



Transboundary screening undertaken by the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) on behalf of the Secretary of State (SoS) for the purposes of Regulation 32 of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 2017 EIA Regulations)	
Project name:	Wheelabrator Kemsley Generating Station (K3) and Wheelabrator Kemsley North (WKN) Waste to Energy Facility
Address/Location:	Adjacent to and immediately north-east of the Kemsley Paper Mill, in Kemsley, Sittingbourne, Kent
Planning Inspectorate Ref:	EN010083
Date screening undertaken:	First screening on 29 August 2019 following the Applicant's request for a scoping opinion
EEA States identified for notification:	First screening: None identified

FIRST TRANSBOUNDARY SCREENING	
Document used for transboundary Screening:	Request for a Scoping Opinion - Proposed Wheelabrator Kemsley K3 Power Upgrade and Throughput Increase and Wheelabrator Kemsley North Waste to Energy Plant DCO ('the Scoping Report') September 2018
Screening Criteria:	The Inspectorate's Comments:
Characteristics of the Development	<p>K3 was granted planning permission under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in 2012. It is an Energy from Waste (EfW) generating station with two 102 megawatt thermal (MWth) lines, and a generating output of up to 49.9MW. It is capable of processing 550,000 tonnes of waste per annum. The pre-treated waste will comprise solid recovered fuel waste, commercial and industrial waste and pre-treated municipal solid waste. The energy that will be generated will be exported to the grid and low-pressure steam generated as a by-product of the process will be fed to the adjacent Kemsley Paper Mill.</p> <p>Construction of the generating station began in August 2016 and it is expected that the completed station will be operational by August 2019.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would allow an increase in the power generation of the K3 consented TCPA scheme from 49.9MW to 75MW and an additional tonnage throughput of 107,000 tonnes of waste per annum. The Proposed</p>

	<p>Development would include the relevant elements of the consented TCPA scheme but the actual differences are described as being 'purely operational' with no changes to the built form or layout of the site. The Proposed Development would enable an increased generating capacity above the TCPA scheme by derestricting the flow of steam to the turbine. It is anticipated that an additional 68 HGVs would be generated per day as a result of the increase in throughput, waste delivery, incinerator bottom ash (IBA) removal and process outputs.</p> <p>In respect of WKN the Proposed Development is a new EfW plant to be located on land adjacent to K3.</p> <p>The key components of WKN are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fuel reception and storage facilities, tipping hall, shredder, storage bunker and cranes; • a combustion system with a boiler hall, comprising a single combustion line and associated boilers; • a steam turbine and generator housed within a turbine hall; • a bottom ash handling system, including residues and reagent storage silos and tanks; • one stack and associated emissions monitoring systems; and • a cooling system with air cooled condenser units. <p>WKN would be capable of processing 390,000 tonnes of waste per annum.</p> <p>The timescale, including the construction programme and phasing of the Proposed Development, is not specified in the Applicant's Scoping Report.</p>
<p>Location of Development (including existing use) and Geographical area</p>	<p>The location of K3 within the Proposed Development site is on land immediately east of Kemsley, a residential suburb in Sittingbourne Kent, and adjacent to the Swale Estuary to the east, with the Isle of Sheppey beyond. To the south lies a capped former landfill site. The site lies in proximity to the A249, which links the M2 and M20 motorways to the south.</p> <p>The proposed location of WKN within the Proposed Development site is immediately north of K3 with the Swale Estuary to the east and Kemsley Marshes to the north. Beyond this lies the Kemsley Mill effluent treatment works and a jetty used for the import of gypsum by barge.</p> <p>The WKN site location is currently in use as a laydown and parking area for the K3 consented TCPA scheme which is at an advanced stage of construction. The WKN site has been cleared of vegetation and laid to concrete and hardcore.</p>
<p>Environmental Importance</p>	<p>The proposed drainage system would collect clean surface water runoff to be stored in a lagoon, which when at capacity would be discharged into the Swale Estuary (designated as a</p>

	<p>Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site (and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)).</p> <p>The Scoping Report identifies that the Proposed Development site is situated entirely within Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>The Swale SPA, Ramsar site and SSSI lie approximately 100m to the east of the Proposed Development at the closest point.</p> <p>The Scoping Report identifies a number of other international, national, and local ecologically designated sites located within 2km of both site boundaries, including the Swale Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), and the following international sites within 10km of the site boundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA; • Medway Estuary and Marshes Ramsar; • Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA; • Thames Estuary and Marshes Ramsar; • Outer Thames Estuary SPA; and • Queendown Warren Special Area of Conservation (SAC). <p>A designated Scheduled Monument (Castle Rough) lies approximately 500m to the west of the Proposed Development site.</p> <p>The North Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is over 7km away.</p> <p>The Scoping Report confirms that there are four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within 10km of the Proposed Development site. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newington AQMA, 6km to the west; • Ospinge Street, Faversham, 9.7 km to the southwest; • East Street, Sittingbourne, 3km to the south; and • St Pauls Street, Sittingbourne, 2.8 km to the south <p>The Scoping Report concludes that the Proposed Development is not likely to have significant effects on another European Economic Area (EEA) State, but also notes within some technical chapters that the matter will be reviewed following the results of modelling.</p>
Potential impacts and Carrier	Potential pollution impacts could be spread via air, land and water.
Extent	No impacts have been identified in the Applicant’s Scoping Report which would be likely to have significant effects on the environment in another EEA State.
Magnitude	No impacts have been identified which would be likely to have significant effects on the environment in another EEA State.
Probability	No impacts have been identified which would be likely to have

	significant effects on the environment in another EEA State.
Duration	No impacts have been identified which would be likely to have significant effects on the environment in another EEA State.
Frequency	No impacts have been identified which would be likely to have significant effects on the environment in another EEA State.
Reversibility	No impacts have been identified which would be likely to have significant effects on the environment in another EEA State.
Cumulative impacts	No impacts have been identified which would be likely to have significant effects on the environment in another EEA State.

Transboundary screening undertaken by the Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS

Under Regulation 32 of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 2017 EIA Regulations) and on the basis of the current information available from the Applicant, the Inspectorate is of the view that the Proposed Development **is not likely** to have a significant effect on the environment in another EEA State.

In reaching this view the Inspectorate has applied the precautionary approach (as explained in its Advice Note Twelve: Transboundary Impacts) and taken into account the information currently supplied by the Applicant.

Action:

No further action required at this stage.

Date: 29.8.19

Note: The SoS' duty under Regulation 32 of the 2017 EIA Regulations continues throughout the application process.

SECOND TRANSBOUNDARY SCREENING

Document used for transboundary Screening:	Wheelabrator Kemsley (K3 Generating Station) and Wheelabrator Kemsley North (WKN) Waste to Energy Facility Development Consent Order: Environmental Statement (September 2019)
Date screening undertaken:	Re-screened on 21 February 2020 following acceptance of the DCO application

Transboundary re-screening undertaken by the Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS

Following submission of the DCO application which included the Environmental Statement the Inspectorate has reconsidered the transboundary screening decision made on 29 August 2019.

The Inspectorate considers that no new matters, outside of those identified in the previous transboundary screening decision, have been identified and therefore the Inspectorate has reached the same conclusion as in the previous screening decision dated 29 August 2019.

Under Regulation 32 of the 2017 EIA Regulations and on the basis of the current information available from the Applicant there is no change to the previous conclusion, and the Inspectorate remains of the view that the Proposed Development **is not likely** to have a significant effect on the environment in another EEA State

In reaching this view the Inspectorate has applied the precautionary approach (as explained in its Advice Note Twelve: Transboundary Impacts); and taken into account the information currently supplied by the Applicant.

Action:

No further action required at this stage.

Date: 21 February 2020

Note: The SoS' duty under Regulation 32 of the 2017 EIA Regulations continues throughout the application process.

Note:

The Inspectorate's screening of transboundary issues is based on the relevant considerations specified in the Annex to its Advice Note Twelve, available on our website at <http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/>