, views) and traffic and transport. Each of these topics will clearly set out the implications of the development for human health and so a stand-alone assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development on human health is not proposed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identified in the relevant topics above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A

Scoping	Baseline data collection proposed	Assessment Approach
<p>Major Accidents and/or Disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The requirement to consider major accidents and/or disasters was brought in by Schedule 4 (paragraph 8) of the EIA Regulations 2017. This is a new topic that has been considered as part of the scoping exercise for the Proposed Development. 		
<p>Scoped out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ The Proposed Development will not include any large inventories of hazardous material that could be released in the event of a natural disaster, as the facility will only use pre-sorted RDF and generate residual materials. Flue gas residues and reagents will be appropriately managed in terms of containment and storage, which will take into consideration potential for exposure to flooding or fire waters. The facility will not accept hazardous or clinical waste. There are no other natural disasters that could occur no other likely pathway for release of hazardous substances to the environment. ✘ The facility's construction materials, procedures, detection systems and control measures will all meet relevant fire protection specifications. These specifications have been developed over many years in conjunction with the insurance industry and developments can only obtain insurance if they have been built and operated to the highest standard. Additionally, a Fire Prevention Plan will be submitted and approved as part of the Environmental Permit application. The risk of a fire occurring from the Proposed Development is very low. ✘ The potential for accidents to occur from the facility relating to road traffic accidents associated with construction and operational traffic which will be considered as part of the traffic and transport assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ None required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A

3. THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

3.1 Proposed Scope

In summary the following environmental topics will be scoped into the assessment and presented in the ES:

- transport and access;
- air quality and odour;
- noise and vibration;
- townscape and visual amenity;
- ecology and nature conservation;
- water quality and hydrology;
- soils, geology and contamination;
- waste management;
- archaeology and cultural heritage; and
- greenhouse gas assessment.

The following environmental topics have been scoped out from the assessment:

- air quality effects associated with the use of auxiliary boilers and back up engines;
- an assessment of the need for the facility in context of borough/regional/national waste arisings and management policies;
- historic landscape;
- vulnerability of the development to climate change;
- human health (other than as accounted for by the scoped-in topics e.g. air quality); and
- major accidents and/or disasters.

3.2 Method

The EIA will follow ERM's standard method for impact assessment (included in **Appendix B**) but noting that this EIA will build upon previous work for the Consented Development. The requirements of topic-specific guidance will also be taken into account, including any updates that have been identified since submission of the 2016 ES.

An ES chapter will be provided for each of the topics scoped-in to the EIA, which will present the topic-specific assessment methodology, environmental baseline conditions and significance of environmental effects before and, where necessary, after mitigation. Cumulative effects will be presented in each topic chapter and the list of cumulative schemes proposed to be assessed is presented in **Appendix C**.

The ES will set out the effects of the Proposed Development in its own right, as required by the *Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017*. It will also highlight the main differences in effects between the extant permission and the Proposed Development.

3.3 Structure of the ES

The structure of the ES will be as follows:

- Chapter 1: Introduction;
- Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings;
- Chapter 3: EIA Methodology;
- Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution;
- Chapter 5: The Proposed Development;
- Chapter 6: Development Programme and Construction;
- Chapter 7: Transport and Access;
- Chapter 8: Air Quality and Odour;
- Chapter 9: Noise and Vibration;
- Chapter 10: Townscape and Visual Amenity;
- Chapter 11: Ecology and Nature Conservation;
- Chapter 12: Water Quality and Hydrology;
- Chapter 13: Soils, Geology and Contamination;
- Chapter 14: Waste Management;
- Chapter 15: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage;
- Chapter 16: Greenhouse Gases;
- Chapter 17 Conclusions.

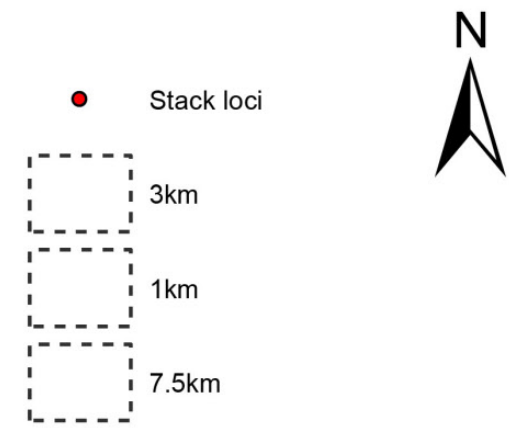
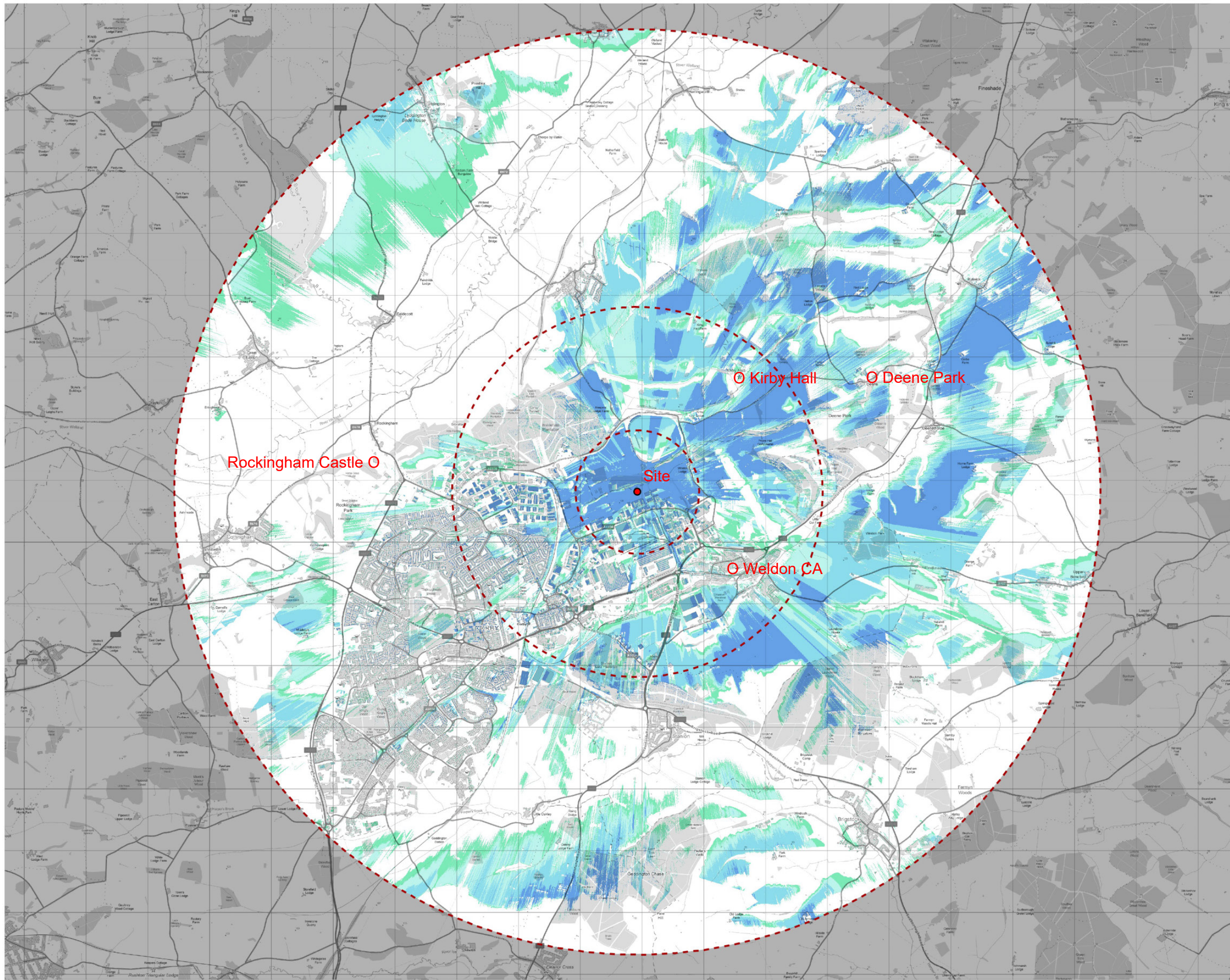
The ES will be supported by technical annexes and a non-technical summary of the ES will be provided.

APPENDIX A REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS



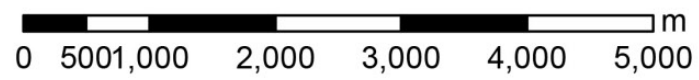
CORBY ENERGY FROM WASTE

VIEWS TO BE ASSESSED WITHIN THE TOWNSCAPE AND VISUAL CHAPTER OF THE ES:
DRAFT PRESENTATION FOR AGREEMENT



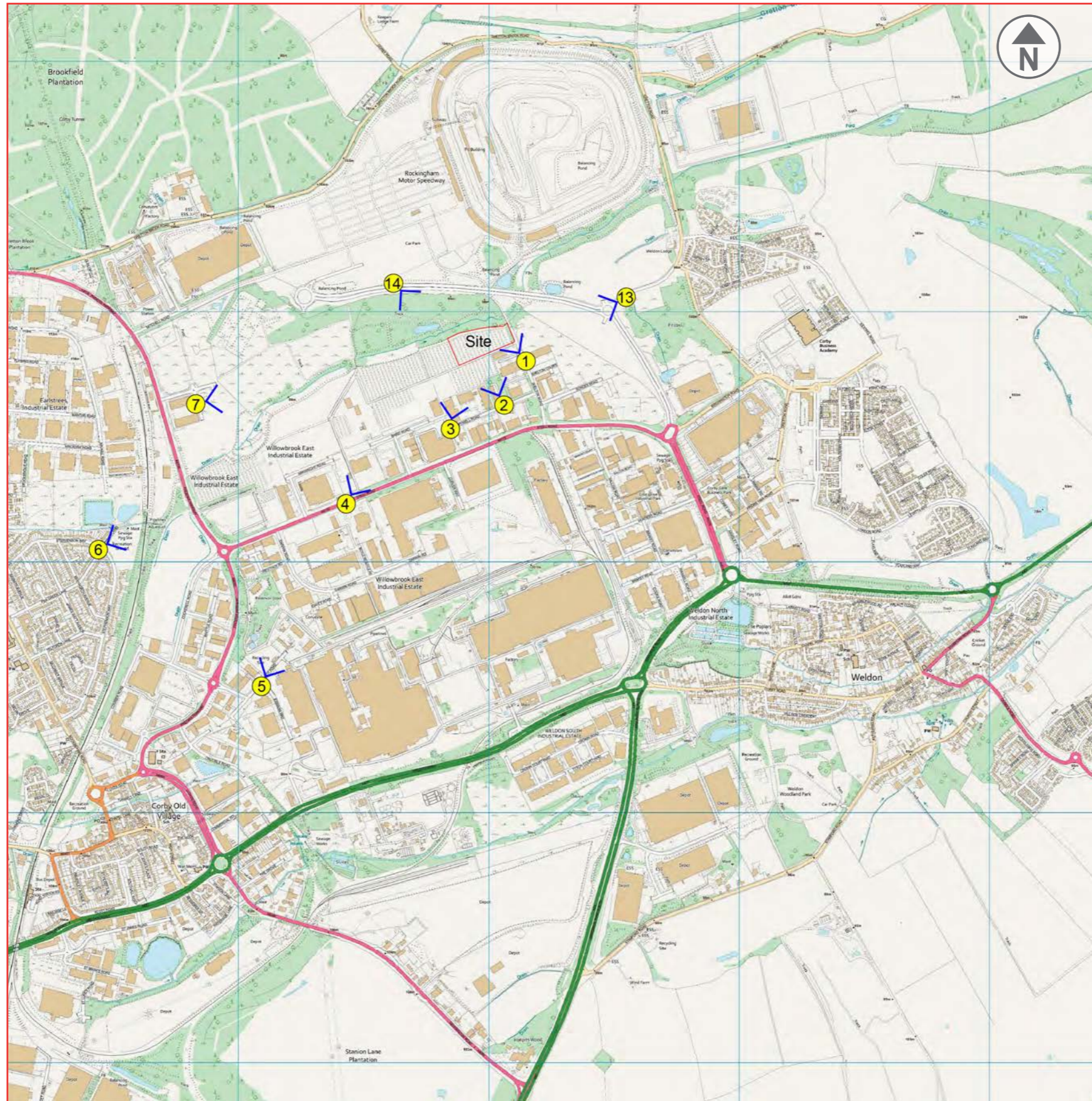
This ZTV is generated from a receptor height of 1.6m (average eye level) and receiver height of 70 m (maximum development height). Multiple targets were placed with the site area to best represent points that maybe visible.

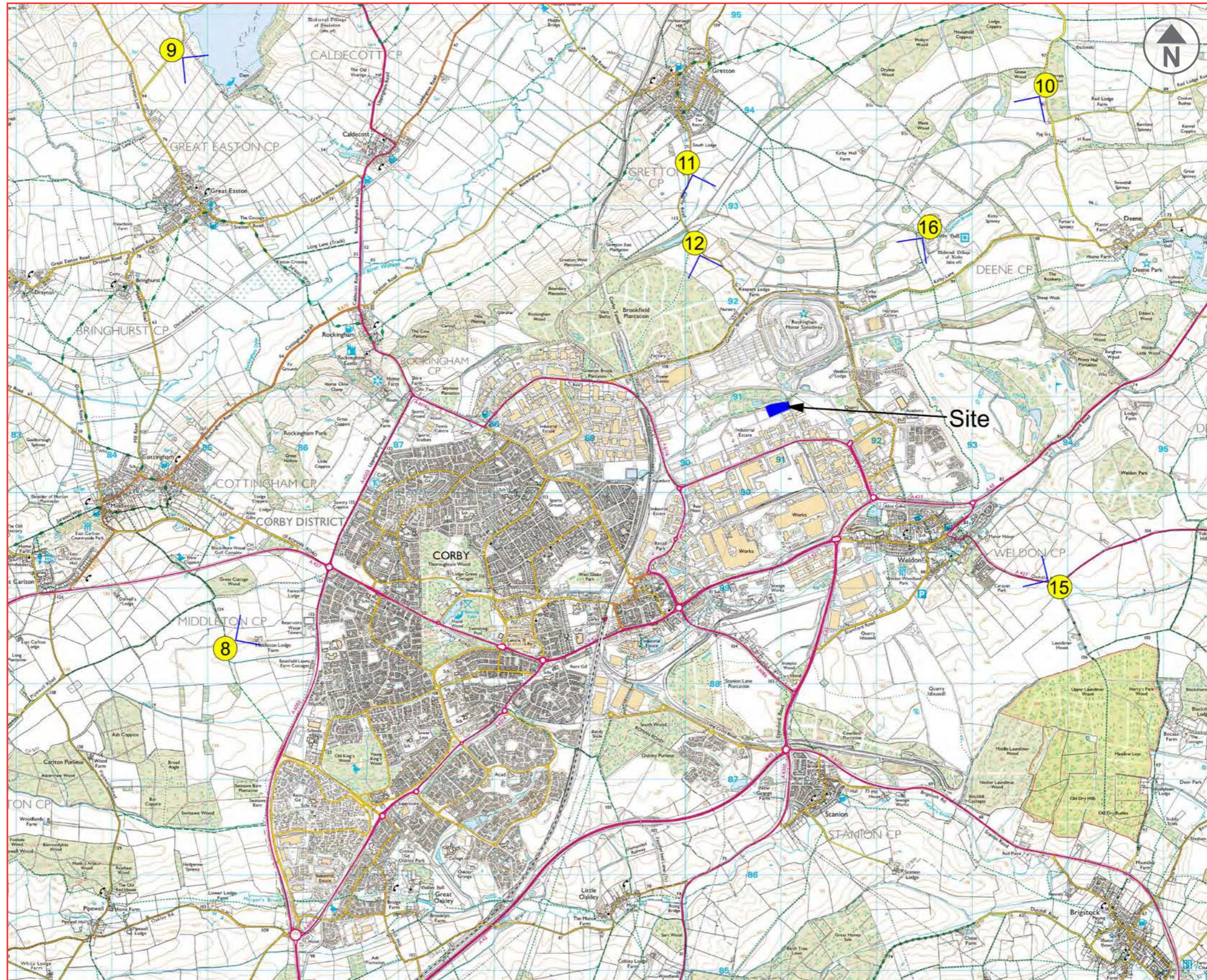
This ZTV uses LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM) 2m supplied by EA from data.gov.uk which was last updated 31 May 2017. Some changes within the landscape may have occurred since this time. This ZTV includes Earth's curvature.



1:60,000
@A3

Theoretical Zone of Visual Influence





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Viewpoint 1: Single Frame



Viewpoint 1

Direction of view: Northwest

Distance to the nearest part of the site: 80 m

Elevation: 106 m AOD

Grid reference: SP 91147 90806

Image taken: 05.01.19





Viewpoint 2

Direction of view: Northwest

Distance to the nearest part of the site: 227 m

Elevation: 107 m AOD

Grid reference: SP 91065 90614

Image taken: 05.01.19





Viewpoint 3: Single Frame



Viewpoint 3

Direction of view: North northeast

Distance to the nearest part of the site: 250 m

Elevation: 107 m AOD

Grid reference: SP 90874 90540

Image taken: 05.01.19







Viewpoint 4

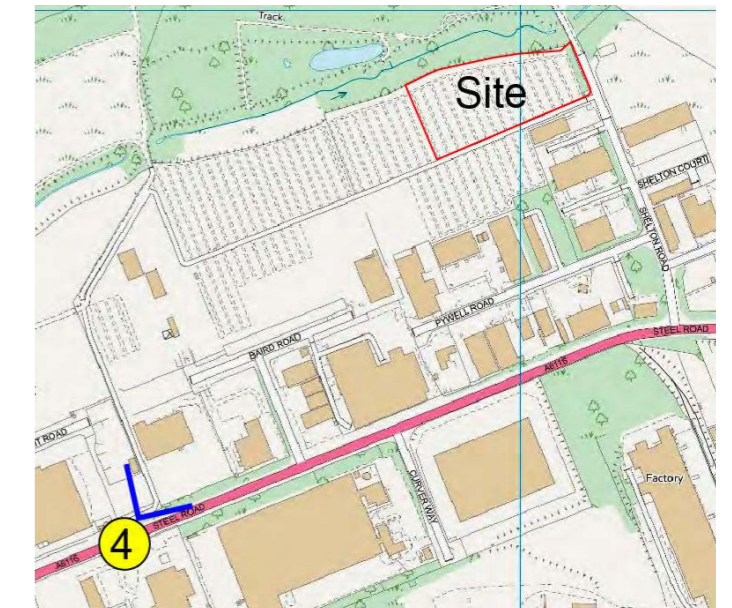
Direction of view: Northeast

Distance to the nearest part of the site: 707 m

Elevation: 105 m AOD

Grid reference: SP 90438 90236

Image taken: 05.01.19





Viewpoint 5: Single Frame



Viewpoint 5

Direction of view: Northeast

Distance to the nearest part of the site: 1.5 km

Elevation: 104 m AOD

Grid reference: SP 90082 89505

Image taken: 05.01.19





Viewpoint 6: Single Frame



Viewpoint 6

Direction of view: East northeast

Distance to the nearest part of the site: 1.6 km

Elevation: 111 m AOD

Grid reference: SP 89448 90053

Image taken: 05.01.19







Viewpoint 7

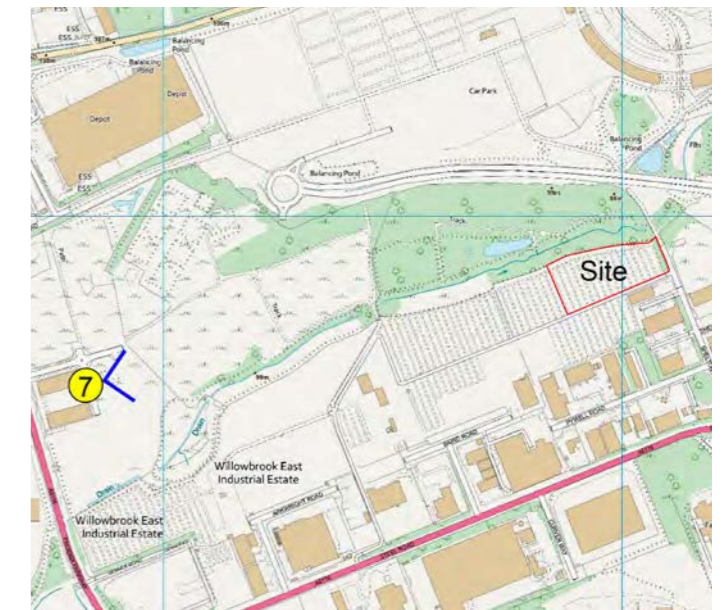
Direction of view: East northeast

Distance to the nearest part of the site: 1 km

Elevation: 109 m AOD

Grid reference: SP 89833 90624

Image taken: 05.01.19







Viewpoint 8

Direction of view: Northwest

Distance to the nearest part of the site: 6 km

Elevation: 135 m AOD

Grid reference: SP 85198 88413

Image taken: 05.01.19







Viewpoint 9

Direction of view: Southeast

Distance to the nearest part of the site: 7.2 km

Elevation: 87 m AOD

Grid reference: SP 84620 94570

Image taken: 05.01.19

