



Appendix N Consultation Invitation Flyer

the project overview

The UK requires more renewable energy power stations as old, fossil fuel facilities are being decommissioned.

Too much waste is still being sent to landfill or exported overseas, when it could better be used as a fuel to generate electricity and heat here in the UK.



UK-based company **MVV Environment Ltd** have now set up a subsidiary, **Medworth CHP Ltd**, to deliver the Medworth project. It is this company that will submit the application to the Secretary of State for a Development Consent Order. Medworth CHP Ltd will be seeking permission for an Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility on the industrial estate at Algores Way, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

The proposed Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility will divert over **half a million tonnes of non-recyclable waste from landfill every year**, generating over **50 megawatts of electricity** and offering the opportunity to supply electricity and steam to local factories.

The development includes not just the Energy from Waste facility but also the connections to the electricity grid and industrial heat users, and some modifications to the road network.

DIVERTS OVER HALF A MILLION TONNES OF NON-RECYCLABLE WASTE FROM LANDFILL



GENERATES OVER 50 MEGAWATTS OF ELECTRICITY ENOUGH TO POWER 74,000 HOMES



700 JOBS DURING CONSTRUCTION



40 FULL TIME JOBS IN A RANGE OF SKILLED ROLES

see inside for details on this statutory consultation

PLEASE HELP US TO
STOP
THE SPREAD
OF CORONAVIRUS

public consultation events booking process

Please be assured we will be doing everything possible to keep you, others and our staff safe.

Adhering to social distancing guidelines means controlling the number of people attending our events at any one time. To meet government guidelines, we are providing an online booking system for attending our events. We will also be recording contact details of all attendees for 'Test and Trace'.

For full details of how to book attendance at our events, please visit:
www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk/events

Or call: 01945 232 231
Our team can offer support, or make the booking for you.

we welcome your feedback

Our preferred method for collecting your comments is through our dedicated project website, however, consultation feedback can also be given through:



Feedback forms* submitted at exhibitions and via the project Freepost address. Feedback should be addressed to 'Freepost MVV'. Assistance with completing feedback forms will be provided at exhibitions for those who request it.

*Any personal data received as part of the consultation or as part of the consultation process will be stored and protected as set out in the General Data Protection Regulation. No personal details will be used or published in any materials produced in support of the project.

contact us

@ medworth@mvvuk.co.uk

☎ 01945 232 231

✉ Post to: **Freepost MVV**

🌐 www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk/get-in-touch



Further details on the development, and how its environmental impacts will be assessed, can be found on our website:

www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk



dealing with waste today for a better tomorrow

STATUTORY public consultation

We would like to invite you to attend our public consultation events on the Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility project.

Discover how to get involved and where you can find out more.



STATUTORY public consultation

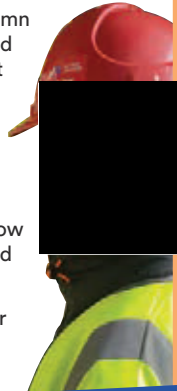
MVV's Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility

MVV recognises the importance of local people and knowledge to any new project and aims to develop a **two-way dialogue** with as wide a range of stakeholders as possible; **we want to understand** the issues that are important to you.

Following our non-statutory consultation in autumn of 2020, all feedback received has been collected into a Consultation Feedback Report. The report will be available at the statutory consultation, which will start on 28th June 2021 and run until 13th August 2021.

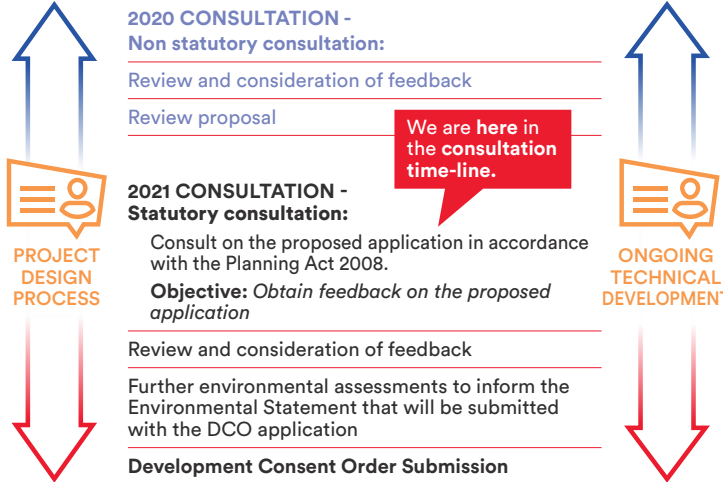
The **purpose of the statutory consultation** is to share how our **proposals have developed since the non-statutory consultation**. We will also show how we have taken account of feedback received so far and how you can give further feedback.

MVV staff will be available to answer your questions, offer further information and listen to your ideas.



You have not missed the opportunity to raise the issues that are important to you.

where are we in the consultation process?



our consultation events will cover:

- Who are MVV?
- What is Energy from Waste?
- Development description
- Options for the grid connection
- Air quality and climate change
- Landscape and visual
- Community benefits
- Traffic and transport management
- Future environmental requirements
- How can I have my say?
- and other FAQs



document inspection venues



Full sets of consultation documents are available on our website to download free of charge at: <https://www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk/documents>

These are also available in hard copy for inspection at the following venues (subject to venue-specific COVID-19 restrictions):

- 📍 **Oasis Community Centre: Mon-Fri 8:30am - 7:00pm**
St Michael's Ave, Wisbech, PE13 3NR
- 📍 **Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre: Mon-Tue 6:30pm-12am; Wed/Sat-Sun 12pm-12am; Thu-Fri 6pm-12am**
Beechings Close, Wisbech St Mary, Wisbech, PE13 4SS
- 📍 **Marshland Hall: Tue/Thu/Fri 10am-2pm; Sat 10am-1pm**
Marshland Hall, 156 – 158 Smeeth Rd, Wisbech PE14 8JB
- 📍 **Rosmini Centre: Please contact venue for opening times**
69a Queens Rd, Wisbech, PE13 2PH
- 📍 **Walton Highway Village Club: Sat 10am-1pm**
Mon-Fri 6:30pm-11pm; Sat 12pm-11:30pm; Sun 12pm-11pm
Lynn Road, Walton, Highway, Wisbech, PE14 7DF

If you do not have access to the internet, please contact MVV on 01945 232 231 (local rate number) and a member of the team will be happy to make arrangements on your behalf.

event dates and venues

During this period, we would like to invite you to attend one of our public consultation events, which will be held at a variety of venues in and around Wisbech; these will also be advertised on our website, via local media and at community venues.

All feedback received, along with ongoing technical work, will be considered as we finalise our proposals.

This statutory consultation is a legal requirement of the DCO planning process.

- 📅 **13 JUL** **Queen Mary Centre**
Queens Rd, Wisbech, PE13 2PE
2pm until 8pm
- 📅 **14 JUL** **Oasis Community Centre**
St Michael's Ave, Wisbech, PE13 3NR
2pm until 8pm
- 📅 **16 JUL** **Wisbech St Mary Sports & Community Centre**
Beechings Close, Wisbech St Mary, Wisbech, PE13 4SS
2pm until 8pm
- 📅 **17 JUL** **Rosmini Centre**
69a Queens Rd, Wisbech, PE13 2PH
10am until 4pm
- 📅 **19 JUL** **Walton Highway Village Club**
Lynn Rd, Walton Highway, Wisbech, PE14 7DF
2pm until 8pm
- 📅 **20 JUL** **Marshland Hall**
156 - 158 Smeeth Road, Marshland St James, Wisbech, PE14 8JB
2pm until 8pm
- 📅 **21 JUL** **Walpole Community Centre**
Summer Close, Walpole St Andrew Wisbech, PE14 7JW
12 noon until 6pm
- 📅 **22 JUL** **Tower Hall**
Maltmas Drove, Friday Bridge, Wisbech, PE14 0HW
2pm until 8pm



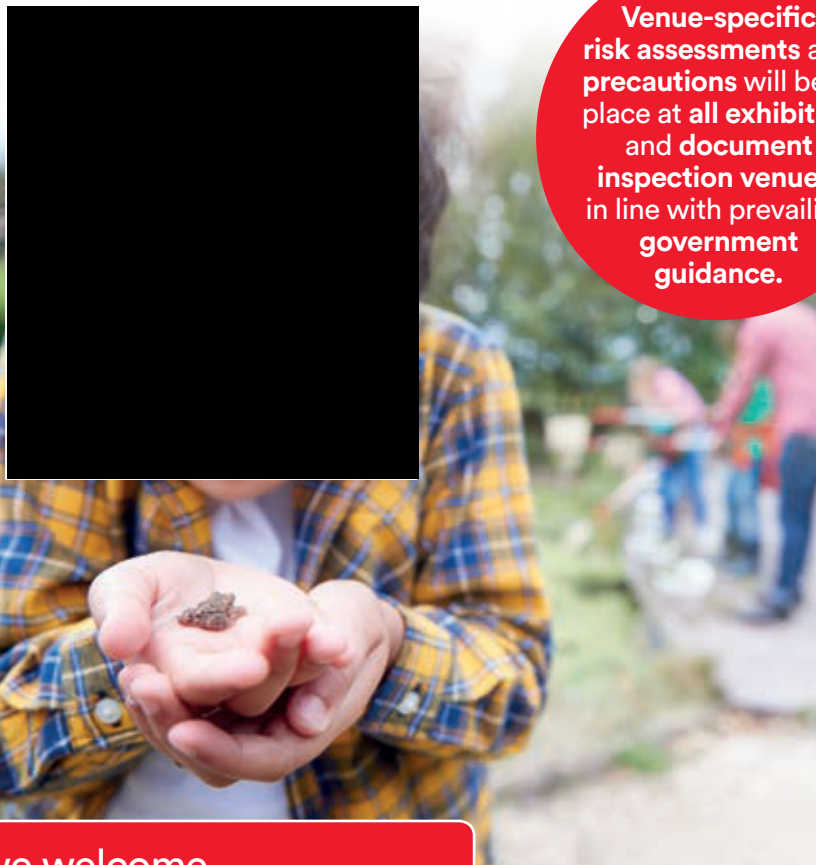
Appendix O Consultation Posters



dealing with waste today for a **better tomorrow**

We would like to invite you to attend our public consultation events on the **Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power** facility project.

Discover how to get involved and where you can find out more.



Venue-specific risk assessments and precautions will be in place at all exhibition and document inspection venues, in line with prevailing government guidance.

we welcome
your **feedback**

These events are part of our statutory consultation, which runs from 28th June to 13th August 2021



Find out more about how to feedback, event details and further information on the project by visiting our website:

www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk

consultation event dates and venues

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JUL

Queen Mary Centre
Queens Rd,
Wisbech, PE13 2PE
2pm until 8pm

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JUL

Oasis Community Centre
St Michael's Ave,
Wisbech, PE13 3NR
2pm until 8pm

16
JUL

Wisbech St Mary Sports & Community Centre
Beechings Close, Wisbech St Mary,
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2pm until 8pm

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Rosmini Centre
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Friday Bridge, Wisbech, PE14 0HW
2pm until 8pm

document inspection venues

In addition, full sets of consultation documents will be available for inspection at the following venues.



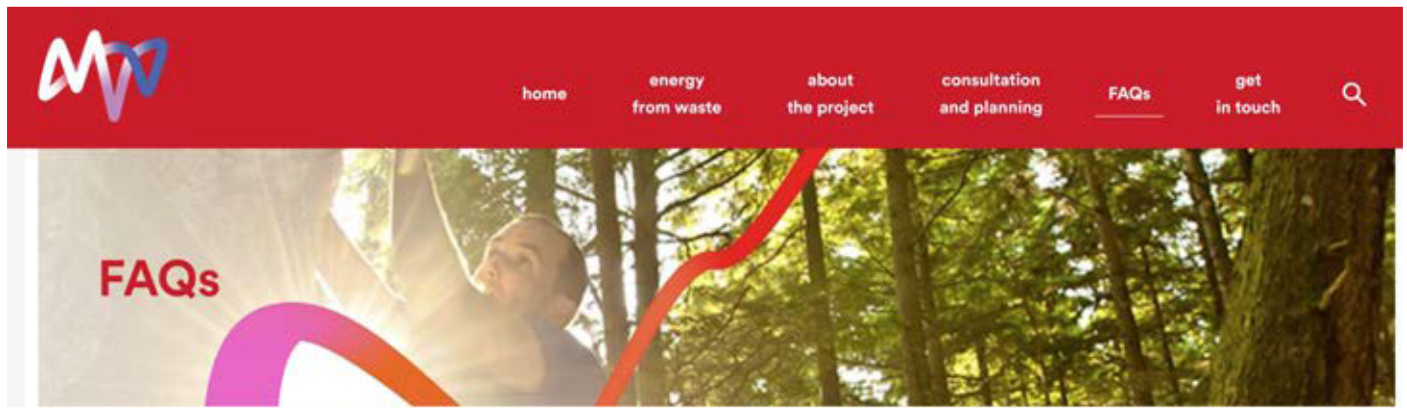
- Marshland Hall, 156-158 Smeeth Rd, Wisbech, PE14 8JB
- Oasis Community Centre, St Michael's Ave, Wisbech, PE13 3NR
- Rosmini Centre, 69a Queens Rd, Wisbech, PE13 2PH
- Walton Highway Village Club, Lynn Road, Walton Highway, Wisbech, PE14 7DF
- Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre, Beechings Close, Wisbech St Mary, Wisbech, PE13 4SS

Opening hours and access arrangements for these venues can be found at: www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk

If you do not have access to the internet, please contact MVV on 01945 232 231 (local rate number) and a member of the team will be happy to make arrangements on your behalf.



Appendix P Project Website



FAQs

▼ about the project

- ⊖ what is the project?
- ⊕ why has Medworth, Wisbech been selected?
- ⊕ where will it be?
- ⊕ what could it look like?
- ▶ [about MVV](#)
- ▶ [about Energy from Waste](#)

what is the project?

MVV are proposing a new, state of the art, energy from waste combined heat and power facility (EfW CHP), to be built on the existing waste management site on the Algores Way industrial estate. Given its location, we have adopted the name "Medworth" after the ward in which the site sits.

The Medworth EfW CHP Facility will recover useful energy in the form of electricity and steam from over half a million tonnes of non-recyclable (residual) municipal waste each year.



▶ about the project

▼ about MVV

- ⊖ who are MVV?
- ⊕ what experience do MVV have in EfW technology?
- ⊕ do MVV have experience in other renewable energy technologies?
- ▶ [about Energy from Waste](#)
- ▶ [about the waste](#)
- ▶ [benefits to the local community](#)
- ▶ [about the impact on local air quality](#)
- ▶ [the impact on the environment](#)
- ▶ [environmental surveys](#)
- ▶ [transport & traffic](#)

who are MVV?

MVV Environment is part of the MVV Energie group of companies, providing sustainable and efficient solutions for waste-fired energy generation to publicly and privately-owned waste disposal companies as well as to Local Authorities.

The UK business retains the overall group ethos of 'belonging' to the communities we serve whilst benefiting from over 50 years' experience gained by our German sister companies. In the UK, MVV currently consists of five separate companies:

- MVV Environment Limited – the UK development company and core business support functions
- MVV Environment Baldovie – diverting 110,000 tonnes per annum of residual waste from landfill for Dundee City and Angus councils
- MVV Environment Devonport – diverting 200,000 tonnes per annum of residual waste from landfill for the South West Devon Waste Partnership as well as 50,000 tonnes per annum of residual waste for private waste disposal companies
- MVV Environment Ridham – generating energy from 175,000 tonnes per annum of waste wood that would otherwise be landfilled or exported for energy generation abroad
- MVV Environment Services – the UK electricity trading subsidiary of MVV



[▶ about the project](#)[▶ about MVV](#)[▼ about Energy from Waste](#)

- what is Energy from Waste?
- why is EfW a better solution than landfill?
- what happens to the electricity and heat generated?

[▶ about the waste](#)[▶ benefits to the local community](#)[▶ about the impact on local air quality](#)[▶ the impact on the environment](#)[▶ environmental surveys](#)

what is Energy from Waste?

Energy from Waste (or EfW) is the generation of electricity and/or usable heat from non-recyclable waste that would otherwise go to landfill in the UK, or be transported to other countries as 'Refuse Derived Fuel' which is then burned to generate electricity and/or heat overseas.

The heat from the burning waste is used to boil water and generate steam which turns a turbine to drive a generator. Efficiencies can be increased if some of the steam can be used for heating, for example in industrial processes such as cooking food.

[Find out more](#)[prev](#)[next](#)[▶ about the project](#)[▶ about MVV](#)[▶ about Energy from Waste](#)[▼ about the waste](#)

- where will the waste come from?
- how much waste will it deal with?
- will you be importing waste from overseas?
- what wastes will you accept?
- will there be plastic in the waste?
- will the waste be checked to make sure it doesn't contain anything it shouldn't?
- why can't money be spent on improving recycling rates instead?
- if we are moving to a circular economy, how can you be sure there will be enough waste for the lifetime of the facility?

[▶ benefits to the local community](#)

where will the waste come from?

If approved, the Medworth EfW CHP Facility waste will come from the region. Waste companies will want to deal with waste as close to its source as possible, to control transport costs.

[prev](#)[next](#)



- ▶ [about the project](#)
- ▶ [about MVV](#)
- ▶ [about Energy from Waste](#)
- ▶ [about the waste](#)

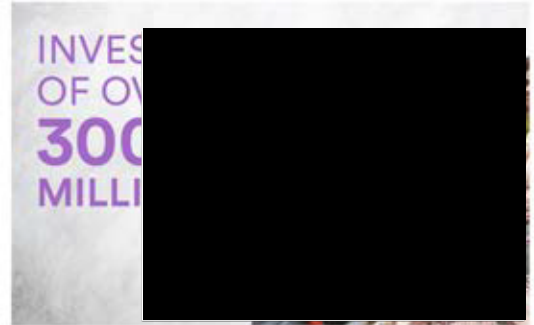
▼ **benefits to the local community**

- ⊖ what are the benefits to the local community?
 - ⊕ lower cost renewable energy for local industry
 - ⊕ will there be employment opportunities?
 - ⊕ will there be an education programme?
- ▶ [about the impact on local air quality](#)

what are the benefits to the local community?

The proposed EfW CHP facility at Medworth, has a number of significant local benefits. Many of these benefits are long term and sustainable and contribute significantly to individuals and businesses in Wisbech. The main benefits are:

Our investment of over £300 million is likely to attract further quality development in the area around the site via supply of sustainable electricity and heat.



[prev](#)

[next](#)



- ▶ [about the project](#)
- ▶ [about MVV](#)
- ▶ [about Energy from Waste](#)
- ▶ [about the waste](#)
- ▶ [benefits to the local community](#)

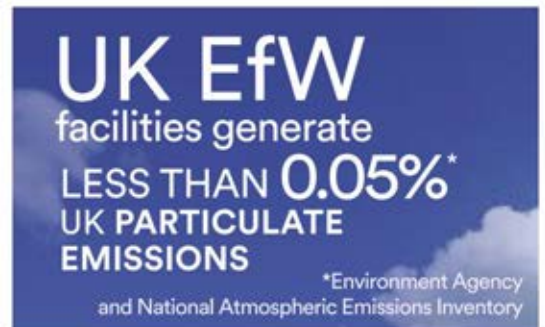
▼ **about the impact on local air quality**

- ⊖ what is the impact on local air quality?
 - ⊕ is EfW a major source of dioxins?
 - ⊕ what safety measures are designed into the facility to ensure air quality protection, even when there's an equipment failure?
-
- ⊕ will air quality monitoring results be made available to the public?
 - ⊕ who monitors waste-to-energy facilities in the UK?

what is the impact on local air quality?

Thanks to state-of-the-art flue gas cleaning, our power facilities comply with the very strict European regulations for clean air.

EfW accounts for a very small part (0.05%) of total particulate emissions in the UK annually (Environment Agency and National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory).



[prev](#)

[next](#)



- ▶ [about the project](#)
- ▶ [about MfW](#)
- ▶ [about Energy from Waste](#)
- ▶ [about the waste](#)
- ▶ [benefits to the local community](#)
- ▶ [about the impact on local air quality](#)

▼ [the impact on the environment](#)

- ⊖ [what is the impact on the environment?](#)
- ⊕ [will the facility smell?](#)
- ⊕ [will the facility be noisy?](#)
- ⊕ [what will you do to make sure the facility doesn't attract pests and vermin?](#)

- ⊕ [will environmental impacts be assessed?](#)

what is the impact on the environment?

EfW replaces landfill and contributes to renewable energy generation, reducing the UK's reliance on fossil fuels and cutting methane (CH₄) emissions.

Decomposition of organic materials in landfills accounts for 30% of the UK's emissions of methane (*University of Southampton, Dr Tristan Rees-White*), and non-renewable sources account for more than 60% of the UK's electricity (*UK Government – UK electricity generation trade and consumption, July to September 2019*).

DECOMPOSITION
of organic materials in

LANDFILLS
ACCOUNTS for around

30%

of the UK's emissions of
METHANE

*University of Southampton,
Dr Tristan Rees-White

NON-RENEWABLE
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MORE THAN

60%

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*UK Government - UK electricity
generation trade and consumption,
July to September 2019

EfW reduces landfill and the UK's
reliance on fossil fuels

[prev](#)[next](#)



- ▶ [about the project](#)
- ▶ [about MNV](#)
- ▶ [about Energy from Waste](#)
- ▶ [about the waste](#)
- ▶ [benefits to the local community](#)
- ▶ [about the impact on local air quality](#)
- ▶ [the impact on the environment](#)

▼ [environmental surveys](#)

- [why are these surveys being undertaken?](#)
- [who will undertake the surveys?](#)
- [what types of surveys and how many visits are required?](#)
- [when will surveys be conducted?](#)
- [what is access required for?](#)
- [what activities are involved in the surveys?](#)
- [will there be any disturbance and disruption?](#)
- [will internal access to property and buildings be required?](#)
- [by agreeing to the surveys, am I giving my approval to the project?](#)
- [what happens if I refuse to allow access for the surveys?](#)
- [how long is the licence for, and why does it cover such a length of time?](#)
- [what safety precautions are being taken for these survey activities?](#)

why are these surveys being undertaken?

These surveys are part of the early environmental impact assessment works that will be used to help ensure the best possible route for a grid connection, from the proposed new Energy from Waste facility in Wisbech, to the National Grid.

At this stage, studies are being conducted across a broad area to help understand the baseline environmental conditions; the survey results will be used, along with other factors to inform the route selection process further.

In advance of individual survey work commencing, our team will contact land and property owners/occupiers to confirm access arrangements, the types of surveys, survey programme, and scheduling the field work.

[prev](#)[next](#)

TO HELP ENSURE THE
**BEST POSSIBLE
ROUTE**
FOR A GRID
CONNECTION





- ▶ [about the project](#)
- ▶ [about MVV](#)
- ▶ [about Energy from Waste](#)
- ▶ [about the waste](#)
- ▶ [benefits to the local community](#)
- ▶ [about the impact on local air quality](#)
- ▶ [the impact on the environment](#)
- ▶ [environmental surveys](#)
- ▼ **transport & traffic**

- [how will MVV manage the impact transport and traffic will have?](#)
- [how will you stop facility traffic impacting local work and school traffic?](#)

how will MVV manage the impact transport and traffic will have?

MVV will carefully look at local road networks and available waste in the area in order to develop a transport plan that will minimise impact on the existing infrastructure.

[prev](#)[next](#)

- ▶ [about the project](#)
- ▶ [about MVV](#)
- ▶ [about Energy from Waste](#)
- ▶ [about the waste](#)
- ▶ [benefits to the local community](#)
- ▶ [about the impact on local air quality](#)
- ▶ [the impact on the environment](#)
- ▶ [environmental surveys](#)
- ▶ [transport & traffic](#)
- ▼ **Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project**

- [what is a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project'?](#)
- [what is a Development Consent Order?](#)
- [how does the DCO process work?](#)
- [what is the Planning Inspectorate?](#)
- [how do I contact the Planning Inspectorate?](#)

what is a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project'?

Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) are large scale developments relating to energy, transport, water and/or waste which meet certain thresholds set out in the Planning Act 2008.

The Medworth EfW CHP Facility is an NSIP because it would have a capacity of more than 50 megawatts.

[Find out more](#)

[prev](#)[next](#)



- ▶ [about the project](#)
- ▶ [about MVV](#)
- ▶ [about Energy from Waste](#)
- ▶ [about the waste](#)
- ▶ [benefits to the local community](#)
- ▶ [about the impact on local air quality](#)
- ▶ [the impact on the environment](#)
- ▶ [environmental surveys](#)
- ▶ [transport & traffic](#)
- ▶ [Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project](#)

▼ **what happens next?**

- [what happens next?](#)
- [how will MVV engage with the local community?](#)

what happens next?

We are developing the proposals for this project and it is especially important that we seek the views of local people and local councils. Our history as a public utilities company in Germany endures in our approach to new developments and we understand how important local people are to any new project.

Having received the Scoping Opinion from the Planning Inspectorate, we have commenced some of the required environmental assessments including seasonal bird surveys and visual analysis.

We have now closed the second phase of non-statutory consultation, which ran from the 18th September to 29th October. We held events in and around Wisbech, which are a crucial part of the consultation process providing an opportunity for you to discuss any questions you may have directly with MVV staff as well as influence and comment on the project.

All comments and responses will be collated into a Consultation Feedback Report, which will be available at the statutory consultation in Spring 2021.

Information on this upcoming statutory consultation will be provided in due course.

[prev](#)[next](#)

- ▶ [about the project](#)
- ▶ [about MVV](#)
- ▶ [about Energy from Waste](#)
- ▶ [about the waste](#)
- ▶ [benefits to the local community](#)
- ▶ [about the impact on local air quality](#)
- ▶ [the impact on the environment](#)
- ▶ [environmental surveys](#)
- ▶ [transport & traffic](#)
- ▶ [Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project](#)

▼ **what happens next?**

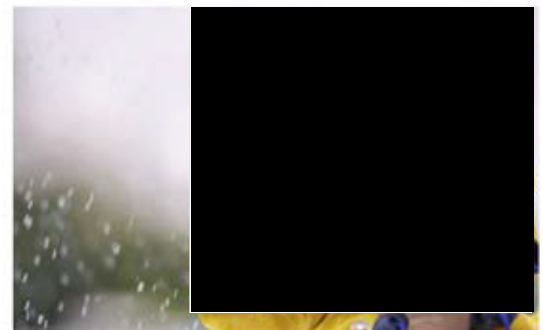
▼ **how can I find out more?**

- [how can I find out more?](#)

how can I find out more?

This website will be updated regularly.

In the meantime, you can email us on medworth@mvvuk.co.uk if you have any questions.

[prev](#)[next](#)



- ▶ [about the project](#)
- ▶ [about MVV](#)
- ▶ [about Energy from Waste](#)
- ▶ [about the waste](#)
- ▶ [benefits to the local community](#)
- ▶ [about the impact on local air quality](#)
- ▶ [the impact on the environment](#)
- ▶ [environmental surveys](#)
- ▶ [transport & traffic](#)
- ▶ [Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project](#)
- ▶ [what happens next?](#)
- ▶ [how can I find out more?](#)

▼ [how can I have my say?](#)

- [how can I have my say?](#)

how can I have my say?

All consultation materials remain available for information and can be downloaded [here](#).

Please note we will not provide individual responses to your feedback form; all comments and responses will be collated into a Consultation Feedback Report, which will accompany the DCO application.

If you would like a member of the MVV team to respond to you directly, please use the 'general enquiries' form instead.

Alternatively, you can get in touch via one of the following methods:

There is an online form for general enquiries [here](#).

Contact us via email - medworth@mvvuk.co.uk

Telephone the team - 01945 232 231

Or send us post using the freepost address: "Freepost MVV"



**Any personal data received as will be stored and protected as set out in the General Data Protection Regulation. No personal details will be used or published in any materials produced in support of the project.*

[prev](#)

can't find the information you're looking for?

Simply fill out the form below and a member of our team will respond to you as soon as possible


Subject of enquiry*

Your message*

Type your message here

Your contact details

Title

Mr 

First name*

Last name*

Company

Email*

e.g. you@company.com

Phone number

e.g. 07012345678

I agree to my data being processed exclusively for the purpose of answering my enquiry. Any personal data submitted to MVV will be handled in accordance with our [Privacy Policy](#).

send

[home](#)[energy
from waste](#)[about
the project](#)[consultation
and planning](#)[FAQs](#)[get
in touch](#)

Non-Statutory Consultation Booklet - Edition 1

18th March 2020

Find out more about the project and details on how to provide your feedback.

[download](#)

Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback Form

18th March 2020

Feedback can be provided by completing this form and sent to us using the freepost address, "Freepost MVV".

[download](#)

Invitation to Non-Statutory Consultation Poster

18th March 2020

We would like to invite you to attend our public consultation events on the Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility project.

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Invitation to Non-Statutory Consultation Flyer

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[download](#)[home](#)[energy
from waste](#)[about
the project](#)[consultation
and planning](#)[FAQs](#)[get
in touch](#)

Invitation to Non-Statutory Consultation Flyer Sep 2020

14th September 2020

We would like to invite you to attend our public consultation events on the Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility project.

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Summer Newsletter June 2020

6th July 2020

The first edition of the MVV Medworth newsletter, designed to keep you up to date on news about our proposal to develop an Energy from Waste (EfW) Combined Heat and Power (CHP) facility.

[download](#)

Non-Statutory Consultation Booklet - Edition 2

2nd April 2020

Find out more about the project and details on how to provide your feedback.

If printing this document at home, please set to print in landscape orientation.

[download](#)

Postponed Consultation Events Poster

19th March 2020

Having monitored the Coronavirus situation in the UK closely over the past few days, and based on the most recently updated Government guidance, MVV has postponed the planned public events until further notice.

[download](#)

[home](#)[energy
from waste](#)[about
the project](#)[consultation
and planning](#)[FAQs](#)[get
in touch](#)

Grid Connection Corridor Options Report

18th September 2020

This report has been produced to explain how the grid connection corridor has been selected. It explains the planning, environmental, technical and cost factors taken into account when selecting the grid connection corridor.

[download](#)

Consultation Strategy Update

18th September 2020

The purpose of this Consultation Strategy Update is to inform the approach to the additional non-statutory consultation, as a result of the postponement due to the Covid-19 pandemic and associated social restrictions.

[download](#)

Non-Statutory Stage 1 Consultation Feedback Report

18th September 2020

This presents the results of the non-statutory stage 1 consultation that took place between 16th March and 4th May 2020.

[download](#)

Invitation to Non-Statutory Consultation Poster Sep 2020

14th September 2020

We would like to invite you to attend our public consultation events on the Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility project.

[download](#)[home](#)[energy
from waste](#)[about
the project](#)[consultation
and planning](#)[FAQs](#)[get
in touch](#)

Legal Opinion for Consultation Events and Covid Regulations

29th September 2020

MVV Consultation Events and Covid Regulations - Pinsent Masons LLP Opinion 280920

[download](#)

Consultation Public Meetings Risk Assessment

29th September 2020

Risk assessment and COVID-19 transmission control for public meetings.

[download](#)

Non-Statutory Consultation Booklet - Edition 3

18th September 2020

Find out more about the project and details on how to provide your feedback.

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from waste](#)[about
the project](#)[consultation
and planning](#)[FAQs](#)[get
in touch](#)

consultation and planning

The statutory consultation concluded
on 13th August 2021.

[news](#)[events](#)[documents](#)[virtual exhibition](#)

Public consultation period to start 16th March

20th February 2020

In advance of conducting a thorough Environmental Impact Assessment, which will form a significant part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application, MVV will be commencing the first of two public consultation opportunities on Monday 16th March and running until Monday 4th May. This will include a series of public exhibitions during the weeks beginning 30th March and 20th April.

We hope that as many people as possible will take this opportunity to come along and find out more about the project as well as discuss any concerns they may have. MVV staff will be on hand to answer any questions and provide more information as required.

For those unable to attend in person, all of the exhibition materials will also be available on our website and at document inspection locations in Wisbech and the surrounding area; these will include electronic and paper copies of the feedback form so that you can register your views and concerns formally as part of the planning process.

All personal information will be treated in accordance with our GDPR policies and separated from the feedback information when this is analysed.

[Get in touch](#)

Press queries may be directed to:
Paul Carey, Managing Director
 07768 842 715

Public consultation events commence 30th March

12th March 2020

As part of the upcoming public consultation, MVV will be holding a series of exhibitions in and around Wisbech to enable local people to speak to us directly and find out more about the proposals. These will take place during the weeks beginning 30th March and 20th April.

All details will be announced on 16th March both on our website and via a leaflet drop; the exhibitions will also be advertised in local media and community venues.

We continue to monitor the situation with regard to COVID-19 cases in the UK and will take a sensible view, based on government guidance, as to whether we will still be able to hold the exhibitions at the advertised times.

Get in touch



Public consultation events postponed

18th March 2020

Having monitored the Coronavirus situation in the UK closely over the past few days, and based on the most recently updated government guidance, MVV has postponed the planned public exhibitions until further notice.

Engaging with a wide range of stakeholders remains our priority at this stage of the project, and we will undertake all planned exhibitions at the earliest opportunity. In the meantime, information is still publicly available by clicking the **documents** tab in this section of the website. Hard copies are also available at the **document inspection locations** advertised (whilst these remain open).

Feedback can still be provided via the online **feedback form** and via hard copies which are available at all document inspection venues; feedback forms can also be downloaded from the **documents** tab. These can be returned to MVV using the Freepost address, **'Freepost MVV'**.

MVV will continue to monitor the situation with regard to the Coronavirus in the UK and will take a sensible view, based on government guidance, as to when we will be able to reschedule the public exhibitions. It is possible that the consultation period may be extended to ensure that these events can take place.



Public consultation update

9th April 2020

Having postponed the planned public exhibitions due to the current Government Coronavirus restrictions, we would like to reassure those interested in our proposals that feedback can still be provided during these unprecedented times.

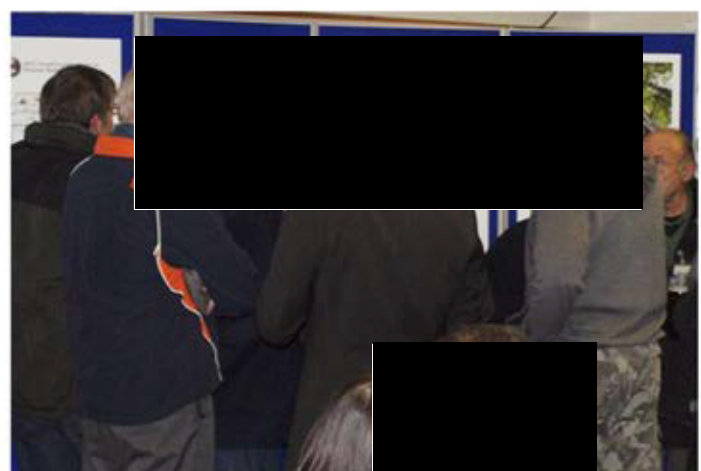
The current consultation exercise ends on 4th May and all feedback received will be collated and responses recorded in a Feedback Report. After the Coronavirus restrictions have been lifted, we will launch a second phase of this consultation which will include rearranged exhibition events and document inspection locations. Additional feedback can be given during this second period and will also be included, along with responses, in the Feedback Report.

Information on the proposals and feedback forms are still available on the project website [here](#), to either complete online or download. Paper copies of the feedback form can be returned to MVV using the Freepost address, 'Freepost MVV'. For those without internet access, paper copies of feedback forms and consultation booklets can be requested by writing to us using the Freepost address.

If you have a question that requires a more immediate response, please use the 'general enquiry' form rather than the 'consultation feedback' form.

We continue to monitor the situation with regard to Coronavirus in the UK and will take a sensible view, based on prevailing government guidance, as to when the public exhibitions can be rescheduled to launch phase 2 of the current consultation. A further consultation opportunity will then be held later this year or early in 2021.

Get in touch



Keeping you informed

22nd July 2020

Keeping people informed about our project remains a high priority. To this end, we have issued a newsletter to over 14,000 local addresses and continue to update this website with relevant information. This can be downloaded [here](#).

An initial Consultation Feedback Report will be available at the next non-statutory consultation, when we also hope to hold rearranged public exhibition events. This will, of course, be dependent upon government guidance around Coronavirus at the time.

If you have a question that requires a more immediate response, please use the 'general enquiry' form [here](#).

Get in touch



Ecology surveys

20th August 2020

As part of the preparations for our application for a Development Consent Order (DCO), we will be undertaking a range of environmental surveys across land which might be affected by the electrical connection from the EFW CHP facility to the national grid. These surveys are as much to determine where the electricity line and low-level wooden poles won't go, in order to avoid causing unnecessary interference with agricultural activities, casting shadows on the solar energy park, and disturbing protected flora and fauna, as to decide the best route for them.

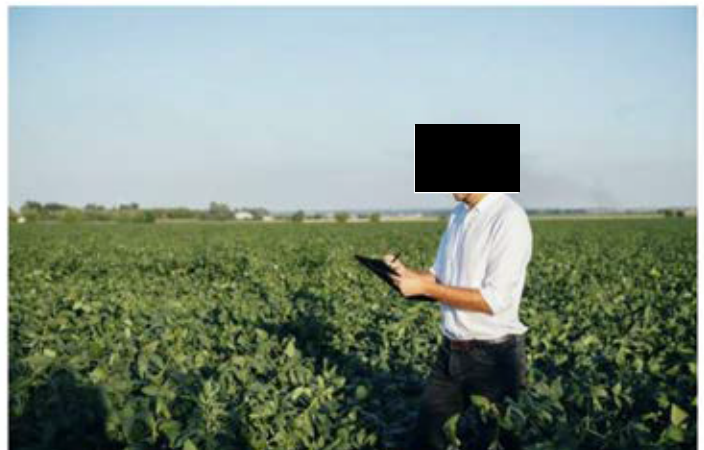
Our land agent, Carter Jonas, are in the process of contacting local landowners along the potential grid connection route to arrange access for ecologists over the next 12 months. The surveys are non-intrusive and will simply consist of a team of ecologists (usually one or two people at a time) walking around to visually inspect the area for wildlife.

The surveys will be periodic, rather than continuous, and landowners will be contacted directly in advance of the ecologists accessing their land. The ecologists will make every effort to keep to the edges of field boundaries, although they may need to inspect specific locations such as ponds, trees and/or watercourses.

These environmental surveys will inform the Environmental Impact Assessments which will be included in the DCO application as part of the Environmental Statement.

More information is available on this website and you can contact MVV directly by email (medworth@mvvuk.co.uk) or telephone (01945 232 231), or complete the enquiry form by clicking the button below.

Get in touch



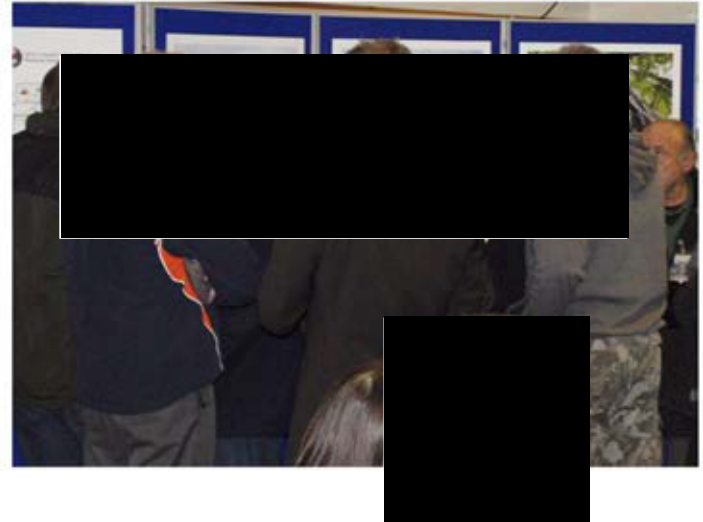
MVV extends consultation on its Medworth energy from waste proposal

14th September 2020

MVV has announced a second non-statutory consultation period on its proposed Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility. As part of the early stages of the pre-planning process for the proposal, MVV Environment Ltd undertook an initial period of consultation earlier this year. Due to the Coronavirus pandemic and associated restrictions, the planned public exhibitions had to be postponed.

MVV's Managing Director, Paul Carey, said, "Engaging with a wide range of stakeholders has remained a priority throughout this difficult time. We can now announce that a second non-statutory consultation period will commence this week. There will also be a further consultation opportunity, early next year, before MVV finalises its planning application in autumn 2021."

The second non-statutory consultation period will run from 18th September to 29th October 2020. It will incorporate seven public exhibitions over the weeks commencing 28th September and 12th October 2020. There will be venue-specific risk assessments and appropriate precautions in place, in line with prevailing government Coronavirus guidance.



Date:	Location:	Time:
1 st October 2020	Rosmini Centre, Wisbech	10am to 4pm
2 nd October 2020	Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre, Wisbech St Mary	2pm to 8pm
3 rd October 2020	Queen Mary Centre, Wisbech	10am to 4pm
13 th October 2020	Marshland Hall, Marshland St James	2pm to 8pm
14 th October 2020	Oasis Community Centre, Wisbech	2pm to 8pm
15 th October 2020	Tower Hall, Friday Bridge	2pm to 8pm
16 th October 2020	Walton Highway Village Club, Walton Highway	2pm to 8pm

MVV's project team will be at the public exhibitions to answer questions and listen to concerns.

For those unable to attend an exhibition, the same information will also be available at a number of locations, where the current planning documents can also be inspected.

Location:	Opening times*:
Marshland Hall 156-158 Smeeth Road, Wisbech, PE14 8JB	Mon to Fri - 10am to 4pm
Oasis Community Centre	Mon to Fri - 8:30am to 7pm
Walton Highway Village Club Lynn Road, Walton Highway, Wisbech, PE14 7DE	Mon to Sun - 7pm to 10pm
Wisbech Library Ely Place, Wisbech, PE13 1EU	Mon - 9:30 to 1pm Tue - 9:30 to 7pm Wed to Fri - 9:30 to 5pm Sat - 9:30 to 4pm
Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre Beechings Close, Wisbech St Mary, Wisbech, PE13 4SS	Mon to Sun - 7pm to 10pm

*subject to Covid-19 restrictions, please check with venue.

Public events

29th September 2020

The first of our public exhibitions start this week and the safety of our staff and all visitors is of the utmost importance to us. We have continued to monitor the emerging government guidance and updated our risk assessment accordingly; you can download the risk assessment **by clicking here**. We have also informed Cambridgeshire and Norfolk constabularies of all event dates, times and locations.

In addition, we have sought a legal opinion on whether holding these events is compatible with the current legal restrictions in place in England to manage the Coronavirus pandemic. The current restrictions are legally enforceable under the Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (No.2) (England) Regulations 2020 (as amended). Regulation 5(2) states that a gathering of more than six people may take place if it takes place on or at premises which is not a private dwelling and which is operated by a business, a charitable, benevolent or philanthropic institution or a public body. The exception also applies if the gathering takes place on part of premises used for one of those purposes. **The full legal opinion can be found here.**

Whilst we understand that some people may be reluctant to attend public events at this time, we are confident that we are doing everything in our power to ensure that they are held safely. For those unable to attend in person, all exhibition materials are also available on our website as an interactive exhibition.

[Click here to view online interactive exhibition.](#)



[more news](#)

Second week of public events

9th October 2020

The second week of public events will take place next week, between **13th and 16th October**. The first three events were well-attended and the COVID precautions in place allowed all of our visitors to feel safe and secure. We very much hope that more members of the community will attend the remaining exhibitions.

One-hour slots at the events can be booked on our website **by clicking here**, and are listed below for convenience:

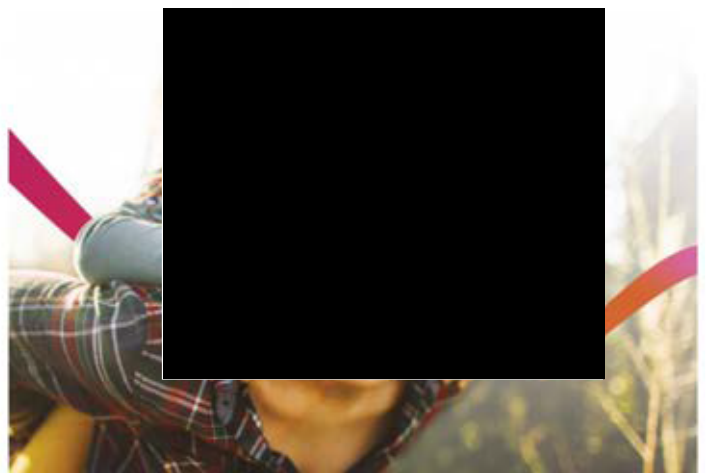
Date:	Location:	Time:
13 th October 2020	Marshland Hall, Marshland St James	2pm to 8pm
14 th October 2020	Oasis Community Centre, Wisbech	2pm to 8pm
15 th October 2020	Tower Hall, Friday Bridge	2pm to 8pm
16 th October 2020	Walton Highway Village Club, Walton Highway	2pm to 8pm

Whilst we understand that some people may be reluctant to attend public events at this time, we are confident that we are doing everything in our power to ensure they are held safely. **For those unable to attend in person, all exhibition materials are also available on our website as an interactive exhibition.**

Feedback can be provided after these events have taken place and up to **29th October**, when the current consultation period ends. An online feedback form is available on this website **by clicking here** and hard copies are available at all public exhibitions and document inspection locations.

These can be returned to MVV using the Freepost address, **'Freepost MVV'**.

All feedback received will be collated into a consultation feedback report and made available at the statutory consultation in Spring 2021, along with MVV's responses indicating how it has helped to shape the proposals.



Non-statutory consultation update

21st October 2020

We would like to thank those who attended our exhibition events in and around Wisbech; the busiest day was the Saturday event at the Queen Mary Centre, where 30 people attended across six hours.

A number of electronic and hard copy feedback forms have already been received and we look forward to hearing from more people during the current consultation period, which ends on **29th October 2020**. An online feedback form is available on this website [here](#), and hard copies are available on request; please call us on **01945 232231** or email us at medworth@mvvuk.co.uk

For those who were unable to attend an event in person, all exhibition materials remain available on our website as an interactive exhibition and can be viewed [here](#). In addition, copies can be viewed at the **document inspection points**:

Location	Opening hours & phone numbers
Marshland Hall 156-158 Smeeth Rd, Wisbech, PE14 8JB	Mon to Fri 10am till 4pm 01945 430414
Oasis Community Centre St Michael's Ave, Wisbech, PE13 3NR	Mon to Fri 8:30am till 7pm / Sat & Sun 9am till 5pm 01945 461526
Rosmini Centre 69a Queens Rd, Wisbech, PE13 2PH	Mon to Fri 9am till 5pm 01945 474422
Wisbech Customer Services Centre Harbour Square, Boathouse Business Centre, Wisbech, PE13 3BH	By appointment only, please contact the venue - 01945 586700
Walton Highway Village Club Lynn Road, Walton Highway, Wisbech, PE14 7DF	Mon to Sun 7pm till 10pm 01945 582479
Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre Beechings Close, Wisbech St Mary, Wisbech, PE13 4SS	Mon to Sun 7pm till 10pm 01945 410432

Please contact the venue before attending as some opening times may be affected by the Coronavirus situation.

Paper feedback forms can be returned to MVV using the Freepost address, **'Freepost MVV'** (no other address or postage is required).

All feedback received will be collated into a **consultation feedback report** and made available at the **statutory consultation** in **Spring 2021**, along with MVV's responses indicating how it has helped to shape the proposals.



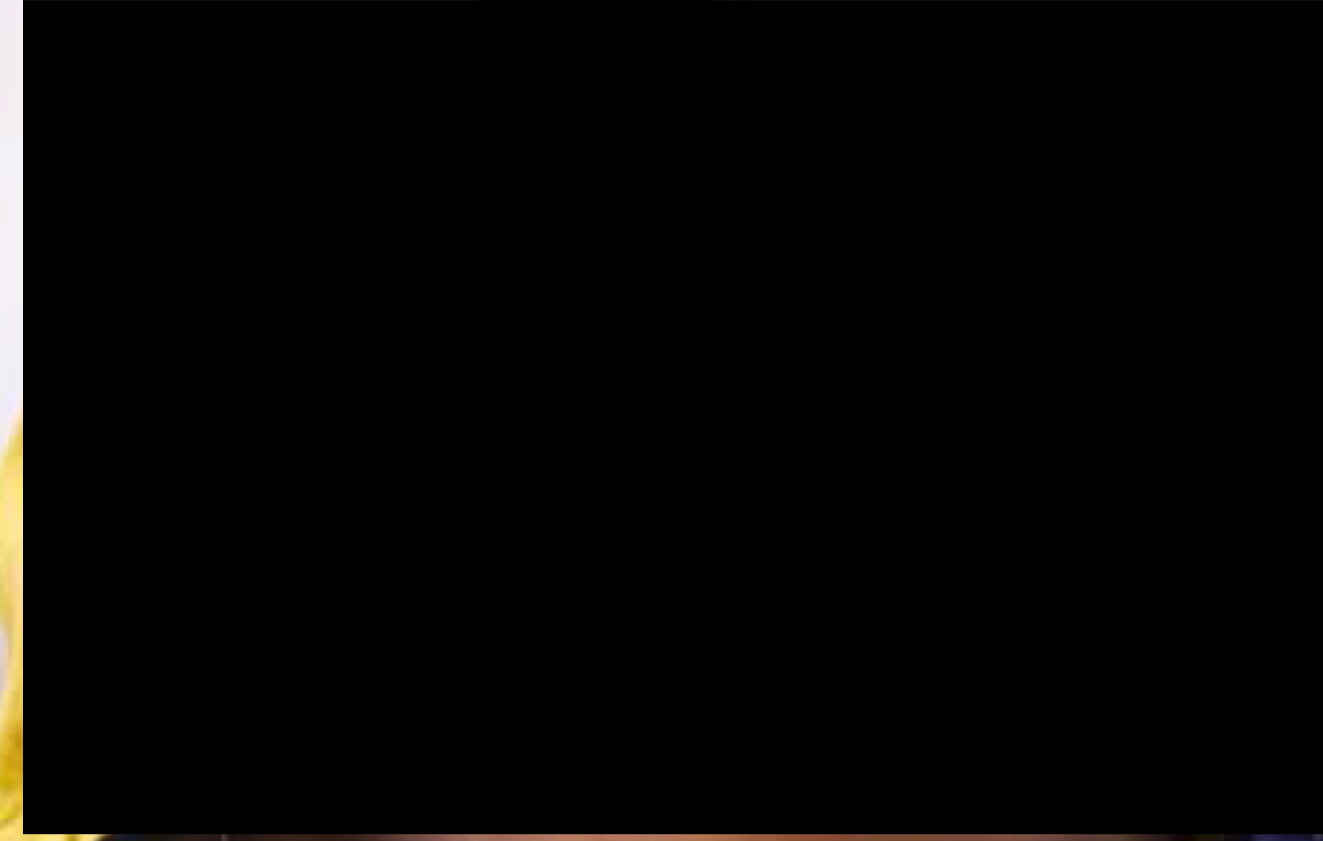


statutory consultation

The statutory consultation concluded on 13th August.

Thank you to everyone who came to our exhibitions and provided feedback. We have received over 250 feedback forms from the consultations, these will be gathered in the Consultation Feedback Report, along with our responses to the points raised.

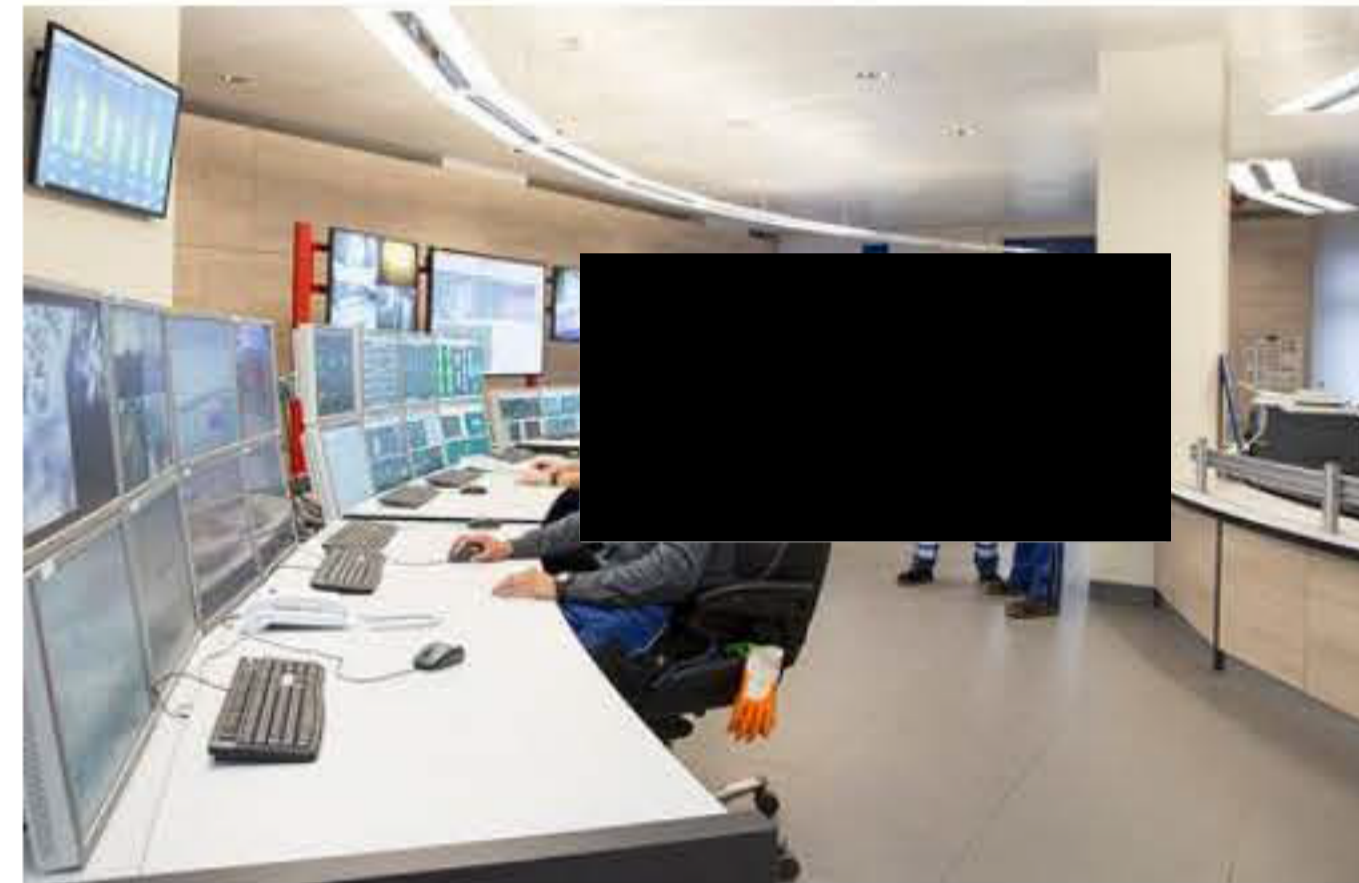
All consultation documents are still available for [download here](#).



what is energy from waste?

Energy from Waste (or EfW) is the generation of partly renewable electricity and/or usable heat from non-recyclable waste that would otherwise go to landfill in the UK, or to other countries as 'Refuse Derived Fuel.'

Like any power plant, the heat from the burning waste is used to boil water and generate steam which turns a turbine to drive a generator. Efficiencies can be increased if some of the steam can be used for heating, for example for industrial processes such as cooking food.

[learn more](#)

a selection of frequently asked questions



what is the project?

MVV are proposing a new, state of the art, energy from waste combined heat and power facility (EFW CHP), to be built on the existing waste management site on the Algores Way industrial estate. Given its location, we have adopted the name "Medworth" after the ward in which the site sits.

[view all FAQs](#)[read more](#)

about the project

A new state of the art Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power (EFW CHP) facility for Medworth, Wisbech.

[learn more](#)

get in touch

Please email us on medworth@mvvuk.co.uk or complete the online form.

[click here](#)

energy from waste

Treating non-recyclable waste as a resource by diverting it from landfill and using it as a fuel.

[learn more](#)

discover more...

energy from waste

[what is energy from waste?](#)
[how does it work?](#)
[why EFW over landfill?](#)
[case studies](#)

about the project

[project overview](#)
[project benefits](#)
[who are MVV?](#)
[previous projects](#)

consultation and planning

[news](#)
[events](#)
[documents](#)

FAQs

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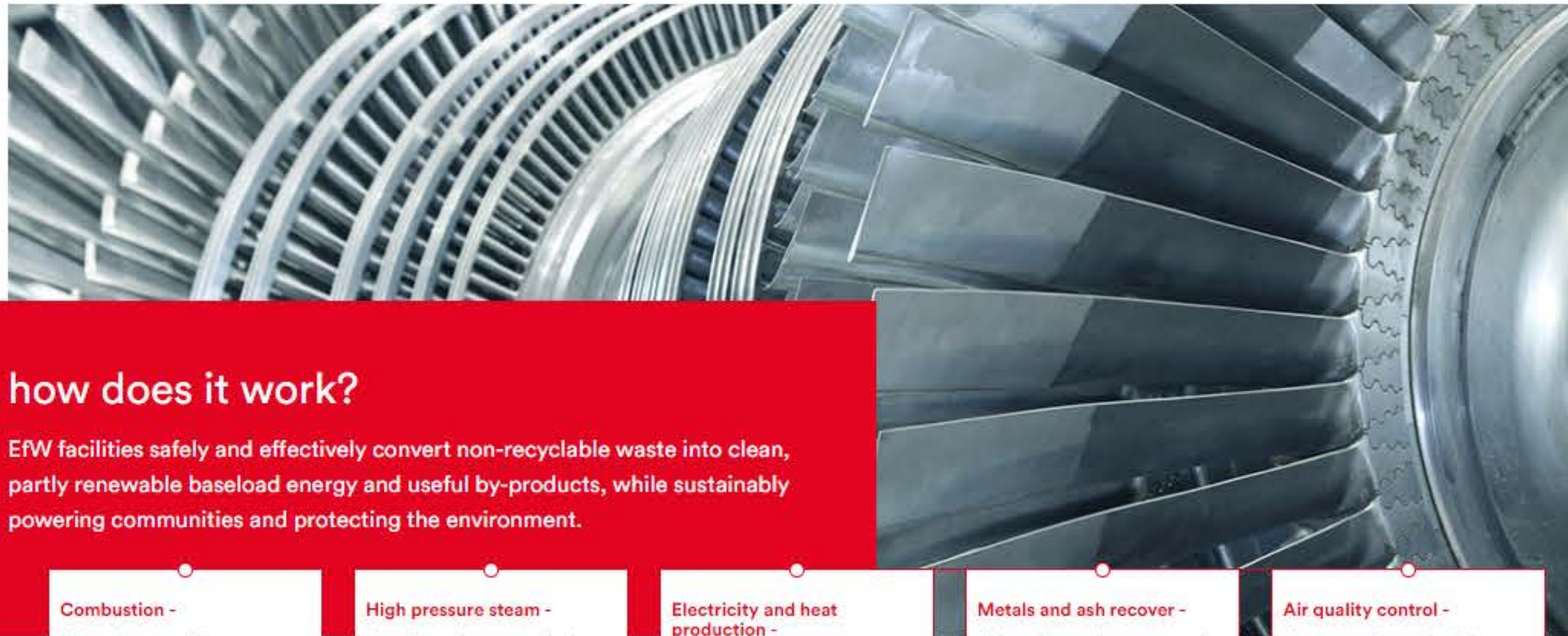
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energy from waste

[what is energy from waste?](#)
[the energy from waste process](#)
[why EfW over landfill?](#)
[case studies](#)

what is energy from waste?

Energy from Waste (or EfW) is the generation of partly renewable electricity and/or usable heat from non-recyclable waste that would otherwise go to landfill in the UK, or to other countries as 'Refuse Derived Fuel'.



how does it work?

EfW facilities safely and effectively convert non-recyclable waste into clean, partly renewable baseload energy and useful by-products, while sustainably powering communities and protecting the environment.

Combustion -

Waste burns safely at very high temperatures.

High pressure steam -

Heat from the waste fire heats water in the boiler and creates high-pressure steam.

Electricity and heat production -

Superheated steam turns a turbine to generate electricity and some steam can be extracted for heating.

Metals and ash recover -

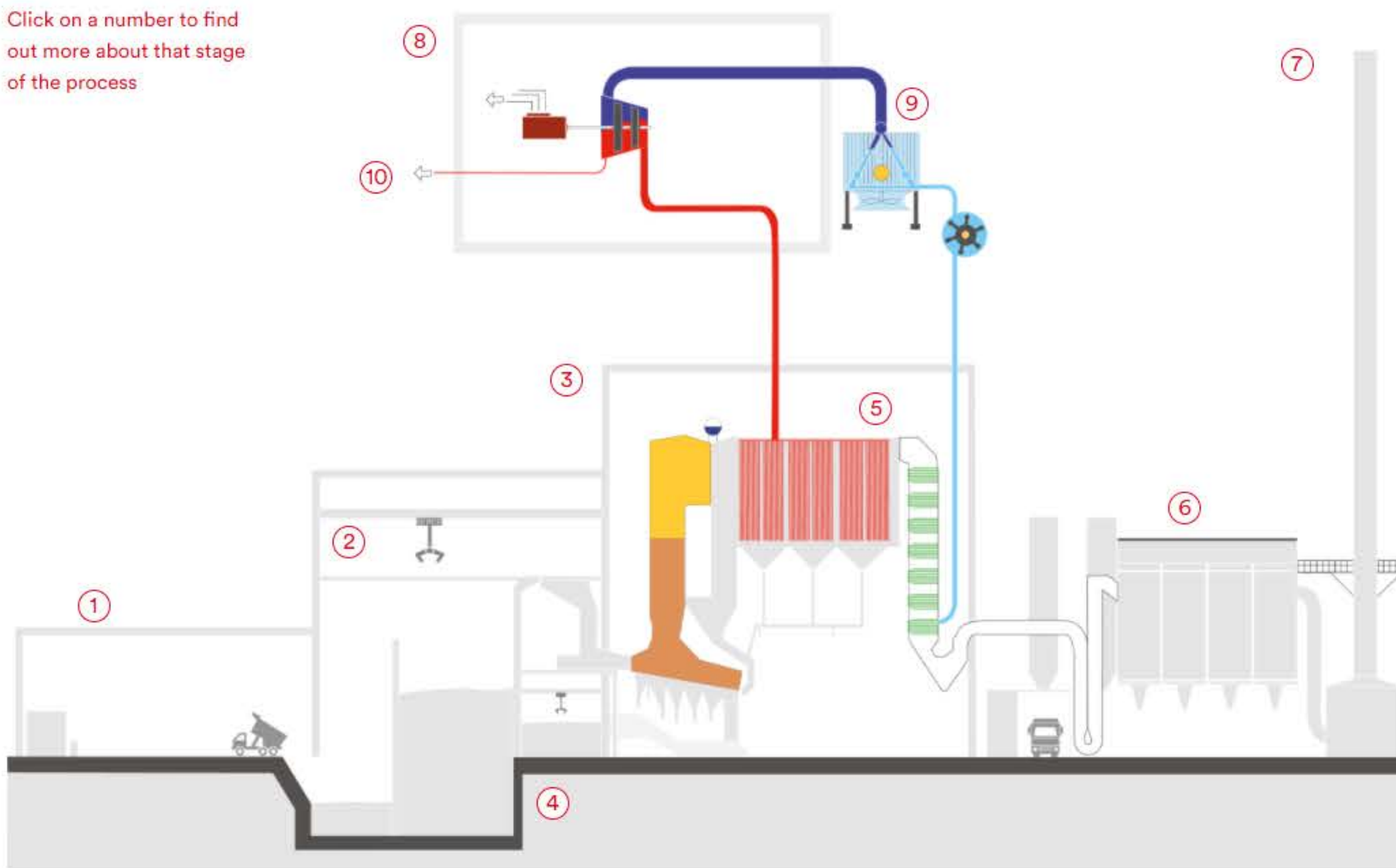
Ash and metal are recovered from the process to be recycled.

Air quality control -

Hot gases from the boiler are treated and filtered to meet strict air quality standards.

the energy from waste process

Click on a number to find out more about that stage of the process



OVER 15 MILLION* TONNES OF NON RECYCLABLE WASTE PER YEAR IS STILL GOING TO LANDFILL OR BEING TRANSPORTED OVERSEAS

*source Tolvik Consulting, February 2019



EfW REDUCES WASTE GOING INTO LANDFILL

COMPARED TO LANDFILL EfW REDUCES THE **CARBON FOOTPRINT** WHILST CREATING RENEWABLE ENERGY



why EfW over landfill?

In the UK now, there is over 15 million* tonnes of non-recyclable (or residual) waste per year that is still going to landfill or being shipped abroad for disposal. This is not sustainable, and we should be treating this waste as a resource.

Some of the non-recyclable waste from the east of England region is currently exported to continental Europe where it is used as fuel in Energy from Waste facilities. MVV look to bring their expertise to the area and create a new business for Wisbech to avoid transporting the waste overseas and to generate partly renewable energy for local businesses.

As an alternative to landfill, thermal treatment and efficient recovery of energy offers a number of advantages including environmental and financial benefits.

Landfill sites produce methane, which is 25 times worse than CO₂ as a greenhouse gas and exporting waste requires it to be shredded, baled and transported far greater distances than treating it locally. Shredding, baling and transport all carry an additional carbon footprint, which can be avoided with a local solution.

*source Tolvik Consulting, February 2019

case studies



Devonport Facility in Plymouth

Our largest project in the UK so far is the Devonport Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility in Plymouth.

Since 2015, this modern and efficient facility has been using up to 265,000 tonnes of household, commercial and industrial residual waste per year to generate electricity and heat, notably for Her Majesty's Naval Base Devonport in Plymouth.

[read more](#)


Ridham Dock Plant in Kent

Biomass is another key focus of our activities in the British market and demonstrates our responsibility towards society when it comes to promoting the use of renewable energy.

Our biomass power facility at Ridham Dock, Kent, uses 195,000 tonnes of waste and non-recyclable wood per year to generate green electricity and potentially heat as well.

[read more](#)


Baldovie Facility in Dundee

In Dundee, we have taken over the existing Baldovie Energy from Waste Facility and are in the process of developing a new, state of the art facility.

From 2020, each year, it will use up to 220,000 tonnes of municipal, commercial and industrial waste per year as fuel for the generation of usable energy.

[read more](#)


find out more about the Wisbech Medworth facility project >

discover more...

energy from waste

[what is energy from waste?](#)
[how does it work?](#)
[why EfW over landfill?](#)
[case studies](#)

about the project

[project overview](#)
[project benefits](#)
[who are MVV?](#)
[previous projects](#)

consultation and planning

[news](#)
[events](#)
[documents](#)

FAQs

[get in touch](#)

[Learn more about MVV >](#)

about the project

- [what will it look like?](#)
- [project benefits](#)
- [who are MVV?](#)
- [previous projects](#)

project overview

UK-based company MVV Environment Ltd plans to develop a new energy from waste combined heat and power facility generating electricity and steam on land at Algores Way, Wisbech.


If successful, a new company, to be called 'MVV Environment Medworth', will be looking to employ local people to help build, operate and maintain the facility.


The proposed energy from waste combined heat and power facility will divert over half a million tonnes of non-recyclable waste from landfill every year, generating over 50 megawatts of electricity and offering the opportunity to supply steam to local factories.

The development includes not just the energy from waste facility but also the connections to the electricity grid and industrial heat users, and some modifications to the road network. Further details on the development, and how its environmental impacts will be assessed, can be found in the [FAQs](#) section.

The total investment will be over £300 million, and it is anticipated that construction will take around three years, during this time employing up to 700 people.

DIVERTS OVER HALF A MILLION TONNES OF NON-RECYCLABLE WASTE FROM LANDFILL





GENERATES OVER 50 MEGAWATTS OF ELECTRICITY ENOUGH TO POWER 74,000 HOMES

where is it going to be?



what is Energy from Waste?

Energy from Waste (or EfW) is the generation of partly renewable electricity and/or usable heat from non-recyclable waste that would otherwise go to landfill in the UK, or to other countries as 'Refuse Derived Fuel'.

Like any power facility, the heat from the burning waste is used to boil water and generate steam which turns a turbine to drive a generator. Efficiencies can be increased if some of the steam can be used for heating e.g. industrial processes such as cooking food.

[read more](#)

Medworth Energy from Waste CHP Facility aims to -

- Recover useful, sustainable, energy from residual municipal waste
- Divert around half a million tonnes of non-recyclable waste per annum from landfill, depending on waste composition
- Generate over 50 MW of electricity
- Generate up to 30 MW of usable steam heat
- Supply electricity and heat to local industrial customers
- Export surplus electricity to the national grid

[view FAQs](#)

what will it look like?



what is the need for this project?

Non-recyclable waste from the East of England region currently contributes to the UK's circa 3 million tonnes per year of waste that is exported to continental Europe, where it is used as fuel in Energy from Waste facilities.

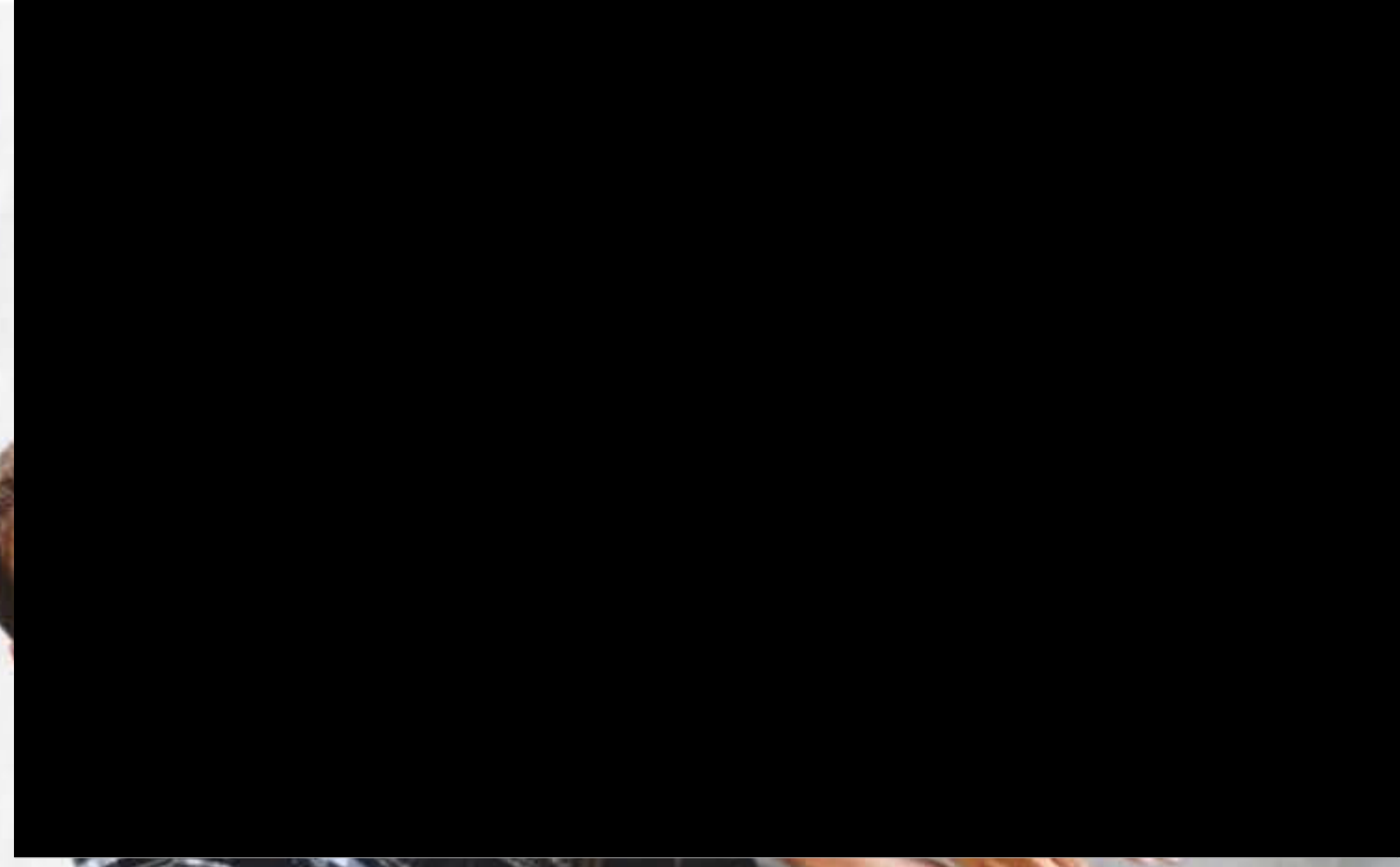
- MVV look to bring their expertise to the area and create a new business for Wisbech to avoid transporting the waste overseas and to generate decentralised, and in part, renewable energy for local businesses. Currently too much waste still goes to landfill.
- Landfill is not sustainable and wastes energy resources in the waste
 - Provision of useful energy displaces fossil fuels
 - Efficient EfW competes against landfill, not recycling
 - We need to follow the waste hierarchy

the waste hierarchy

1. Reduce the amount of waste we create
2. Reuse as much as possible
3. Recycle more
4. Recover energy
5. Residues to landfill

what are the benefits of the project?

- ✓ over £300 million investment
- ✓ up to 700 jobs during construction
- ✓ positive economic benefits during construction
- ✓ approx. 40 full time equivalent skilled jobs during operation
- ✓ further jobs through local goods and services
- ✓ lower cost energy provision to major local industries
- ✓ attracts further quality development via supply of sustainable electricity and heat



who are MVV?

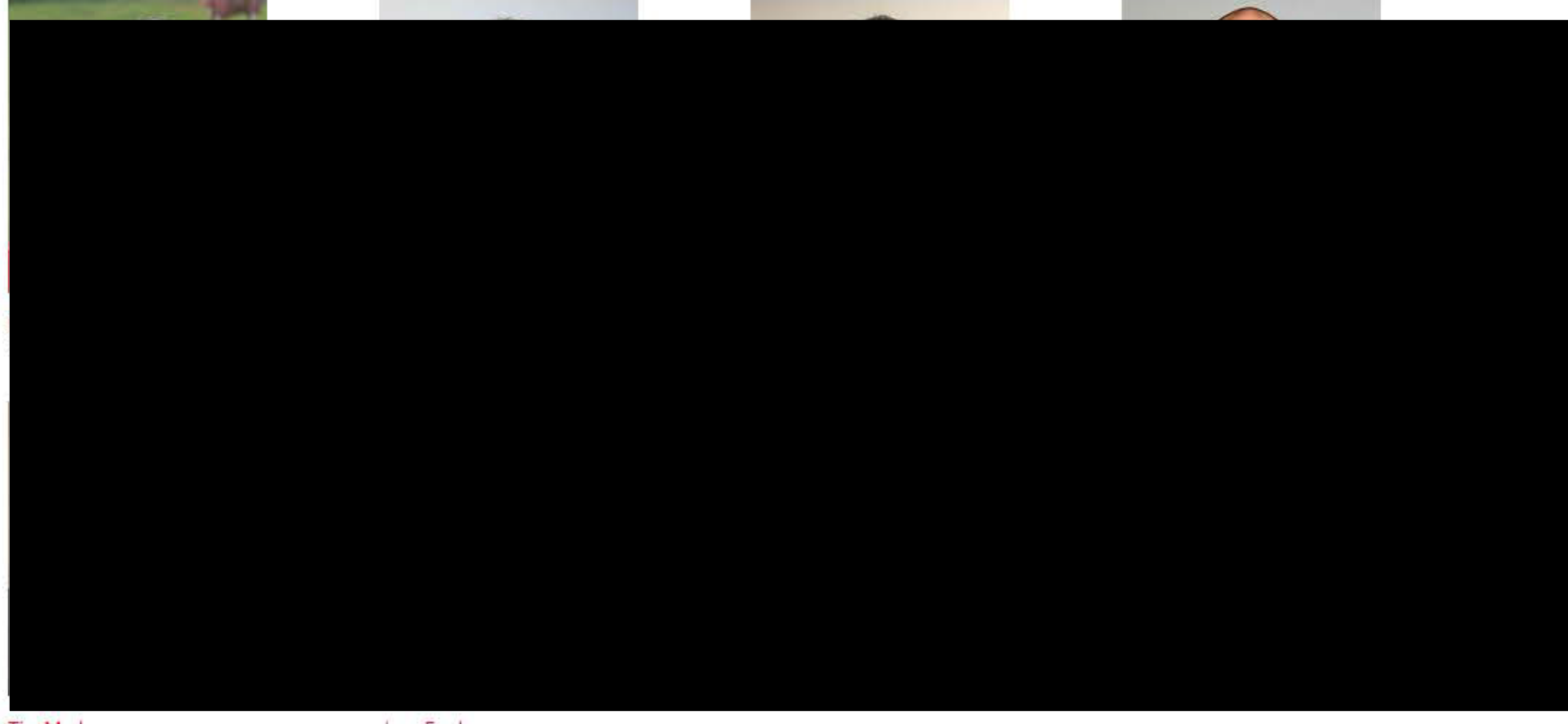
- MVV UK is part of the MVV Energie AG group
- Approx. 6,000 employees
- 3.9 billion € turnover
- MVV's history
 - 1873 - City of Mannheim takes over the gasworks
 - 1923 - First Mannheim power plant operated by MVV
 - 1964 - First CHP power plant fuelled by waste
 - 1999 - Privatisation to MVV Energie AG
 - 2008 - Expansion into the UK
- 50.1% owned by the local authority - Mannheim City Council

[Learn more about MVV >](#)



meet the team

Our UK development team is a small group of experts from across the UK business, with specialist knowledge in their given areas. You may recognise these faces from our public exhibitions in October 2020.



Tim Marks
Planning Manager

Jane Ford
Community Liaison Manager

our experience with Energy from Waste

On the map graphic there are coloured spots that represent each of our energy from waste facilities.

Click on a spot to learn more about each site.



Dundee Lines 1 and 2

Launch of operations - Lines 1 and 2, 1999

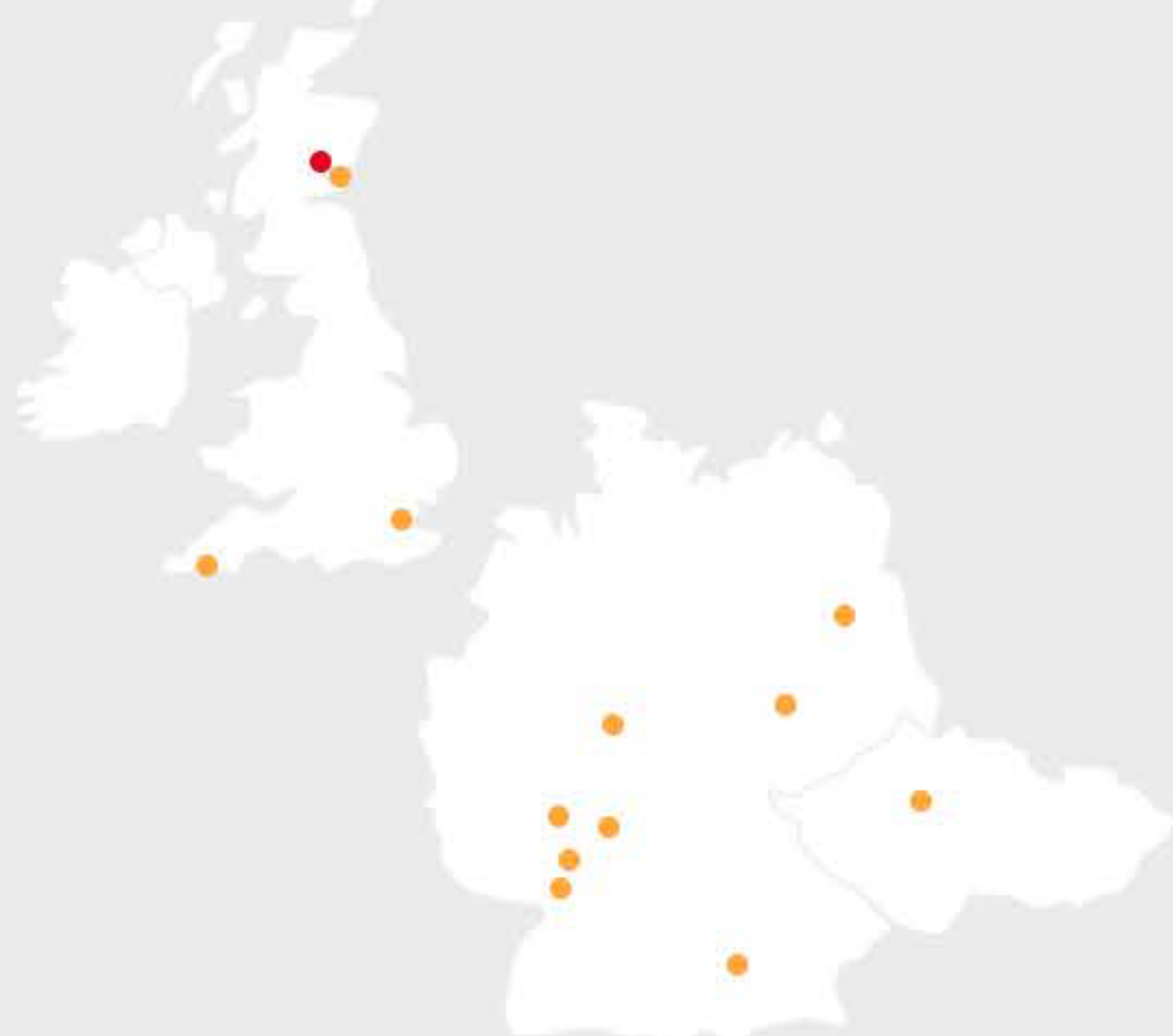
Waste types - Municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste

Firing - Fluidised bed

Number of boilers - 2

Throughput - 10 T/h

[learn more](#)



FAQs

We have compiled a list of frequently asked questions, but please get in touch if you can't find what you are looking for.

[learn more](#)



get in touch

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about the project

- project overview
- project benefits
- who are MVV?
- previous projects

consultation and planning

- news
- events
- documents

FAQs

- get in touch

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consultation and planning

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[news](#)[events](#)[documents](#)[virtual exhibition](#)

latest news

Statutory consultation update

23rd August 2021

Our consultation closed on the 13th of August. Thank you to everyone who came to our exhibitions and provided feedback. We have received over 250 feedback forms from the consultations, these...

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more news

Showing 2 - 10 of 17 news posts



Statutory consultation

25th June 2021

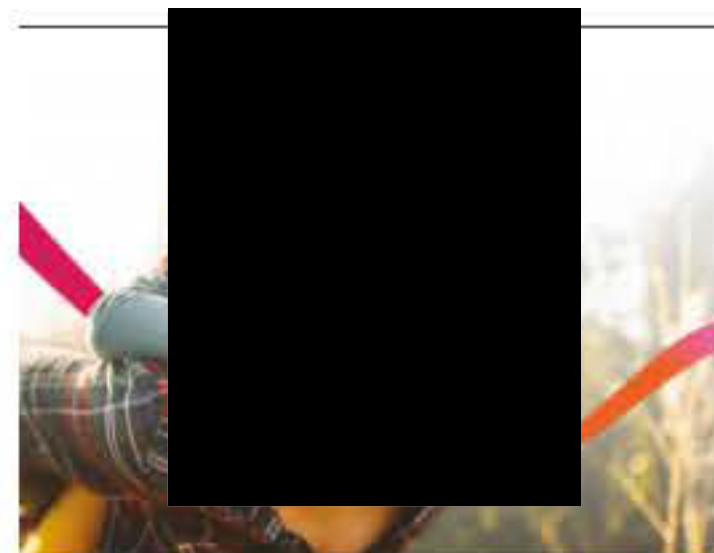
We would like to announce the start of our statutory consultation, which is a legal requirement of the DCO application...

[read more](#)

Non-statutory consultation update

21st October 2020

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Second week of public events

9th October 2020

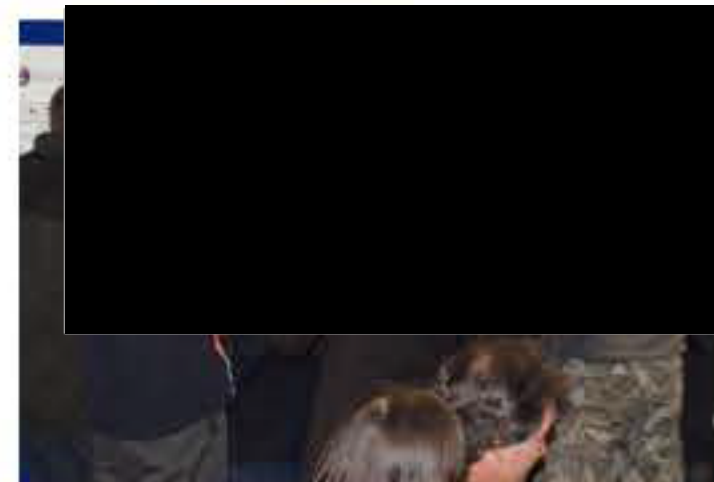
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Ecology surveys

20th August 2020

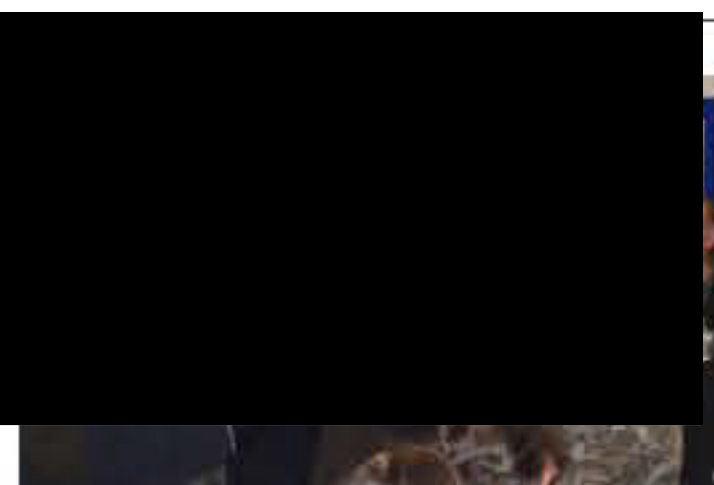
As part of the preparations for our application for a Development Consent Order (DCO), we will be undertaking a range...

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Keeping you informed

22nd July 2020

Keeping people informed about our project remains a high priority. To this end, we have issued a newsletter to over...

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Public consultation update

9th April 2020

Having postponed the planned public exhibitions due to the current Government Coronavirus restrictions, we would like to reassure those interested...

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Public consultation events postponed

18th March 2020

Having monitored the Coronavirus situation in the UK closely over the past few days, and based on the most recently...

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a selection of frequently asked questions

what is the project?

MVV are proposing a new, state of the art, energy from waste combined heat and power facility (EFW CHP), to be built on the existing waste management site on the Algores Way industrial estate. Given its location, we have adopted the name "Medworth" after the ward in which the site sits.

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energy from waste

Treating non-recyclable waste as a resource by diverting it from landfill and using it as a fuel.

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consultation and planning

The statutory consultation concluded on 13th August 2021.

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documents

This document download area enables you to stay abreast of the project development. We will be adding more documents here as the project progresses.




- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Medworth Statutory Consultation Booklet
29th June 2021</p> <p>Find out more about the project and details on how to provide your feedback.</p> <p>If printing this document at home, please set to print in landscape orientation.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Statutory Consultation Events Poster
28th June 2021</p> <p>We would like to invite you to attend our public consultation events on the Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility project.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Invitation to Statutory Consultation Flyer
28th June 2021</p> <p>We would like to invite you to attend our public consultation events on the Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility project.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Statutory Consultation Feedback Form
28th June 2021</p> <p>Feedback can be provided by completing this form and sent to us using the freepost address, "Freepost MVV".</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>PEIR Chapter 1 Introduction
28th June 2021</p> <p>Introduction, overview of the proposed development, applicant and project team, competence, purpose of the PEIR, Environmental Impact Assessment, structure and content of the PEIR.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 2 Alternatives
28th June 2021</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement and public consultation, site selection process for the EW CHP facility and consideration of alternative layouts and design, construction, CHP connection and grid connection.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development
28th June 2021</p> <p>An overview of the Proposed Development, the main components of the EW CHP Facility, CHP Connection, Access Improvements and Grid Connection infrastructure.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development Appendices
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>PEIR Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development Figures
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development Addendum
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 4 Approach to the EIA
28th June 2021</p> <p>This represents the approach upon which the environmental topic chapters are based to support consultation being undertaken under Sections 42 and 47 of the Planning Act 2008.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 4 Legislation and Policy
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) presents a summary of the legislative and policy context relevant to the Proposed Development.</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>PEIR Chapter 6 Traffic and Transport
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter presents the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to Traffic and Transport.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 6 Traffic and Transport Appendices
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 6 Traffic and Transport Figures
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 7 Noise and Vibration
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter presents the preliminary environmental information relevant to the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to noise and vibration.</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>PEIR Chapter 8 Air Quality
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter presents the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to Air Quality.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 9 Landscape and Visual
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter presents the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to landscape and visual impacts, including impacts upon townscape character.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 9 Landscape and Visual Appendices
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 9 Landscape and Visual Figures
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>PEIR Chapter 10 Historic Environment
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter presents the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to the historic environment.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 11 Biodiversity
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter presents the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to biodiversity.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 12 Hydrology
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter assesses the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to surface water and flood risk receptors.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 12 Hydrology Appendices
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>PEIR Chapter 12 Hydrology Figures
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 13 Geology
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter presents the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to soils, geology, hydrogeology, and ground conditions.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 13 Geology Appendix A
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 13 Geology Appendix B
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>PEIR Chapter 14 Climate Change
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter presents the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to climate during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 15 Socio-Economics
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter presents the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to socio-economics including tourism, recreation and land use.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 16 Health
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter presents the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to health.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 17 Major Accidents and Disasters
28th June 2021</p> <p>A description of the major accidents and disasters that have the potential to arise during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, and the embedded measures which ensure they would not be significant.</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>PEIR Chapter 18 Cumulative Effects Assessment
28th June 2021</p> <p>This chapter presents the preliminary cumulative effects assessment (CEA) for the Proposed Development.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Chapter 19 Summary and Next Steps
28th June 2021</p> <p>The Preliminary Environmental Information, Environmental Impact Assessment and Next Steps.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>PEIR Non-Technical Summary
28th June 2021</p> <p>This document provides a non-technical summary of the preliminary environmental impact assessment and its associated infrastructure, collectively referred to as the 'Proposed Development'.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Draft Outline CEMP
28th June 2021</p> <p>This is a draft Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan which establishes the responsibilities and environmental standards that the Applicant would contractually require the Principal Contractor(s) (and any sub-contractors) to adopt for the construction of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>Draft Waste Fuel Availability Assessment
28th June 2021</p> <p>This preliminary Waste Fuel Availability Report is that 'separate document, prepared to demonstrate how the Proposed Development conforms both to the waste hierarchy and relevant waste plans and strategies as at the date of statutory consultation.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Habitats Regulation Assessment - Draft Screening Report
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Habitats Regulation Assessment - Draft Screening Report - Clarification Note
28th June 2021</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Non-Statutory Stage 1b Consultation Feedback Report
28th June 2021</p> <p>This report presents the results of the non-statutory stage 1b consultation that took place between 18th September and 29th October 2020.</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>Statement of Community Consultation
24th June 2021</p> <p>This Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) sets out how we intend to consult the public and local communities in the vicinity of the Project on our proposed DCO application pursuant to Section 47 of the PA 2006.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Legal Opinion for Consultation Events and Covid Regulations
29th September 2020</p> <p>MVV Consultation Events and Covid Regulations - Pinsent Masons LLP Opinion 280920</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Consultation Public Meetings Risk Assessment
29th September 2020</p> <p>Risk assessment and COVID-19 transmission control for public meetings.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Non-Statutory Consultation Booklet - Edition 3
18th September 2020</p> <p>Find out more about the project and details on how to provide your feedback.</p> <p>If printing this document at home, please set to print in landscape orientation.</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>Grid Connection Corridor Options Report
18th September 2020</p> <p>This report has been produced to explain how the grid connection corridor has been selected. It explains the planning, environmental, technical and cost factors taken into account when selecting the grid connection corridor.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Consultation Strategy Update
18th September 2020</p> <p>The purpose of this Consultation Strategy Update is to inform the approach to the additional non-statutory consultation, as a result of the postponement due to the Covid-19 pandemic and associated social restrictions.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Non-Statutory Stage 1 Consultation Feedback Report
18th September 2020</p> <p>This presents the results of the non-statutory stage 1 consultation that took place between 16th March and 4th May 2020.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Invitation to Non-Statutory Consultation Poster Sep 2020
14th September 2020</p> <p>We would like to invite you to attend our public consultation events on the Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility project.</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>Invitation to Non-Statutory Consultation Flyer Sep 2020
14th September 2020</p> <p>We would like to invite you to attend our public consultation events on the Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility project.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Summer Newsletter June 2020
6th July 2020</p> <p>The first edition of the MVV Medworth newsletter, designed to keep you up to date on news about our proposal to develop an Energy from Waste (EFW) Combined Heat and Power (CHP) facility.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Non-Statutory Consultation Booklet - Edition 2
2nd April 2020</p> <p>Find out more about the project and details on how to provide your feedback.</p> <p>If printing this document at home, please set to print in landscape orientation.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Postponed Consultation Events Poster
19th March 2020</p> <p>Having monitored the Coronavirus situation in the UK closely over the past few days, and based on the most recently updated Government guidance, MVV has postponed the planned public events until further notice.</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>Non-Statutory Consultation Booklet - Edition 1
18th March 2020</p> <p>Find out more about the project and details on how to provide your feedback.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback Form
18th March 2020</p> <p>Feedback can be provided by completing this form and sent to us using the freepost address, "Freepost MVV".</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Invitation to Non-Statutory Consultation Poster
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18th March 2020</p> <p>We would like to invite you to attend our public consultation events on the Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility project.</p> <p>download </p> |
| <p>Presentation to Cambridgeshire and Norfolk County Councils and Fenland District Council
31st January 2020</p> <p>download </p> | <p>Planning Inspectorate: Scoping Opinion
13th January 2020</p> <p>This document is the Scoping Opinion provided by the Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS in respect of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>download </p> | <p>EIA Scoping Report
8th December 2019</p> <p>Scoping Report submitted to the Secretary of State on 3 December 2019.</p> <p>download </p> | |

a selection of frequently asked questions

what is the project?

MVV are proposing a new, state of the art, energy from waste combined heat and power, (ERW CHP), to be built on the existing waste management site on the Algonse Way industrial estate. Given its location, we have adopted the name "Medworth" after the ward in which the site sits.

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- | | | |
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|  <p>about the project</p> <p>A new state of the art Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power (ERW CHP) facility for Medworth, Wisbech.</p> <p>read more</p> |  <p>energy from waste</p> <p> diverting non-recyclable waste as a resource by diverting it from landfill and using it as a fuel.</p> <p>read more</p> |  <p>get in touch</p> <p>Please email us on medworth@mvvuk.co.uk or complete the online form.</p> <p>click here</p> |
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how does it work?
why EFW over landfill?
case studies</p> | <p>about the project</p> <p>project overview
project benefits
who are MVV?
previous projects</p> | <p>consultation and planning</p> <p>news
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about the project

- what is the project?
- why has Medworth, Wisbech been selected?
- where will it be?
- what could it look like?
- about MVV
- about Energy from Waste
- about the waste
- benefits to the local community
- about the impact on local air quality
- the impact on the environment
- environmental surveys
- transport & traffic
- Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
- what happens next?
- how can I find out more?
- how can I have my say?

what is the project?

MVV are proposing a new, state of the art, energy from waste combined heat and power facility (EfW CHP), to be built on the existing waste management site on the Algores Way industrial estate. Given its location, we have adopted the name "Medworth" after the ward in which the site sits.

The Medworth EfW CHP Facility will recover useful energy in the form of electricity and steam from over half a million tonnes of non-recyclable (residual) municipal waste each year.

Generating over 50 megawatts, the electricity will be sent to the grid or to major industries in the area, offering them competitive energy supplies. Steam will also be available at competitive levels, allowing users to switch off their conventional fossil fuelled boilers.

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can't find the information you're looking for?

Simply fill out the form below and a member of our team will respond to you as soon as possible

Subject of enquiry*

Your message*

Your contact details

Title	First name*	Last name*
<input type="text" value="Mr"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Company	Email*	Phone number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="e.g. you@company.com"/>	<input type="text" value="e.g. 07012345678"/>

I agree to my data being processed exclusively for the purpose of answering my enquiry. Any personal data submitted to MVV will be handled in accordance with our [Privacy Policy](#).

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- [previous projects](#)

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MVV recognises the importance of **local people** and knowledge to any new project and aims to develop a **two-way dialogue** with as wide a range of stakeholders as possible; we want to understand **the issues that are important to you.**

Please note we will not provide individual responses to your feedback form; all comments and responses will be collated into a Consultation Feedback Report, which will accompany the DCO application.

If you would like a member of the MVV team to respond to you directly, please use the 'general enquiries' form instead.

Alternatively, you can get in touch via one of the following methods:

Contact us via email - medworth@mvvuk.co.uk

Telephone the team - 01945 232 231

Or send us post using the freepost address: "Freepost MVV"

*Any personal data received as will be stored and protected as set out in the General Data Protection Regulation. No personal details will be used or published in any materials produced in support of the project.



General enquiry form

Subject of enquiry*

Project

Your message*

Type your message here

Your contact details

Title

Mr

First name*

Last name*

Company

Email*

e.g. you@company.com

Phone number

e.g. 07012345678

I agree to my data being processed exclusively for the purpose of answering my enquiry. Any personal data submitted to MVV will be handled in accordance with our [Privacy Policy](#).

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- project overview
- project benefits
- who are MVV?
- previous projects

consultation and planning

- news
- events
- documents

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Appendix Q S48 Notices to Consultation Bodies

Medworth CHP Limited

MEDWORTH ENERGY FROM WASTE COMBINED HEAT AND POWER FACILITY DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER 202[X]

Section 48 Planning Act 2008 – Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009. Notice publicising a proposed application for a Development Consent Order



Notice is hereby given that Medworth CHP Limited ('MCL'), whose registered office is at Devonport Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility, 40 Creek Road, Plymouth, PL5 1FL, intends to make an application (the proposed application) to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy for a Development Consent Order (DCO) under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (the "2008 Act") to authorise the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of an Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power (EfW CHP) Facility (the Project).

THE PROJECT - The Project is a new development on land at the industrial estate, Algores Way, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire currently used as a waste transfer station and for aggregate processing, and associated infrastructure. The Project is situated in the local authority areas of Fenland District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council, and the grid connection extends into areas of the Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk and Norfolk County Council. The Grid Connection route would pass the edge of the south-east of Wisbech, heading north after Elm High Road roundabout on the A47 to either Walpole Substation or Walsoken Substation.

The Project will comprise:

- An energy from waste combined head and power facility (EfW CHP Facility) and supporting infrastructure capable of handling up to 625,600 tonnes of waste per annum and aiming to generate 53MWe of electricity (net) and 50MWth of usable steam (heat) energy.
- A CHP Connection comprising a pipeline and electrical cable suspended on a frame above ground.
- Access improvements along New Bridge Lane to create a new access route into the EfW CHP Facility.
- A 132kV electrical grid connection comprising sections of underground cable and overhead line on wooden poles.
- Drainage works and Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) storage systems.
- Measures for avoiding, minimising and/or mitigating adverse environmental effects likely to arise in connection with the construction and operation of the Project.
- Other associated works, for example, temporary access roads, highway works, temporary works compounds, work sites and ancillary works.

- Compulsory acquisition of land, including interests in land, rights over land and imposition of restrictions, powers to override, suspend or extinguish rights over land and powers for the temporary use of land.

As the Project will be a generating station with a capacity of more than 50MWe it is therefore a nationally significant infrastructure project under part 3 section 15 of the 2008 Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - The Project is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development as defined in the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. MCL is required to carry out an EIA and submit an Environmental Statement with the DCO application. The Environmental Statement will provide a detailed description of the Project and its likely significant environmental impacts. Information compiled so far about the Project's likely significant environmental effects is set out for consultation in a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (the PEIR) and summarised in a non-technical summary.

CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS - The PEIR and other documents, plans and maps which detail the nature and location of the Project (the consultation documents) are available for inspection, free of charge, from 28th June 2021 to 13th August 2021 at the locations set out below. Copies of the consultation documents will also be available to download, free of charge, from 28th June 2021 to 13th August 2021 on the "documents" page of the project website at: www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk/documents Hard copies of the consultation documents can be made available on request. MCL reserves the right to make a reasonable charge for copying costs in respect of any documentation it is requested to provide in hard copy, up to a maximum of £150. Copies of individual documents are also available on request.

To request hard copies of any of the consultation documents or for any other enquiries in relation to the consultation documents, plans or maps, please contact us on: 01945 232 231 (please leave a message if we are unable to answer your call) or send us an email to: medworth@mvvuk.co.uk

RESPONDING TO CONSULTATION AND PUBLICITY - Any person may respond to this notice or make a representation in respect of the Project presented in the consultation documents. A feedback form is available on the Project website and in hard copy on request. Comments and

feedback forms should be sent to MCL by 11.59pm on 13th August 2021 to ensure their consideration. To request hard copies of the feedback form, please contact us on: 01945 232 231 (please leave a message if we are unable to answer your call) or send us an email to: medworth@mvvuk.co.uk Consultation responses can be submitted in the following ways:

Online via the Project website:
www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk/get-in-touch

By post: 'Freepost MVV'

By email: medworth@mvvuk.co.uk

MCL will consider and have regard to all responses to consultation and publicity when developing its DCO application. Individual responses may be made publicly available, or made available to the Secretary of State, the Planning Inspectorate and other relevant statutory authorities, in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act 2008 and data protection legislation. Respondents do not have to provide any personal information, but this information will help MCL to understand the range of responses and enable MCL to send you further information relating to the Project. Personal information will be kept confidential where possible. Please refer to our Privacy Notice for more details:

www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk/consultation-privacy-notice

DOCUMENT INSPECTION LOCATIONS:

Oasis Community Centre: Mon-Fri 8:30am - 7:00pm
St Michael's Ave, Wisbech, PE13 3NR

Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre: Mon-Tue 6:30pm-12am; Wed/Sat-Sun 12pm-12am; Thu-Fri 6pm-12am
Beechings Close, Wisbech St Mary, Wisbech, PE13 4SS

Marshland Hall: Tue/Thu/Fri, 10am-2pm; Sat 10am-1pm
Marshland Hall, 156 – 158 Smeeth Rd, Wisbech PE14 8JB

Rosmini Centre: Please contact venue for opening times
69a Queens Rd, Wisbech, PE13 2PH

Walton Highway Village Club: Sat, 10am-1pm
Mon-Fri 6:30pm-11pm; Sat 12pm-11:30pm; Sun 12pm-11pm
Lynn Road, Walton, Highway, Wisbech, PE14 7DF



Appendix R Stakeholders Consulted during Stage 2 Statutory Consultation

The list of stakeholders consulted across the three stages of consultation for the Proposed Development was developed iteratively. This is because the Applicant used Tables A1-A3 in Appendix 1 of the EIA Scoping Opinion from PINS as a starting point to inform the approach to identifying stakeholders for the Stage 1 Consultation. Some stakeholders (detailed below) were identified later in the project development process and subsequently added to the list to be consulted.

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority and Network Rail were not identified by PINS as a Consultation Bodies and therefore were not added to the Stage 1 Consultation database. However, after Stage 1 Consultation, and on the back of feedback received at Stage 1 Consultation about the reopening of the Wisbech to March rail line and their interest in this, both organisations were contacted and added to the database for all subsequent consultations.
- The Hundred of Wisbech Internal Drainage Board (HoWIDB) and Waldersey Internal Drainage Board (WIDB) were not identified by PINS as Consultation Bodies and therefore were not added to the Stage 1 database. These drainage boards were represented by the Middle Level Commissioners (MLC), who were consulted at all stages of non-statutory and statutory consultation. Following engagement with the MLC and the HoWIDB, the Applicant took the view that, for the avoidance of doubt, that all three organisations be consulted individually at the Stage 2 Statutory Consultation.
- In advance of the Stage 1b Consultation, the Applicant reviewed their database of identified consultees. This review identified that Indigo Pipelines Limited were not currently on the database and therefore added to ensure that they were consulted at the subsequent stages of consultation.
- In advance of Stage 2 Statutory Consultation, the Applicant reviewed their database of identified consultees. This review identified that the Joint Nature Conservation Committee were not currently on the database and therefore added to ensure that they were consulted at the Stage 2 Statutory Consultation.

Prescribed Consultees

Anglian Water

Cadent Gas Ltd

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Constabulary

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust

Cambridgeshire County Council

Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service

Civil Aviation Authority

Downham Market Internal Drainage Boards

East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust

Eclipse Power Network Limited

Elm Parish Council

Ely Group of Internal Drainage Boards

Emneth Parish Council

Energetics Electricity Limited

Energetics Gas Limited

Energy Assets Networks Limited

Environment Agency

ES Pipelines Ltd (ESP Utilities Group Ltd)

ESP Connections Ltd (ESP Utilities Group Ltd)

ESP Electricity Limited (ESP Utilities Group Ltd)

ESP Networks Ltd (ESP Utilities Group Ltd)

ESP Pipelines Ltd (ESP Utilities Group Ltd)

Forestry Commission

Fulcrum Electricity Assets Limited

Fulcrum Pipelines Ltd

GTC Pipelines Limited

Harlaxton Energy Networks Ltd

Harlaxton Gas Networks Limited

Prescribed Consultees

Health and Safety Executive

Highways England

Highways England Historical Railways Estate

Historic England

Homes England

Hundred of Wisbech Internal Drainage Board

Independent Pipelines Limited

Independent Power Networks Limited

Indigo Pipelines Limited

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

King's Lynn Internal Drainage Board

Leep Electricity Networks Limited

Marine & Coastguard Agency

Marine Management Organisation

Marshland St James Parish Council

Middle Level Commissioners

Ministry of Defence, Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Murphy Gas Networks limited

Murphy Power Distribution Limited

National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc

National Grid Gas Plc

NATS En-Route Safeguarding

Natural England

Natural England

Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd

NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group

NHS England

NHS West Norfolk Clinical Commissioning Group

Norfolk Constabulary

Prescribed Consultees

Norfolk County Council Highways Authority

Norfolk Fire and Rescue Service

Public Health England

Quadrant Pipelines Limited

Royal Mail

Scotland Gas Networks Plc

Southern Gas Networks Plc

Sutton Bridge Power Generation

The Crown Estate

The Electricity Network Company Limited

UK Power Distribution Limited

UK Power Networks Limited

Utility Assets Limited

Vattenfall Networks Limited

Waldersey Internal Drainage Board

Walpole Parish Council

Walsoken Parish Council

West Walton Parish Council

Whittlesey and District Internal Drainage Board

Wisbech Harbour Authority (Nene Ports Authority)

Wisbech Town Council

Businesses and Community Groups

Bramley Line Heritage Railway Trust

Brooke Weston Trust

Cambridge Airport

Cambridgeshire Chambers of Commerce

Cambridgeshire Microlights

Commercial Safety Systems Ltd

CPRE

Engineering & Factory Supplies Ltd

English Brothers Ltd

Fascinating Fens

Fenland Airfield

Fraser Dawbarns LLP

Getting it Sorted

Icon Engineering Ltd

Kirk Coachworks

MJ Accoustics

National Trust

Nene and Ramnoth School and Elm Road Primary School

Norfolk Wildlife Trust

North London Skydiving

Norwich Airport

Rail Future

RSPB Eastern England Regional Office

Shampers Dog Grooming

The Sportsman Pub

Thomas Clarkson Academy

WEP Fabrications Ltd

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust

Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire & Northamptonshire

William H Brown/Sequence (UK) Ltd

Wisbech Society

Wisbech, March and District Trades Union Council

WisWIN

Wider Consultees

Anthony Browne MP

Cambridge Friends of the Earth

Daniel Zeichner MP

Fenland and West Norfolk Friends of the Earth

Gorfield Parish Council

James Wild MP

John Hayes MP

Jonathan Djanogly MP

Leverington Parish Council

Liz Truss MP

Lucy Frazer MP

Newton-In-The-Isle Parish Council

Outwell Parish Council

Parsons Drove Parish Council

Paul Bristow MP

Shailesh Vara MP

Steve Barclay MP

Sutton Bridge Parish Council

Tydd St. Giles Parish Council

Wisbech St Mary Parish Council



Appendix S Photographs of the Project team at Exhibition Events



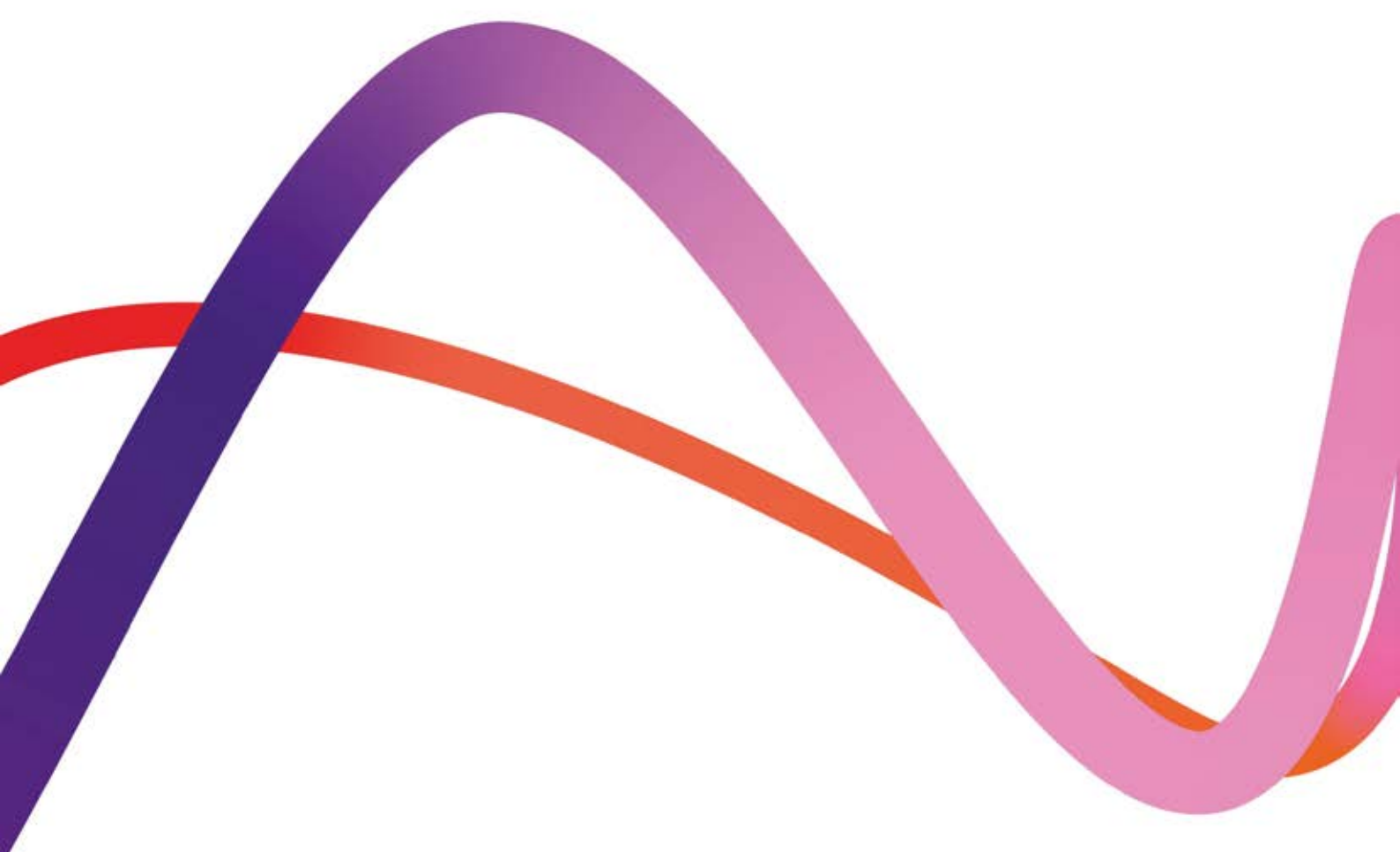




Appendix T Photographs of Banner Posters

Medworth Energy from Waste
Combined Heat and Power Facility

PINS ref. EN010110



Statutory Consultation – Consultation Event Banners

August 2021

**We inspire
with energy.**

2 Statutory Consultation – Venues Banners

- 1.1.1 Banners to advertise the Statutory Consultation public exhibitions were erected by the Developer at or close to the selected venues. Except for Walpole Community Centre (see section 1.1.2), all banners were erected between 28th to 29th June 2021, see **Appendix A**.
- 1.1.2 Due to a local policy limiting advertising, the Walpole Community Centre’s manager agreed to erect the banner in the week of the public exhibition at their venue.
- 1.1.3 On 06/07/2021 the Developer was notified by Wisbech St Mary’s Sports and Community Centre’s manager that the banner advertising their event had been cut down. Following a site visit by the Developer on 08/07/2021, the banner was found and re-erected.
- 1.1.4 After the public exhibition at the venue, the venue’s banner was removed by the Developer.

3 Statutory Consultation – Venues Banners

Appendix A

Location: Queen Mary Centre, Queens Road, Wisbech



Location: Oasis Community Centre, St Michael's Avenue, Wisbech



4 Statutory Consultation – Venues Banners

Location: Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre, Beechings Close, Wisbech St Mary.



5 Statutory Consultation – Venues Banners



Location: Rosmini Centre, Queens Road, Wisbech



6 Statutory Consultation – Venues Banners

Location: School Road, Walton Highway



Location: Marshland Hall, Smeeth Road, Marshland St James



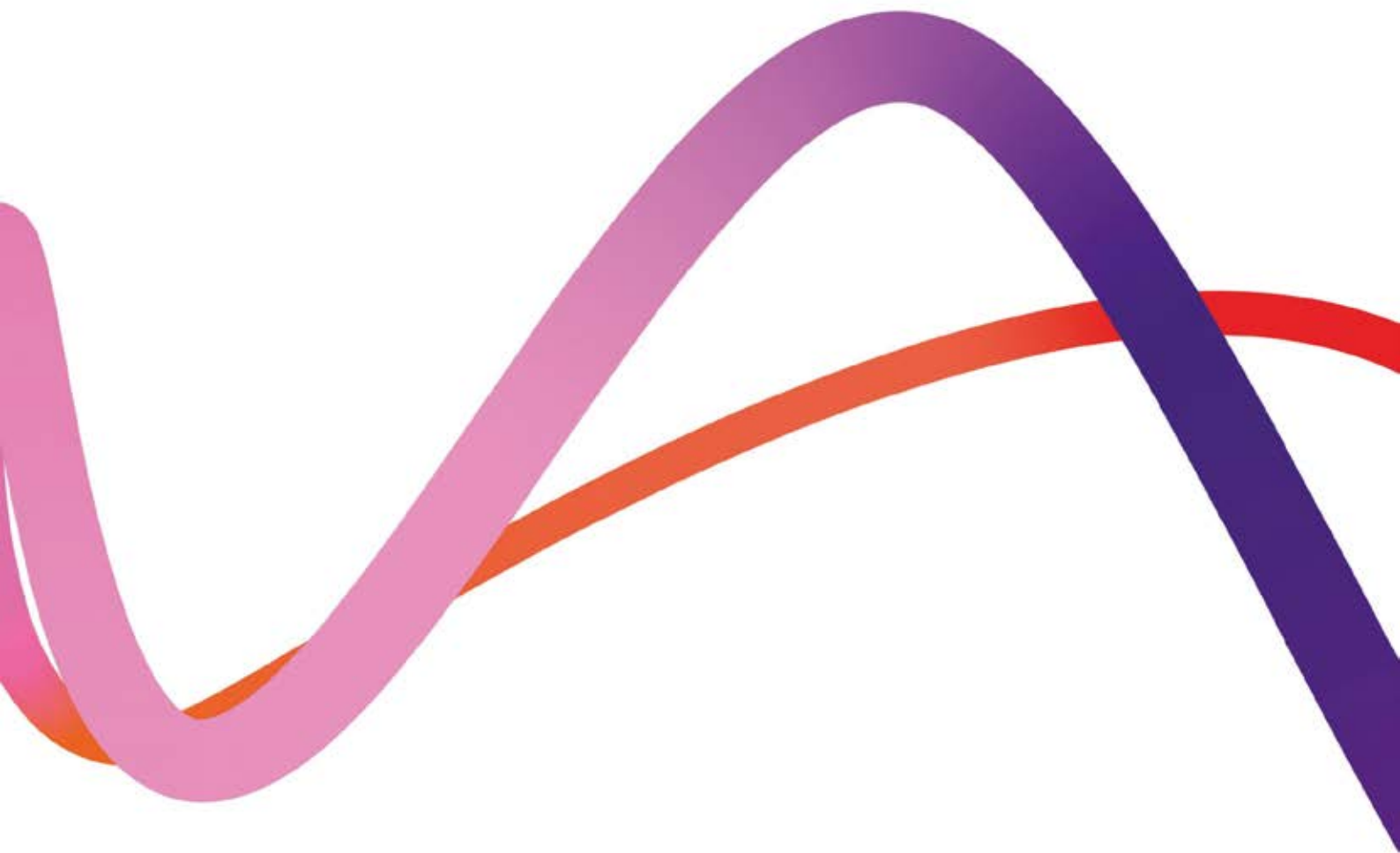
7 Statutory Consultation – Venues Banners

Location: Walpole Community Centre, Walpole



Location: Tower Hall, Friday Bridge, Wisbech







Appendix U Public Exhibition Advertisements

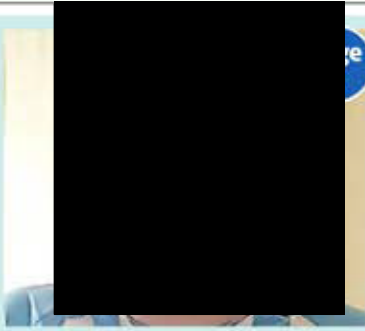
Super Hardy Perennial Lucky Dip!

12 PLANTS FOR £19.99

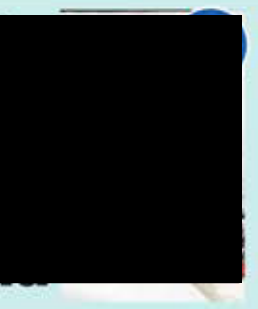


Page 24

Team dream comes true



100 no out for birthday girl Ren



'There is only one sentence I can give – life'

Judge jails dad for stabbing daughter's ex-boyfriend

"There is only one sentence for the offence for which you have pleaded guilty, namely life".

Those were the words of Judge David Farrell QC when sentencing 65-year-old Lance Woollard, who admitted stabbing his daughter's ex-partner to death.

The hearing at Cambridge Crown Court comes after Woollard, of Richmond Avenue, March, attacked Nigel Ebbage at his home in Honeysuckle Close at around midday on Thursday, April 29.

A post mortem examination carried out at Peterborough City Hospital concluded Mr Ebbage died as a result of stab wounds.

The court heard Woollard, whose plea came on his 65th birthday, was of previous good character.

BEN JOLLEY
Ben.Jolley@archant.co.uk

Mr Ebbage's family previously said they were "devastated and struggling to come to terms" with his shock death earlier this year.

The family issued a statement describing their feelings at the loss of a "fun-loving guy" who "enjoyed life to the full".

Their tribute added: "He was a family man; he loved his children and family and would do anything for them."

The case was adjourned for sentencing at the same court on July 30.

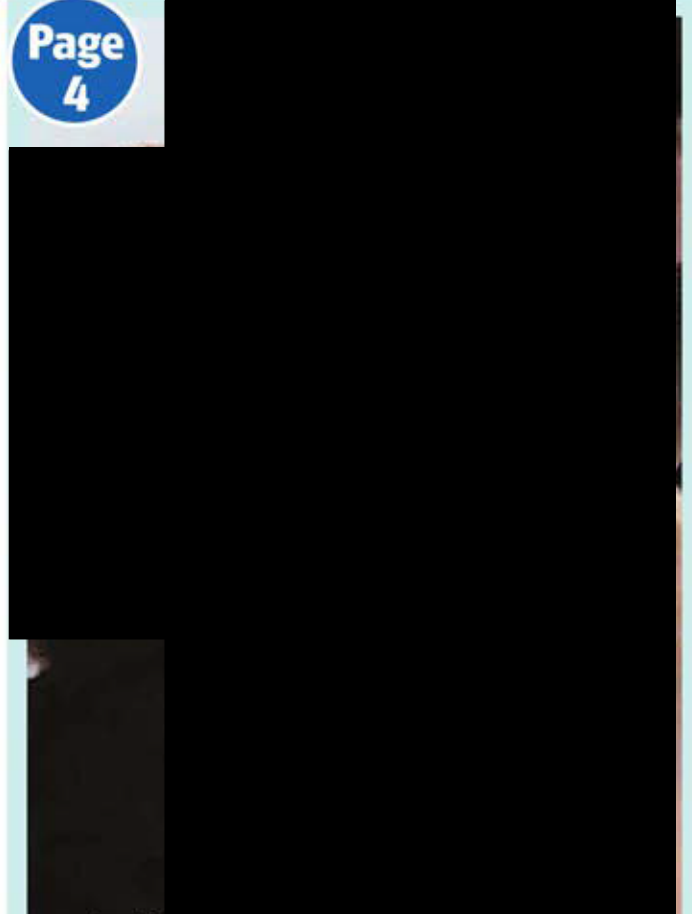
Full story: Page 2



The court heard that at least one knife was taken to the scene by Lance Woollard

Picture: CAMBRIDGESHIRE POLICE

Page 4



Tributes paid to foster mum Sam

Sam Bradford, 36, was a mum of two boys and a foster carer for Cambridgeshire County Council. She died suddenly in March on June 29

Picture: SUPPLIED BY THE FAMILY OF SAM BRADFORD

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McKenzie Woodward plays for Chatteris Town Under 15 Girls and found out the news she secured a spot at an England trial when she left school

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Sea Cadets



Wisbech Sea Cadet Jessica Black has been appointed Lord Lieutenant cadet for Cambridgeshire

Picture: TWITTER/@WISBECHSEACADET

A young sea cadet has received a royal promotion to work alongside the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire Julie Spence OBE.

Leading cadet (LC) Jessica Black of Wisbech Sea Cadets has been appointed as Lord Lieutenant cadet for Cambridgeshire for 2021 and 2022.

LC Black will join representatives from the army and air cadets, representing the sea cadets, at all formal and royal events across the county.

A spokesperson for the Wisbech Sea Cadets said they were "very proud of this achievement" following a small ceremony on Thursday (June 24).

Mrs Spence, HM The Queen's representative in Cambridgeshire, welcomed LC Black into her new role at the socially-distanced event.

"It's absolutely brilliant to have Jessica as one of my cadets this year; they are truly the best of the best," she said.

The sea cadets, established in 1856, are open to all aged 10 to 18.

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march@whitingandpartners.co.uk

Wisbech office: 01945 584113

wisbech@whitingandpartners.co.uk

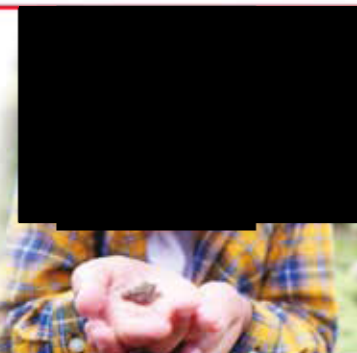


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Bury St. Edmunds | Ely | King's Lynn | March | Mildenhall
Peterborough | Ramsey | St. Ives | St. Neots | Wisbech



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- | | |
|--|---|
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Marshland St James,
Wisbech, PE14 8JB
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| <p>16 JUL
Wisbech St Mary Sports & Community Centre
Beechings Close,
Wisbech St Mary,
Wisbech, PE13 4SS
2pm until 8pm</p> | <p>21 JUL
Walpole Community Centre
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Walpole St Andrew
Wisbech, PE14 7JW
12 noon until 6pm</p> |
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2pm until 8pm</p> |

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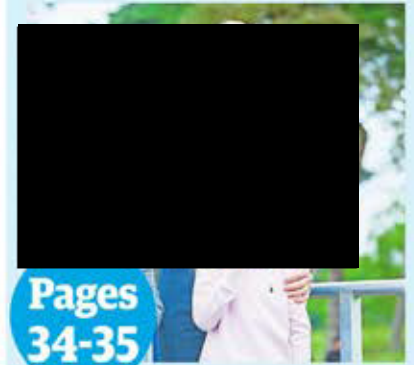


Picture: DENISE BRADLEY

Let us sing...

Cathedral Master's passionate plea

Prince and I What's it like working with William?



Pages 34-35

...And please let us stay in school

Isolation rules must end, say school leaders



Picture: TOM BARNES

The days of whole classes of schoolchildren being sent into isolation after single Covid-19 cases must come to an end.

This is the cry as the school year draws to a close and families are still being left with last-minute scrambles and changes of plans to find child care. And it is not just parents that are feeling the sting of the

SIMON PARKIN
simon.parkin@archant.co.uk

measure – it is also the pupils themselves that are impacted.

Dame Rachel de Souza, *left*, the children's commissioner for England and former head of Norfolk-based Inspiration Trust, is among those calling for the measure to be lifted. She said

the bubble system was an "absolutely massive" frustration and was proving "very, very restrictive".

And this week, almost 50 MPs have signed a letter to the prime minister saying that it is essential once lockdown is lifted that schools go back to normal.

Full story: Pages 10-11

Duo confirmed City's squad takes shape



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Contamination survey to take place on site of proposed hub

Community leaders in Southwold are to appoint a demolition contractor to assess the condition of a site where a £3 million business hub is set to be built.

Southwold Town Council is aiming to create the hub, also known as the Station Yard Development, by revamping several council-owned buildings on the corner of Station Road and Blyth Road, opposite the police station.

Councillors hope to build retail units, office spaces and a café in a bid to attract more investment to the coastal town.

The proposals were approved by town councillors back in 2018 and are being supported through a grant of £995,000 from the government's Coastal Communities Fund.

MATTHEW EARTH
matthewearth@archant.co.uk

But the scheme has proved controversial with many of the town's residents, as several businesses at the site, including a garage, have relocated due to the proposals.

There are also concerns over potential contamination of the site as it was previously used as a petrol station – with large tankers stored underground.

In response to those fears, councillors agreed on Tuesday to appoint a demolition contractor to survey the buildings on the land.

Recently-appointed town mayor Will Windell confirmed the council will be pressing ahead with the plans to build the hub and revealed construction work is



A computer-generated image of the proposed hub

Picture: SOUTHWOLD TOWN COUNCIL/INGLETON WOOD

set to start before March next year.

He said: "The position we are in now is that when the demolition is completed then the contamination surveys can be completed. With the buildings down, we will know the condition of the site.

"At the end of the day, you can't

keep old buildings up for health and safety problems. My view has always been that we have a duty of care to decontaminate the land.

"We want to create an employment hub for businesses. The research we have done is that people still do want to go into

offices, despite Covid.

"We had a bit of a scare because of Covid, but as long as we start building by March next year, we have had assurances we will still get the money.

"Once people realise the project is going ahead, there will be a lot of interest."



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Chance to have a say on incinerator plans

The firm behind the mega incinerator planned for Wisbech has commenced its statutory consultation period.

German-based MVV Environment Ltd has announced the start of the start of the consultation period on its plans for a 50 mega watt incinerator on land off Algores Way.

As part of the early stages of the pre-planning process for the proposal, the company undertook an initial period of non-statutory consultation in 2020.

However, due to the pandemic and associated restrictions, the planned statutory consultation period has been delayed until now.

MVV's managing director, Paul Carey, said: "Since our non-statutory consultation in 2020 we have further developed our proposals and incorporated feedback from a variety of stakeholders.

"This is now the opportunity for the local community and all other stakeholders to look at what we propose and provide further feedback."

The statutory consultation period is running from June 28 to August 31 2021 and will incorporate eight public exhibitions over the two weeks commencing July 13.

MVV's project team will be at the public exhibitions to

answer questions and listen to concerns. The exhibitions will take place on:

- July 13 Queen Mary Centre, Wisbech - 2pm to 8pm
- July 14 Oasis Community Centre, Wisbech - 2pm to 8pm
- July 16 Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre, Wisbech St Mary - 2pm to 8pm
- July 17 Rosmini Centre, Wisbech - 10am to 4pm
- July 19 Walton Highway Village Club, Walton Highway - 2pm to 8pm



Slimmers meet for first time in long 18 months

It was touch and go whether one Slimming World group would open on June 21 due to delays in the unlocking of Covid restrictions.

However, thanks to some help from Wimblington Parish Council and clerk Pat Amos, Consultant Dawn Breacher was able to open her new group in the Wimblington Parish Hall with no problems.

Dawn, who lives in Wimblington, says her members are loving being back together where they belong as 'a family of like-minded people all trying to lose weight'.

She said: "It is the being together and supporting each other, discussing new recipes and helping each other achieve their dreams that makes Slimming World such a successful group of people. I want to thank the parish council for letting the



Dawn Breacher of the Wimblington Slimming World group

group open."

Dawn and her group meet at the hall on Mondays from 9:30am to 11am. Due to Covid restrictions in place members need to contact Dawn to reserve a space.

Dawn can be contacted on 07515 557803 or 01354 462322.



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Marking years of service

By SARAH CLISS
sarah.cliss@fenlandcitizen.co.uk
@FenlandCit

Three staff at Rose Lodge Care Home Wisbech have received prestigious long service awards in celebration of working at Barchester Healthcare for a combined total of 50 years.

Karen Smith, housekeeper, started at Barchester in June 2011 and has worked tirelessly to ensure the home is always clean.

Karen said: "It has been a pleasure to work here and a wonderful surprise to have such a lovely party and gifts."

Kath Matchett, housekeeper, started at Barchester when it was still Westminster House in June 2001 and has worked hard with a smile on her face.

Kath said: "I have had a really lovely day and was not expecting this at all"

Tammy Clayton, care assistant, also started at

Barchester when it was still Westminster House in June 2001 and has worked to ensure the highest level of care is given to residents.

Tammy said: "I love working here and couldn't see myself anywhere else, it's like family and this is home"

Meg Jones, general manager of Rose Lodge said: "We're delighted to be celebrating our wonderful staff and the loyalty they have shown the home throughout their time here. Our ladies have demonstrated their dedication and loyalty to this home and its residents year after year. I speak for all of us here at Rose Lodge when I say thank you to them for everything they do for our residents."

All three women enjoyed gifts given to them from the home - including flowers, cards and gift vouchers from Barchester Healthcare. A party and barbecue was held in their honour.

Rose Lodge care home is run by Barchester Healthcare, one of the UK's largest care



From left: Karen, Tammy and Kath with their special celebration cake.

providers, which is committed to delivering personalised care across its care homes and

hospitals. Rose Lodge provides residential care, nursing

care and dementia care for 58 residents from respite care to long term stays.

Edna is authority's first chair woman

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Fire Authority appointed a new chair and vice chair at their first meeting since the latest round of council elections.

Councillor Edna Murphy has been appointed as chair, with Councillor Mohammed Jamil appointed vice chair.

Liberal Democrat councillor Murphy, who has recently joined the authority, is the first woman chair in the authority's history.

She takes over from Councillor Kevin Reynolds, who remains on the authority after chairing it for the last four years.

New vice chair councillor Jamil, from Peterborough City Council, has served on the authority for almost a decade.

The Labour councillor has been involved in a number of committees, as well as the Service's Inclusion Steering Group.



MVV Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility public consultation

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Covid jabs to come by bus

South Lynn school hosts vaccination work as new map shows protection

People can get a first COVID-19 jab at a vaccination bus in South Lynn tomorrow.

The NHS Community Health Team will be at the St Michael's Academy in Saddlebow Road from 10am to 4pm on Saturday.

And the move comes as a new interactive map showed big differences in levels of vaccination protection against the virus across West Norfolk.

The walk-in clinic is for anyone aged 18 or older. No appointment is necessary.

The team asks people to bring their NHS number if they have it.

Those not registered with a doctor can still have a vaccination. Anyone unsure about having a jab can discuss any concerns with the team and get additional information to help them decide.

The Norfolk and Waveney Clinical Commissioning Group said: "You do not need to show identification to receive a COVID-19 vaccination and you do not need to give your full name or address.



Coronavirus vaccination efforts are being stepped up to increase public protection amid rising cases and hopes to end restrictions on our lives later this month.

"It does not matter whether you are a UK citizen or what your immigration status is, how long you have been here or how long you expect to stay.

"Anyone aged 18+ can have a vaccination, we want to vaccinate as many people as

we can and we want to make getting a vaccine as easy as possible for you."

Meanwhile, people aged over 30 can get their second dose of AstraZeneca at the walk-in vaccination centre at The Corn Exchange in

Tuesday Market Place, Lynn. It's open 9am-3pm, seven days a week.

From next week, second doses of AstraZeneca will also be administered on Tuesdays between 5.30pm-7.30pm.

No appointment is needed

but it must be at least eight weeks since the recipient's first jab.

Moves to step up the vaccination programme come amid rising levels of infection and the hope that remaining lockdown restrictions will be lifted from July 19.

The new map, unveiled on Wednesday, shows that, across West Norfolk as a whole, 82 per cent of adults had received one dose of a Covid vaccine up to Tuesday of this week, June 29. Nearly 65 per cent have had both vaccination doses.

But the map also reveals big gaps in take-up between parts of our area.

One of the most protected parts of the borough is the Heacham and Snettisham area, where the map shows 91.4 per cent of adults have had one jab and 78.1 per cent have had both.

However, in North Lynn, those figures fall to just 57.2 per cent and 39.4 per cent.

The map can be found at <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/interactive-map/vaccinations>.

Flags plan for town street

Businesses in Lynn's Tower Street could soon be flying the flag to welcome customers back to their corner of the town.

Discover King's Lynn has applied to West Norfolk Council for permission to fly up to a dozen 'welcome back' flags from shop fronts.

They will carry Discover King's Lynn's Discover Local campaign branding.

In a planning statement submitted to the authority as part of the application, Discover King's Lynn says that the aim of the proposal is to make the street look more attractive and welcome customers back to the town after the easing of restrictions.

It also confirms that the shops are happy about the idea, saying: "Feedback has been positive and the businesses are very keen to get the flags in place."

Planners have indicated they hope to reach a decision next month.



MVV Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility public consultation

UK-based company Medworth CHP Ltd, intends to make an application for an Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility on the industrial estate, Algores Way, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

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we welcome your feedback



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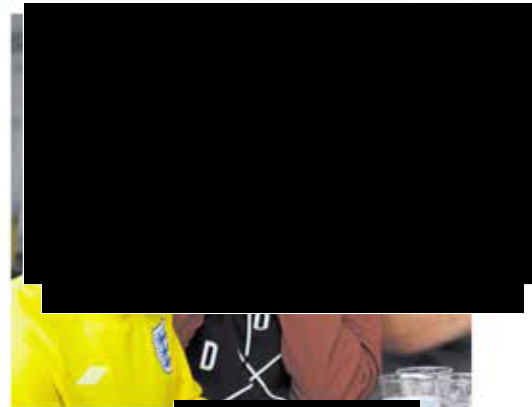
www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk



The nerves proved difficult to bear at times. MLNF-21AF07117/121



ton. MLNF-21AF07106



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we welcome your **feedback**



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www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk

yourletters

email your letters: news@yourlocalpaper.co.uk
 Post: Your Local Paper, 29 King Street,
 King's Lynn PE30 1ET

Dog leads can be a trip hazard

This is a plea to dog owners to please keep their dogs under control when passing people.

This week I passed a person with two small dogs, one of which jumped at me, barking and scratching my leg.

"He's not attacking you," said the owner. When I got home, I found claw holes in my trousers and swollen leg scratches, not good for someone with eczema.

Recently, I was in a shop and felt something tighten round my ankles. A small dog on an extendable lead had wrapped the lead around my legs while the owner was oblivious.

It was dangerous, had I not noticed, I would have been pulled over headlong into a rail.

Many owners seem to think it's OK to have their dog's lead extended across paths and their dogs jumping at people passing

It's not for the following reasons: Some dogs bite and people have had to have tetanus injections as a result. Anyone with a skin condition (eg eczema) can easily have it badly infected by a scratch from a

dirty claw. It's not OK for dogs to scratch, rip or dirty the clothing of passersby. Not everyone welcomes a smelly dog drooling on them or barking at them.

Some people have pets at home who might be severely distressed by the scent of a dog on their owner.

Dogs being allowed to roam on extendable leads in shopping areas present a significant trip hazard, especially the elderly or disabled.

And some adults and children alike are genuinely scared of dogs, for whatever reason.

I'm not anti-dog. I have owned dogs and been a dog walker. As a teen, I walked three boisterous Afghan hounds simultaneously and was able to rein them in, thereby preventing them from impinging on passersby.

Yet many people twice my size can't seem to keep one or two small dogs under control.

Please, think of others who have a right not to be impinged on by your dog.

Hunstanton reader details supplied

Your summer snaps

Your Local Paper reader Julie Bell has been taking snaps in and around the area of Newton By Castle Acre where she lives.

The picture below, was taken in her garden.

Meanwhile, William Turner, of South Wootton, took this cow picture on a recent visit to Creake Abbey.

"There were three Highland cattle in a field, of which this one was the most inquisitive and seemingly enjoyed the attention of being photographed on a sunny May day," he said.

As we all look forward to



lockdown restrictions lifting this month and enjoying the summer, don't forget to take some pictures on your walks or travels and send them to YLP.

Pictures can be emailed to news@yourlocalpaper.co.uk

Please remember to include your name, address, a contact number, where the picture was taken and any other details of interest.

Photographs, news and sport items can also be posted or dropped off at The Your Local Paper office at 29 King Street in King's Lynn.



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Cheering the Three Lions

Youngsters at a King's Lynn school showed their support for England ahead of Sunday's Euro 2020 final against Italy.

Pupils at Whitefriars Primary Academy proudly waved their flags while wearing red and white or dressed in football kits.

On Wednesday, ahead of the semi-final 2-1 win over Denmark, some of the children camped overnight at the school.

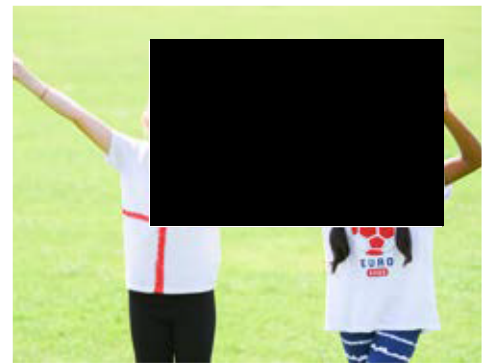
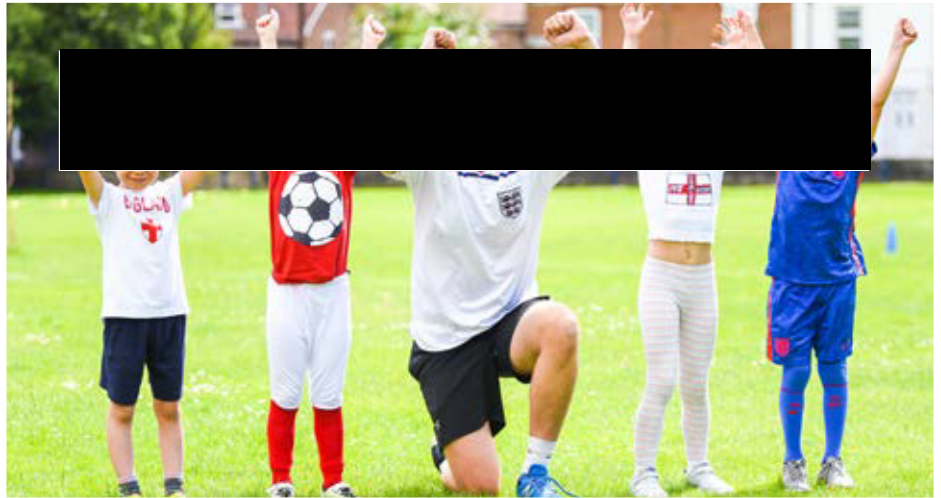
"It was a pre-planned camping

trip and the children were able to watch the match on the big screen in the hall while still wearing their England clothes," said a school spokesman.

"It was a really nice atmosphere and great to get behind England.

"It has been a tough year for the children so it was great to have something to bring us together."

Pictures by Ian Burt



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Appendix V Correction poster for Walton Highway Village Club



Location: Walton Highway Village Club



STATUTORY
public consultation
MVV Medworth Energy from
Waste Combined Heat and
Power facility project

this venue's opening hours are currently:

Closed Monday to Thursday

Friday - 4:30 to 11pm

Saturday - 2 to 11pm

Sunday - 2 to 8pm

**consultation documents
are available to view online here:**

www.mvv-medworth.co.uk/documents





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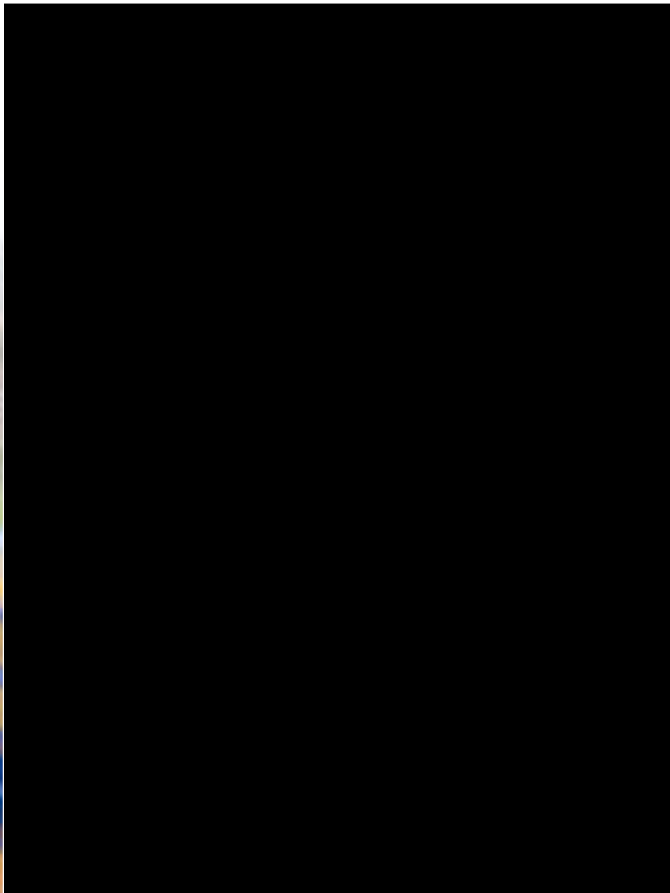
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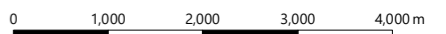


Appendix W Consultation Zone

H:\Projects\41310 Wisbech\Design_Technical - GI\Drawings\ArcGIS\Workspaces\41310-Shr111_v4.mxd Originator: simon.green2



- Key
- Proposed Development Red Line Boundary
 - Consultation Zone A
 - Consultation Zone B



Scale at A3: 1:80,000

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Client



MWV Environment Ltd
 Medworth Energy from Waste CHP Facility
 DCO

Consultation Zones

June 2021





Appendix X Interactive Webpage



STATUTORY

public consultation

Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility



welcome

If you can, we encourage you to attend one of our in-person events between 13th and 22nd July so you can speak with us directly.

However if this is not possible, you can find all the information that will be presented at the events on this virtual event page.



Medworth project booklet

All consultation documents

who are MVV?

who are MVV?

MVV is a wholly owned subsidiary of the MVV Group, a leading provider of energy services across the UK. MVV is a leading provider of energy services across the UK.

UK MVV Group consists of 6 separate companies:

- MVV Energy Services**: Providing energy services across the UK.
- MVV Energy Solutions**: Providing energy solutions across the UK.
- MVV Energy Support**: Providing energy support across the UK.
- MVV Energy Development**: Providing energy development across the UK.
- MVV Energy Operations**: Providing energy operations across the UK.
- MVV Energy Maintenance**: Providing energy maintenance across the UK.

MVV Energy Services

The MVV Energy Services team provides a range of energy services across the UK, including energy audits, energy management systems, and energy efficiency solutions.

MVV Energy Solutions

The MVV Energy Solutions team provides a range of energy solutions across the UK, including energy storage, energy trading, and energy procurement.

MVV Energy Support

The MVV Energy Support team provides a range of energy support services across the UK, including energy monitoring and control, energy reporting, and energy compliance.

MVV Energy Development

The MVV Energy Development team provides a range of energy development services across the UK, including energy feasibility studies, energy permitting, and energy construction.

MVV Energy Operations

The MVV Energy Operations team provides a range of energy operations services across the UK, including energy plant operation, energy maintenance, and energy safety.

MVV Energy Maintenance

The MVV Energy Maintenance team provides a range of energy maintenance services across the UK, including energy equipment repair, energy testing, and energy calibration.

MVV logo and website: www.mvv-energy.co.uk

the energy from waste process

the energy from waste process

- Tipping out**: Waste is tipped into a large container.
- Waste boiler**: Waste is burned in a boiler to produce steam.
- Steam**: Steam is produced from the boiler.
- 300°C**: The steam is at 300°C.
- Rankine cycle**: The steam is used to drive a Rankine cycle.
- Generator**: The Rankine cycle drives a generator to produce electricity.
- Heat recovery**: Heat is recovered from the process.
- Water treatment**: Water is treated for reuse.
- Air Pollution Control System**: Air is cleaned before release.
- Chimney**: Cleaned air is released through a chimney.
- Turbine Hall**: The turbine hall where the Rankine cycle operates.
- Air Cooled Condenser**: The steam is cooled by air.
- Energy Distribution**: Electricity and heat are distributed.

MVV logo and website: www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk



STATUTORY

public consultation

Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility



the proposed development

The proposed site is in the Medworth area of Forest Chase in Council. The better this is the better the site is for the proposed development. The site is located in an area of low density residential development. The site is located in an area of low density residential development. The site is located in an area of low density residential development.

what might it look like?

There are several options for the proposed development. The options are based on the site's location and the surrounding environment. The options are based on the site's location and the surrounding environment. The options are based on the site's location and the surrounding environment.

The EMW CHP Facility

A number of options and designs have been considered for the proposed development. The options are based on the site's location and the surrounding environment. The options are based on the site's location and the surrounding environment. The options are based on the site's location and the surrounding environment.

the proposed development continued

associated infrastructure

The proposed development will require associated infrastructure. This includes roads, drainage, and other services. The infrastructure will be designed to meet the needs of the proposed development. The infrastructure will be designed to meet the needs of the proposed development. The infrastructure will be designed to meet the needs of the proposed development.

CHP connection

The proposed development will be connected to the CHP network. This will allow the development to generate its own energy. The CHP network is a local network that provides energy to the area. The CHP network is a local network that provides energy to the area. The CHP network is a local network that provides energy to the area.

grid connection options

Walpole sub-station

The proposed development will be connected to the grid via the Walpole sub-station. This will allow the development to generate its own energy. The Walpole sub-station is a local sub-station that provides energy to the area. The Walpole sub-station is a local sub-station that provides energy to the area. The Walpole sub-station is a local sub-station that provides energy to the area.

Other options

Other options for grid connection are being considered. These options include connecting to other sub-stations or using a different type of connection. Other options for grid connection are being considered. These options include connecting to other sub-stations or using a different type of connection. Other options for grid connection are being considered. These options include connecting to other sub-stations or using a different type of connection.

air quality and climate change

air quality

The proposed development will have a small impact on air quality. This is because the development will be designed to meet the requirements of the Air Quality Regulations. The development will be designed to meet the requirements of the Air Quality Regulations. The development will be designed to meet the requirements of the Air Quality Regulations.

climate change

The proposed development will have a small impact on climate change. This is because the development will be designed to meet the requirements of the Climate Change Act. The development will be designed to meet the requirements of the Climate Change Act. The development will be designed to meet the requirements of the Climate Change Act.

landscape and visual

landscape

The proposed development will be designed to blend in with the surrounding landscape. This will be achieved by using natural materials and colors. The development will be designed to blend in with the surrounding landscape. This will be achieved by using natural materials and colors. The development will be designed to blend in with the surrounding landscape. This will be achieved by using natural materials and colors.

visual

The proposed development will be designed to be visually appealing. This will be achieved by using high-quality materials and finishes. The development will be designed to be visually appealing. This will be achieved by using high-quality materials and finishes. The development will be designed to be visually appealing. This will be achieved by using high-quality materials and finishes.

community benefits

community benefits

The proposed development will provide a number of community benefits. These include creating jobs, providing training, and supporting local businesses. The development will provide a number of community benefits. These include creating jobs, providing training, and supporting local businesses. The development will provide a number of community benefits. These include creating jobs, providing training, and supporting local businesses.

jobs

The proposed development will create a number of jobs. These jobs will be for a variety of roles, including construction, operation, and maintenance. The development will create a number of jobs. These jobs will be for a variety of roles, including construction, operation, and maintenance. The development will create a number of jobs. These jobs will be for a variety of roles, including construction, operation, and maintenance.

training

The proposed development will provide training opportunities for local residents. This will be achieved by working with local schools and colleges. The development will provide training opportunities for local residents. This will be achieved by working with local schools and colleges. The development will provide training opportunities for local residents. This will be achieved by working with local schools and colleges.

supporting local businesses

The proposed development will support local businesses by providing a range of services. These services include catering, cleaning, and security. The development will support local businesses by providing a range of services. These services include catering, cleaning, and security. The development will support local businesses by providing a range of services. These services include catering, cleaning, and security.



STATUTORY

public consultation

Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility



traffic and transport

A Construction Traffic Management Plan will be developed and implemented to minimise the impact of construction-related and operational HGV traffic on the surrounding area.

Construction Traffic Management Plan

- To manage the impact of construction-related and operational HGV traffic on the surrounding area.
- To ensure that the traffic management plan is implemented in accordance with the relevant regulations.
- To ensure that the traffic management plan is implemented in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Operational HGV traffic

- To manage the impact of operational HGV traffic on the surrounding area.
- To ensure that the traffic management plan is implemented in accordance with the relevant regulations.
- To ensure that the traffic management plan is implemented in accordance with the relevant regulations.

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future environmental requirements

As we develop our proposals we have identified the actions we will take to ensure the future operational requirements of the site.

Future environmental requirements

- To manage the impact of the site on the surrounding environment.
- To ensure that the site is developed in accordance with the relevant regulations.
- To ensure that the site is developed in accordance with the relevant regulations.

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liaison committee

Our Liaison Committee, consisting of representatives from the local community, will ensure that we remain open to your views and feedback throughout the project.

Our Liaison Committee

- To ensure that we remain open to your views and feedback throughout the project.
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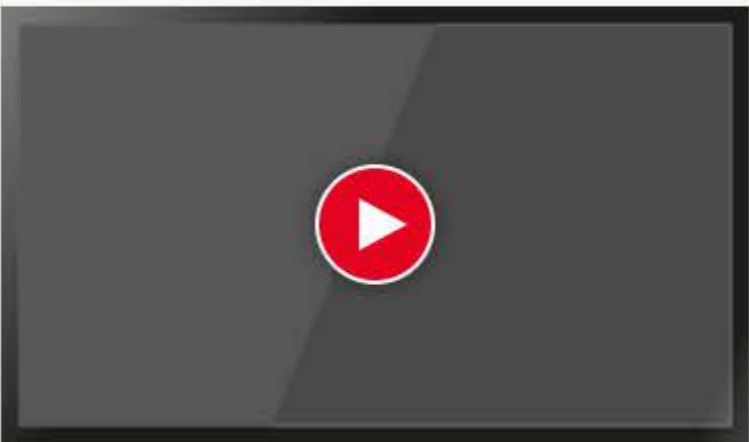
get involved

There are many ways you can get involved and help us to improve our proposals. We encourage you to share your views and feedback with us.

How to join?

- Attend our Liaison Committee meetings.
- Contact us via email or telephone.
- Complete a feedback form.
- Visit our website.

www.mwp.co.uk



join the liaison committee

fill out a feedback form here

Feedback form

frequently asked questions

Our most frequently asked questions are listed below. If you have any further questions, please contact us.

Q1 - the building design

The building design is based on the latest industry standards and will be subject to a detailed design process.

Q2 - impact on the environment

The impact on the environment will be managed through a series of measures, including the implementation of a Construction Traffic Management Plan.

Q3 - operational HGV traffic

Operational HGV traffic will be managed through a series of measures, including the implementation of a Construction Traffic Management Plan.

Q4 - future environmental requirements

Future environmental requirements will be managed through a series of measures, including the implementation of a Construction Traffic Management Plan.

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get in touch

we welcome your feedback

Our most frequently asked questions are listed below. If you have any further questions, please contact us.

How to contact us

- Email: www.mwp.co.uk
- Telephone: 01603 223333
- Website: www.mwp.co.uk

www.mwp.co.uk



Appendix Y HRA Draft Screening Report and HRA Clarification Note

Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility

PINS ref. EN010110
The Planning Act 2008
The Infrastructure Planning
(Application Prescribed Forms & Procedures)
Regulations 2009



Habitats Regulation Assessment – Draft Screening Report

**We inspire
with energy.**



Report for

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Document revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Draft	21/10/20
2	Final draft for comment	26/10/20



Executive summary

Purpose of this report

MVV Environment Ltd (the Applicant) intend to submit a Development Consent Order application to the Secretary of State for the proposed Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility on the industrial estate, Algores Way, Wisbech Cambridgeshire. The project will include a grid connection to export electricity to the national grid.

Under Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations, a person applying for any consent, permission or other authorisation for a plan or project must provide such information as the competent authority may reasonably require for the purposes of the assessment or to enable them to determine whether an appropriate assessment is required. Thus, the applicant is responsible for assembling and describing all the relevant information required to enable the competent authorities to carry out their HRA responsibilities.

This draft report has been produced to provide an early opportunity for consultation with the Statutory Nature Conservation Body (SNCB), Natural England, and other relevant consultees on the scope, approach and preliminary conclusions of the HRA screening in respect to the impact of the project on the ornithological qualifying features of the European sites screened into the assessment. At this stage, the report concludes that LSE on the ornithological qualifying features of these sites can be excluded.

At the time of publication, the air quality assessment has not been concluded and therefore this draft HRA Screening Report will be updated at a later point to take account of the results.



Contents

1.	Introduction	4
1.1	Overview	4
1.2	Purpose of this document	4
2.	Habitats Regulations Assessment Process	5
2.1	Background	5
2.2	HRA screening steps	8
3.	HRA Screening step 1: Identification of the Projects relevance to the conservation management of European sites	10
4.	HRA Screening Step 2: Description of the Scheme and the potential for effects on European sites	11
4.1	Introduction	11
4.2	The Proposed Development	11
	The Site and its surroundings	11
	Description of the Proposed Development	12
	Construction	13
	Operation	15
	Decommissioning	17
5.	HRA Screening Step 3: Identification of Potential Effects on European Sites	18
5.1	European designated sites included for assessment	18
	Approach	18
	Study area	18
	Disturbance to birds	19
	Consultation	19
	European sites screened into the assessment	22
5.2	Ornithology baseline	1
	Desk study	1
	Field Survey	2
5.3	Potential Impact Pathways	4
	Construction	4
	Operation	4
	Decommissioning	5
5.4	High Level Screening	5
5.5	In combination effects	1



6.	HRA Screening Step 4: Assessing Significance of Effects on European Sites	2
6.1	Introduction	2
6.2	Effects of disturbance and resultant displacement on qualifying bird species and potential FLL	3
6.3	Effects of collision on qualifying bird species	5
6.4	Effects of air pollution on qualifying habitats	6
6.5	Conclusion	6
7.	Potential LSE on European Sites	1
8.	Next Steps	2

Table 5.1	Consultation Feedback	20
Table 5.1	European sites included for assessment	23
Table 5.2	High Level Screening Table of Environmental Changes and Effects of the Proposed Development	1
Table 6.1	Cambridge Weather Data	4
Table C.1	Records of SPA/Ramsar qualifying species within 2km of the Site	1

Appendix A	Glossary
Appendix B	Species Names
Appendix C	Desk Study Data
Appendix D	Winter Bird Survey Report 2019/20
Appendix E	Figures



1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 Wood Plc has been commissioned by MVV Environment Ltd ('the Applicant') to provide planning and environmental consultancy support services for the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development is centred around the establishment of an Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility ('the EfW CHP Facility') located on the industrial estate, Algores Way, Wisbech Cambridgeshire (**see Appendix E Figures 4.1a and b**). The Proposed Development will recover useful energy in the form of electricity and steam from over half a million tonnes of nonrecyclable (residual), non-hazardous Municipal and Commercial and Industrial waste each year to generate over 50 megawatts (MW) of electricity per year. The facility will also have the capability to export steam and electricity to users on the surrounding industrial estates.
- 1.1.2 The Proposed Development includes a Grid Connection to export the generated electricity to the national grid. This Grid Connection crosses into the administrative district of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk in Norfolk County.
- 1.1.3 The Proposed Development is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Part 3 Section 14 of the Planning Act 2008¹ (hereafter referred to as the '2008 Act')¹ by virtue of the fact that the generating station is located in England and has a generating capacity of over 50MW (see section 15(2) of the 2008 Act. It, therefore, requires an application to be submitted to the Secretary of State for a Development Consent Order (DCO).

1.2 Purpose of this document

- 1.2.1 Under Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations, a person applying for any consent, permission or other authorisation for a plan or project must provide such information as the competent authority may reasonably require for the purposes of the assessment or to enable them to determine whether an appropriate assessment is required. Thus, the applicant is responsible for assembling and describing all the relevant information required to enable the competent authorities to carry out their HRA responsibilities.
- 1.2.2 The competent authority for this DCO Application will be the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The information submitted to inform the HRA will be considered by the Examining Authority (ExA) as part of the examination process administered by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).



2. Habitats Regulations Assessment Process

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 The process of identifying, screening and assessing the effects of development on European site(s)¹ is referred to in England as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).
- 2.1.2 If a project has the potential to affect a European site, the applicant must provide a HRA report detailing the European site(s) that may be impacted, together with sufficient information to enable the competent authority to screen the project for Likely Significant Effects (LSE), and make an Appropriate Assessment (AA), if LSEs cannot be ruled out.
- 2.1.3 The Habitats Directive² protects habitats and species of European nature conservation importance. Together with the Birds Directive³, it establishes a network of internationally important sites designated for their ecological status. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) are designated under the Habitats Directive and promote the protection of flora, fauna and habitats. Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are designated under the Birds Directive to protect rare, vulnerable and migratory birds. These designated sites together create a Europe-wide 'Natura 2000' network of designated sites, which are hereafter referred to as 'European sites'.
- 2.1.4 In addition, internationally important wetlands designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971 (Ramsar Sites) are afforded the same protection as SPAs and SACs for the purpose of considering development proposals that may affect them.
- 2.1.5 The Habitats Regulations provide, *inter alia*, a framework for the protection of European sites on land and within 12 nautical miles of mean high-water springs.
- 2.1.6 Amongst other things, the Habitats Regulations define the process for the assessment of the implications of plans or projects on European sites. This process is termed the HRA and the competent authority must comply with Regulation 63 of the Habitat Regulations, as set out below:

¹ Under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (SI 2017 No. 1012), European sites (also known as Natura 2000 sites) are defined as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), candidate SACs (cSACs), Sites of Community Importance (SCI), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and European Marine Sites (EMS), which are marine areas designated as SACs and SPAs. UK policy extends the requirements pertaining to European sites to include listed or proposed Ramsar sites, potential SPAs (pSPAs; and this would include proposed extensions or alterations to existing SPAs), possible SACs, and sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites, pSPAs, possible SACs, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

² Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

³ DIRECTIVE 2009/147/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version)



“63 (1) A competent authority, before deciding to undertake, or give any consent, permission or other authorisation for, a plan or project which:

a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European Site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and

b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of that site, must make an appropriate assessment of the implications for that site in view of that site’s conservation objectives.”

2.1.7 In undertaking an AA, the competent authority must consult the appropriate nature conservation body (Natural England in this case) and have regard to any representations that it makes within the timeframe specified by the competent authority. Natural England is also commonly consulted in the process of screening projects to establish whether and to what extent an AA is required.

2.1.8 HRA can involve up to four stages, as detailed in Box 1.

Box 1 Stages of Habitats Regulations Assessment

Stage 1 – Screening:

This stage identifies the likely impacts upon a European Site of a project or Plan, either alone or ‘in combination’ with other projects or plans, and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.

Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment:

Where there are likely significant impacts, this stage considers the impacts of the Plan or project on the integrity of the relevant European Sites, either alone or ‘in combination’ with other projects or plans, with respect to the sites’ structure and function and their conservation objectives. Where there are adverse impacts, it also includes an assessment of the potential mitigation for those impacts.

Stage 3 – Assessment of Alternative Solutions:

Where adverse impacts [on the integrity of the site] are predicted, this stage examines [whether or not there are] alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or Plan that avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of European Sites.

Stage 4 – Assessment Where No Alternative Solutions Exist and Where Adverse Impacts Remain:

This stage assesses compensatory measures where it is deemed that the project or Plan should proceed for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI).

2.1.9 Stages 1 and 2 are covered by Regulation 63 and Stages 3 and 4 are covered by Regulation 64 and 68.

2.1.10 With respect to Stage 2, the integrity of a European Site relates to the site's conservation objectives and has been defined in guidance as *"the coherent sum of the site’s ecological structure, function and ecological processes, across its whole*



area, which enables it to sustain the habitats, complex of habitats and/or populations of species for which the site is designated"⁴. An adverse effect on integrity, therefore, is likely to be one which prevents the site from making the same contribution to favourable conservation status for the relevant feature as it did at the time of designation. The HRA screening process uses the threshold of LSE to determine whether effects on European sites should be the subject of further assessment. The Habitats Regulations do not define the term LSE. However, in the Waddenzee case (Case C-127/02)⁵ the European Court of Justice found that an LSE should be presumed and an AA carried out if *"it cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information that the plan or project will not have significant effects on the conservation objectives of the site concerned, whether alone or in-combination with any other project."* The Advocate General's opinion of the Sweetman case (Case C-258/11)⁶ further clarifies the position by noting that for a conclusion of an LSE to be made *"there is no need to **establish** such an effect...it is merely necessary to determine that there **may** be such an effect"* (original emphasis).

2.1.11 Stage 1 Screening can be used to screen-out European sites and elements of the Proposed Development from further assessment, if it is possible to determine that significant effects are unlikely (e.g. if sites or interest features are clearly not vulnerable (exposed and / or sensitive) to the outcomes of the proposal due to the absence of any reasonable impact pathways).

2.1.12 The screening process has two potential conclusions, namely that the proposed development, alone or in combination with other developments, could result in:

- No LSE on any of the qualifying features of the site;
- An LSE is identified that may have a likely significant adverse effect on one or more of the qualifying features of the site and hence a significant effect on site integrity.

2.1.13 Only the last of these outcomes will trigger an AA. If one or more LSE are identified, or cannot be ruled out, it is then necessary to proceed to Stage 2 and produce an AA.

2.1.14 On 12 April 2018, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) issued a judgment on Case C323/17 (People over Wind, Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta) which stated (at paragraph 41):

"Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora must be interpreted as meaning that, in order to determine whether it is necessary to carry out, subsequently, an appropriate assessment of the implications, for a

⁴ Managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC, at section 4.6.3 (Updated Version, November 2018).

⁵ Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 7 September 2004. Landelijke Vereniging tot Behoud van de Waddenzee and Nederlandse Vereniging tot Bescherming van Vogels v Staatssecretaris van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij. Reference for a preliminary ruling: Raad van State - Netherlands. Case C-127/02.

⁶ Judgment of the Court (Third Chamber), 11 April 2013 Peter Sweetman and Others v An Bord Pleanála. Request for a preliminary ruling from the Supreme Court (Ireland) Case C-258/11.



site concerned, of a plan or project, it is not appropriate, at the screening stage, to take account of the measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects [mitigation] of the plan or project on that site.”

2.1.15 This means that any mitigation relating to protected sites under the Habitat Regulations 2017, Regulation 63(1) will no longer be considered at the screening stage but taken forward and considered at the AA stage to inform a decision on whether no significant adverse effects on site integrity can be demonstrated.

2.1.16 Within this assessment, each potential effect on birds is considered using information obtained from the following sources:

- Winter bird surveys undertaken at the Grid Connection Corridor from December 2019 to March 2020 inclusive;
- Bird records obtained from the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC) and Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service (NBIS);
- Published literature: in particular, The National Bird Atlas 2007-11⁷ and Norfolk Bird Atlas 1999-2007⁸; and
- Professional judgement (informed by Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).

2.2 HRA screening steps

2.2.1 This report is intended to cover 'Stage 1 - Screening only.

2.2.2 Screening aims to determine whether the Proposed Development will have any LSE on any European site as a result of its implementation. It is intended to be an informed coarse filter for identifying effects (positive and negative) that may occur, to allow the assessment stage to focus on the most important aspects.

2.2.3 Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Ten⁹ details the process for which HRA is undertaken in relation to applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) and provides advice for Applicants in relation to the preparation of the HRA. The advice note details that “*Anyone applying for development consent for a NSIP must provide the competent authority (with such information as may reasonably be required ‘for the purposes of the assessment’ or ‘to enable them to determine whether an appropriate assessment is required’. This information normally takes the form of a No Significant Effects Report (NSER) or a Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (HRA Report).*”

2.2.4 Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Ten Screening (summarising the screening stage HRA Stage 1) and Integrity (summarising the AA stage HRA Stage 2)

⁷ Balmer, D.E., Gillings, S., Caffrey, B.J., Downie, I.S., & Fuller, R.J. (2013). Bird Atlas 2007-11: the breeding and wintering birds of Britain and Ireland. BTO Books, Thetford.

⁸ Taylor, M. and Marchant, J.H. (2011). The Norfolk Bird Atlas, Summer and Winter Distributions 1999-2007. British Trust for Ornithology, Thetford.

⁹ The Planning Inspectorate (2017) Advice note ten: Habitats Regulations Assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects November 2017 Version 8



Matrices will be appended either to the NSER or the HRA Report, as appropriate. These are not included in the draft screening report but will be produced once all relevant information informing the matrices is available.

2.2.5

As well as the advice within PINS Advice Note Ten, this report follows the procedures for screening described by the European Commission in the guidance document '*Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC*'. These steps are:

- Step 1: Determining whether the project or plan is directly connected with or necessary for the management of the site;
- Step 2: Describing the project (or plan);
- Step 3: Identifying the potential effects on European sites; and
- Step 4: Assessing the significance of any effects on European sites.

2.2.6

Sections 3 - 6 of this report deal in turn with Steps 1 - 4 of the screening process. **Section 7** contains a summary of the outcome of the screening process.



3. HRA Screening step 1: Identification of the Projects relevance to the conservation management of European sites

- 3.1.1 Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations applies to plans or projects that are not directly related to the conservation management of a Natura 2000 site. This first step of the screening process is therefore to identify whether the plan or project in question is related to the conservation management of any European sites.
- 3.1.2 The European Commission guidance makes it clear that, for a project or plan to be 'directly' connected with or necessary to the management of a European site, the management must refer to measures that are for conservation purposes, with the 'directly' element referring to measures that are solely conceived for the conservation management of a site and not direct or indirect consequences of other activities.
- 3.1.3 The Proposed Development is a 'plan or project', for the purpose of the Habitat Regulations, but is not directly connected with or necessary for the management of any European site. An AA may, therefore, still be required and so it is necessary to proceed to Step 2 of the Screening Process.



4. HRA Screening Step 2: Description of the Scheme and the potential for effects on European sites

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This step requires an understanding of the location and description of the elements of the Proposed Development that could result in effects on a European site or land functionally linked to that site. The description must identify the elements of the Proposed Development that may directly affect a European Site (e.g. land-take), those that may in-directly affect a European Site (e.g. emissions to air) and those that may act in-combination with other plans or projects.

4.2 The Proposed Development

The Site and its surroundings

4.2.1 The Proposed Development would include a number of principle elements as illustrated on **Figures 4.1a and 4.1b** in **Appendix E**:

- Main Development Site:
 - EfW CHP Facility;
 - CHP Connection Corridor; and
 - Access Improvements.
- Grid Connection Corridor.

4.2.2 The Grid Connection Corridor and the Main Development Site combined are referred to hereon with as **'the Site'**. A description of the Site conditions for each element of the development is described below.

Main Development Site

4.2.3 The Main Development Site is located on the outskirts of an industrial estate on Algores Way, Wisbech. It is within the boundary of Fenland District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council. The proposed location for the EfW CHP Facility is currently an operational waste recycling and transfer station. This area of the Main Development site is bounded by further industrial uses to the north, east and west, scrubland to the east, New Bridge Lane to the south, and a disused railway line to the west. The closest residential dwellings are located to the south of the site along New Bridge Lane. A number of residential properties are scattered to the south of the Site, with further residential areas beyond the Industrial Estate to the east.



- 4.2.4 The CHP Connection Corridor runs from the EfW CHP Facility north through the industrial estate along a disused railway line, known as the 'Bramley' Line as far as the Nestle factory. This element of the CHP Connection Site includes disused infrastructure from the old railway line, including track. It is heavily overgrown with vegetation. The CHP Connection Site is bounded on both sides by further industrial uses.
- 4.2.5 Access Improvements would occur on New Bridge Lane immediately to the south of the EfW site running west to Cromwell Road. This road is currently bounded by industrial uses and four scattered residential properties. It also crosses the disused railway line.

Grid Connection Corridor

- 4.2.6 The Grid Connection Corridor runs from the Main Development Site approximately 10km northeast/north until it reaches Walpole substation. It crosses the Fenland/Cambridgeshire Administrative boundary into Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council, and Norfolk County Council. It includes both urban industrial and agricultural land. The land is generally flat, arable land outside of smaller settlements and isolated dwellings. There is some tree cover and a number of orchards. The majority of fields within this area are bordered by ditches, managed by the relevant Internal Drainage Board. The A47 lies within the corridor area.
- 4.2.7 The Grid Connection Corridor already contains the 132kV double circuit overhead line between West March to Walpole which is routed close to the east and south of Wisbech close to Elm.

Description of the Proposed Development

Main Development Site

- 4.2.8 The EfW CHP Facility would be capable of handling approximately 523,500 (nominal) tonnes of residual (non-recyclable) waste per annum at 10.9MJ/kg (approximately 625,600 tonnes per annum at 9.8MJ/kg). It is intended that this facility would be able to export up to 53 Megawatt electrical (MWe) net (58.1 MWe gross) and potentially up to 250 tonnes per hour of steam (heat) energy.
- 4.2.9 The EfW CHP facility would comprise of a main building which is likely to house a control room, tipping hall, waste bunker, boiler house, residue storage, turbine hall and air pollution control (APC) system. The APC system would include a chimney with a maximum height of 95m.
- 4.2.10 Further associated development would be provided, including an administration block, workshops, water treatment plant, infrastructure to facilitate connections to the electricity network, and drainage infrastructure.
- 4.2.11 The EfW CHP Facility will be designed to allow the export of steam and electricity from the facility to surrounding business users via dedicated pipelines and private wire cables. Potential end users of the heat and power have been identified along



the line of the disused railway corridor (the CHP Corridor). The infrastructure would comprise of two insulated pipes suspended 1.5m above ground, one to export the steam, and the other to return the condensate to the EfW CHP Facility for reuse.

- 4.2.12 Consideration will be given to the creation of a southern access point to the EfW CHP Facility Site from New Bridge Lane, which leads to the B198 Cromwell Road. Works to widen New Bridge Lane would be required to facilitate this access point.

Grid Connection Corridor

- 4.2.13 The grid connection would comprise of a 132kV connection to Walpole substation approximately 10km to the northeast of the Main Development Site, operated by UK Power Networks (UKPN).

- 4.2.14 The grid connection would comprise of:

- Section of underground cable route (width and length to be determined), using either open cut and/or horizontal directional drilling (HDD) techniques with associated HDD launch and reception pits and working areas. Depth range to be defined. Insulated cables laid into ducts;
- Potential section of overhead line (OHL) of a length to be determined, comprising potentially single and double wooden poles (132kV maximum height of 20m to include approximately 2.7m, underground). The span length would be determined on topographical conditions and conductor loading;
- Infrastructure to connect into the substation or OHL;
- Temporary access and Temporary Construction Compounds, storage and laydown areas; and
- Potential permanent access.

Construction

- 4.2.15 The DCO application would include a construction strategy which would provide details of construction activities and their anticipated duration. It is anticipated that all elements of the Proposed Development including the Grid Connection would be completed within 3 years from the commencement of construction, with an expected start date of Q2 2023.

- 4.2.16 Over the duration of construction, there are likely to be around 700 construction personnel from a range of disciplines. During the peak periods of construction for all elements of the Proposed Development, there would likely be up to 350 construction personnel present onsite at any one time.

- 4.2.17 The construction phase, which would commence following the grant of the DCO and the discharge of relevant requirements would comprise of four key stages, as follows:



- Mobilisation; Temporary Construction Compound set-up, including site offices, stores and car parking, utility supply set up, boundary creation and access arrangements;
- Main works; site clearance and demolition, investigations and pre-construction environmental surveys (as required), foundation and hard standing creation, site grading, erection of main and ancillary buildings; CHP pipeline installation;
- Process installation; of components in the main building; and
- Commissioning, process start up and testing.

4.2.18

Construction activities are likely to include:

- Removal of the existing building on the EfW CHP Facility Site;
- Earthworks to create finished ground levels prior to construction work;
- Installation of the utility services and foundations for roads, areas of hardstanding, pathways and site buildings;
- Planting and landscaping works;
- Construction of the main building and administration block, alongside other supporting facilities on the EfW CHP Facility Site, using potentially three tower cranes and six mobile cranes; and
- Installation of internal features (once buildings are weather-tight) and connections to utility services.

Grid Connection construction

4.2.19

The Grid Connection would be constructed in tandem with the works on the Main Development Site.

4.2.20

The following typical construction activities would occur:

- Construction of temporary access tracks, access points, set up of laydown, working areas and construction compounds;
- Overhead lines:
 - ▶ Vegetation clearance;
 - ▶ Excavation of foundations for poles;
 - ▶ Pole erection, backfilling with soil, or use of concrete and on granular filling dependent on the ground conditions;
 - ▶ Stringing of conductors; and
 - ▶ Traffic management and scaffolding / netting for potential road crossings.
- Underground cables:



- ▶ Assume open cut trenching with HDD if significant constraints are identified. The worst case to be defined; and
- ▶ Existing top and sub-soil removed and stored;
- ▶ Cable trench excavated; and
- ▶ Cable laying into ducts, joint bays and backfilling with store soils.

4.2.21 Mobile plant requirements may include:

- Excavator;
- Drilling rig (for HDD);
- Winch to pull through ducts and cables;
- Support vehicles to deliver the poles: either a short wheel-base lorry or tractor and trailer; and
- Vans for construction team transport.

Operation

4.2.22 Concerning the operation of the plant, the key stages of the waste management process are described below:

i. Tipping Hall

Waste is delivered to the facility in Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs). They enter the enclosed tipping hall and reverse up to the bunker edge and tip the waste into the Waste Bunker. Air is sucked through the tipping hall and bunker and into the furnace where it is used as primary combustion air so that odours do not escape. An alternative system will be provided to treat malodorous air when the EfW CHP facility is off-line.

ii. Waste Bunker

The waste is stored in the bunker waiting to be loaded into the furnace by crane. Up to 11.5 days' worth of waste can be stored here. Air is sucked through the tipping hall and bunker and used in the furnace so that odours do not escape.

iii. Furnace

The waste is burnt under very carefully controlled conditions to ensure safe and complete combustion and maximise the amount of heat recovered as useful energy. The furnace walls are made up of pipes within which water is heated and turned into steam in the boiler drum.

iv. Bottom Ash

Those bits of the waste that do not burn, for example metals and stones, are part of the ash that falls off the furnace grate. This falls into water to cool it and is then put into a separate bunker before being taken away for recycling.



v. Boiler

The very hot gases from the furnace are passed through the boiler. The steam from the boiler drum goes through tubes in the boiler to superheat it, ready to be sent to the turbine.

vi. Air Pollution Control System

Having given up most of their energy to create useful heat in the form of steam, the flue gases have to be cleaned before they enter the chimney. The flue gases are injected with activated carbon and lime which react with pollutants such as acidic gases. The filters at the end of the system ensure that the residues, together with dust from the furnace, are captured so that the flue gas entering the chimney is well within the limits set by law. The system is controlled in “real time”.

vii. Chimney

viii. Once the flue gas has been cleaned, it is analysed using a comprehensive continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) and periodic manual sampling. The treatment process will be adjusted to ensure that the emissions meets the strict emission limits in the Regulations and permit (see **Table 7.3**). Finally, the treated flue gases will be discharged to the atmosphere, via the 95m high chimney.

ix. Turbine Hall

Superheated steam from the boiler is sent to the turbine where it is used to drive an alternator, generating useful electrical energy. Steam can also be taken from the turbine at pressures and temperatures suitable for use by local industry. This reduces their dependence on fossil fuels and improves the overall efficiency of the facility.

x. Air Cooled Condenser

The condenser takes the exhaust steam from the turbine. Very quiet fans send cool air up through the condenser tubes. Warm water goes back to the boiler, where it is used to make steam again.

xi. Energy Distribution

The energy in the waste has finally been turned into useful electricity and steam for use by local industry. Any excess electricity is sent to the grid locally, displacing fossil fuels. Steam would be sent to local industry through an above ground pipeline.

4.2.23

Once operational, the EfW CHP Facility would be capable of processing residual commercial, industrial and household waste 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Operational hours for the acceptance of waste would be limited to 07:00 to 20:00. Hence, the need for some of the 40 full-time staff to be onsite outside of hours when waste is received.



- 4.2.24 The operation of the EfW CHP Facility would be in accordance with an Environmental Permit (see **Section 4.8**) and there would be periods of plant shut down to allow for annual maintenance activities to occur.

Decommissioning

- 4.2.1 For the purpose of the assessment, a working assumption has been made that the Proposed Development has an operation lifespan of approximately 40 years. However, it should be noted that it is common for such developments to be operational for longer periods. It is anticipated that the process of decommissioning would involve the termination of operational activity, following which there would be electrical and process isolation and demolition activities. The EfW CHP Facility Site and CHP Connection Site would be left in a clear and secure condition in accordance with a Decommissioning Plan. The decommissioning process is anticipated to last for one year.
- 4.2.2 The environmental effects associated with the decommissioning phase would be of a similar level to those reported for the construction phase works, albeit with a lesser duration of one year.



5. HRA Screening Step 3: Identification of Potential Effects on European Sites

5.1 European designated sites included for assessment

Approach

- 5.1.1 Each European site is designated as a SAC, classified as a SPA, or listed as a Ramsar Site in respect of specific 'qualifying features'. These 'qualifying features' (habitats, mosaics of habitats, species or assemblage of species, and combinations of these) are the reasons for which the site is to be protected and managed for conservation purposes.
- 5.1.2 For SPAs, the qualifying features are the birds for which the SPA is classified, under either:
- Article 4(1) rare and vulnerable species, species in danger of extinction or requiring particular attention because of their habitat needs, listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive; or
 - Article 4(2) regularly occurring migratory species (e.g. on passage or over-wintering or an internationally important assemblage of birds) not listed in Annex I.
- 5.1.3 The qualifying features of SACs are the habitats listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive and the species listed in Annex II of the Directive. The 'qualifying features' of Ramsar Sites are the list of Criteria as set out in the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention). All receptors that are qualifying features of European sites (Natura 2000/Ramsar Sites) (or support such features), and which may potentially be affected by the Proposed Development have been considered within this screening process.

Study area

- 5.1.4 With respect to European sites featuring qualifying ornithological interests that could be affected by the Proposed Development, sites were included if they fell within 20 km of the Proposed Development, including the Grid Connection Corridor (due to the potential for birds to collide with overhead lines).
- 5.1.5 For ornithological features that utilise habitats within and outwith the European site boundaries (such as wetland and farmland respectively), these linkages were determined based on an understanding of potential connectivity with foraging range and movement between the roosting and foraging sites and through published literature and consultation with Natural England. The 20km search distance is generally considered to be the maximum distance beyond which most



non-marine species of birds would not travel on a regular basis between foraging and roost sites¹⁰.

5.1.6 With respect to potential Air Quality effects, European sites featuring qualifying habitats were included if they fell within 15 km of the Main Development Site (the air emission source).

5.1.7 As the EfW CHP Facility incorporates a combustion activity with a thermal input exceeding 50 MW, in accordance with the Environment Agency's *Air emissions risk assessment for your environmental permit guidance*¹¹, the assessment is required to consider nature conservation sites up to 15km from this emission source. Consequently, this search area will include an area encompassing 15km from the location of the chimney emissions and up to 350m from the boundary of any construction activity (including that related to the Grid Connection) in accordance with the IAQM's Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction¹².

Disturbance to birds

5.1.8 In order to assess the potential effects of disturbance on qualifying bird species (due to construction works and operational activities), ornithological baseline data was obtained from desk study and field surveys to ascertain the type and level of use by these species at the Site and surrounds. Published literature on the sensitivity of these species will then be used to assess the effects of disturbance on the qualifying bird populations involved and determine any LSE.

Consultation

5.1.9 The HRA Screening has also been informed by a consultation process undertaken with relevant stakeholders. **Table 5.1** provides an overview of the consultation feedback regarding the EIA Scoping Report¹³ presented in the EIA Scoping Opinion¹⁴ and Winter Bird Survey Report 2019/20 (**Appendix D**). This feedback has been factored into the winter bird survey approach and the approach to the HRA.

¹⁰ Scottish Natural Heritage (2016). Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance Version 3 June 2016

¹¹ Environment Agency (2020) Air emissions risk assessment for your environmental permit. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/air-emissions-risk-assessment-for-your-environmental-permit> [Accessed September 2020].

¹² IAQM (2014). Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction

¹³ Wood (2020). Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility, EIA Scoping Report (Doc Ref. 413-WOOD-ZZ-XX-RP-J-0001_S4_1).

¹⁴ Planning Inspectorate (2020). Scoping Opinion: Proposed Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility



Table 5.1 Consultation Feedback

Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Action taken to address comment
Scoping Report		
PINS	An assessment of the impacts from collision mortality with the Grid Connection should be provided, where significant effects are likely to occur. This should be informed by surveys of breeding, wintering and migratory birds (the latter of which is not currently proposed in the Scoping Report).	Vantage point surveys to assess the level of flight activity over the Grid Connection Corridor have been undertaken in winter, breeding and passage periods. An assessment of the impacts of collision mortality with the Grid connection is included in the HRA screening report.
Cambridgeshire County Council	It is important that the bird surveys will cover breeding, wintering and migratory birds – particularly given the proposal for above ground cabling, and the potential impact on Goose and Swan Functional Impact Risk Zone.	Vantage point surveys to assess the level of flight activity over the GCC have been undertaken in winter, breeding and passage periods.
Cambridgeshire County Council	Potential effects on statutory designated biodiversity sites should also consider the impact of the proposal on functional land located beyond the designation boundary, such as Goose and Swan Functional Land Impact Risk Zone. It should also include consideration of migratory routes for designatory bird population, particularly those on route to nearby Special Areas of Conservation / Special Protection Areas.	Draft HRA screening report considers Functionally Linked Land (FLL) outwith the European sites, and likely migratory routes of qualifying bird species in the assessment as to whether a LSE would occur.
Cambridgeshire County Council	Whilst Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) fails [falls] outside the EIA/ES scoping process, it is worthwhile highlighting that the applicant will need to discuss with Natural England whether an HRA is required and the scope of the HRA.	Pre-app advice will be sought from Natural England on the draft HRA screening report. PINS will be provided with a record that the scope and outcomes have been agreed.
Fenland District Council	Potential effects on statutory designated biodiversity sites should also consider the impact of the proposal on functional land located beyond the designation boundary, such as the Goose and Swan Functional Land Impact Risk Zone associated with the Nene and Ouse Washes International Sites.	Draft HRA screening report considers Functionally Linked Land (FLL) and likely migratory routes of qualifying bird species in the assessment as to whether a LSE would occur.



Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Action taken to address comment
Natural England	<p>The ES should thoroughly assess the potential for the proposal to affect designated sites. European sites (e.g. designated Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas) fall within the scope of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). In addition paragraph 176 of the National Planning Policy Framework requires that potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, listed or proposed Ramsar sites, and any site identified as being necessary to compensate for adverse impacts on classified, potential or possible SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites be treated in the same way as classified sites. Under Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) an appropriate assessment needs to be undertaken in respect of any plan or project which is (a) likely to have a significant effect on a European site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) and (b) not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site.</p> <p>Should a Likely Significant Effect on a European/Internationally designated site be identified or be uncertain, the competent authority (in this case the Local Planning Authority) may need to prepare an Appropriate Assessment, in addition to consideration of impacts through the EIA process.</p>	<p>Draft HRA screening report considers effects on European sites, including classified, potential and proposed SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites, as well as Functionally Linked Land (FLL).</p>
Natural England	<p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and sites of European or international importance (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites). The development site triggers the impact risk zone for combustion for the following designated nature conservation site: Nene Washes SAC, SPA, RAMSAR & SSSI.</p>	<p>The draft HRA screening report assessment includes the Nene Washes SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.</p>
Winter Bird Report 2019/20		
Norfolk County Council (NCC)	<p>The wintering bird report is clear and describes the situation well. Some information on the weather conditions during the surveys might have been helpful, as well as a discussion of the habitats and cropping patterns in the areas concerned.</p> <p>The survey is, of course, a 'snap-shot' in time; the use of the area by birds could be different in a colder winter, when frozen ground sometimes make the more usual feeding grounds less accessible. In your HRA it might be helpful to describe the weather data for the winter and how it compares to long-term and recent weather</p>	<p>Discussion of weather conditions and crop/habitat types provided in draft HRA screening report.</p>



Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Action taken to address comment
	trends. The use by geese and swans of farmland habitat functionally-linked to the Wash and N Norfolk Coast SPAs, often relates to the particular cropping regime in a given year. It might be necessary to discuss this point in the HRA.	
Natural England	NE note the findings that the birds recorded are mainly not qualifying species of The Wash, Nene Washes and Ouse Washes internationally designated sites, and that the application area, (including the surrounding area), doesn't appear to be used regularly by them. Whilst only one season's survey work has been completed, we are satisfied that the vantage point and transect surveys are comprehensive, and therefore sufficient, in this case.	Noted
Cambridgeshire County Council	We are satisfied with your approach, given that Natural England have confirmed their approval of your methodology and that only the single year of data is required. We agree with NCC in that it would be good to discuss whether the 2019/20 survey is considered representative of the likely usage of the area by wintering birds, particularly focusing on the weather conditions and the cropping patterns (for areas in agricultural production).	Discussion of weather conditions and crop/habitat types provided in draft HRA screening report.

European sites screened into the assessment

- 5.1.10 There are two SACs, two SPAs and two Ramsar Sites within 15km of the Main Development Site (the Ouse Washes SAC, SPA and Ramsar Site) and the Nene Washes SAC, SPA and Ramsar Site). The Wash SPA and Ramsar Site (designated for ornithological features) are also within 20km of the Grid Connection Corridor. There are no potential or possible SPAs, SACs or Ramsar Sites within the search areas.
- 5.1.11 Details of the European sites considered for assessment and their qualifying features are listed in **Table 5.1**. The distances provided are from the closest point of the red-line boundary (which includes the Main Development Site and Grid Connection Corridor combined).
- 5.1.12 **Figure 5.1** in **Appendix E** illustrates the location of these sites relative to the red line boundary.



Table 5.1 European sites included for assessment

Site Name	Approximate distance from the Development Site	Site Description	Qualifying features
Nene Washes SPA	6.3km southwest of Site	<p>The Nene Washes SPA (covering 1,520Ha) is an area of seasonally flooding grassland and grazing marsh in the lower reaches of the River Nene, Cambridgeshire. The SPA is designated for supporting internationally important numbers of water birds during winter and the breeding season.</p> <p>The Nene Washes are one of the country’s few remaining areas of low-lying, periodically inundated grassland (washland) habitat and this site is notable for the diversity of plant and associated animal life within its network of dykes. The site is predominantly standing and running water, with bogs, marshes, water fringed vegetation and fens, and areas of improved grassland.</p> <p>The washlands are used for the seasonal uptake of floodwaters and, traditionally, for cattle grazing in the summer months. The mosaic of rough grassland and wet pasture provide a variety of sward structure and herbs of importance respectively for bird nesting habitat and feeding. Additional winter feeding is provided by remains of arable cropping on small areas.</p> <p>These washlands play an additional role in relation to the nearby Ouse Washes in that they accommodate wildfowl populations displaced from the Ouse Washes when deep floodwaters prevent their feeding. In summer,</p>	<p>Populations of international importance in winter for the following species (taken from the Natura 2000 Data Form obtained from JNCC website):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bewick’s swan (1,718 individuals); ● Wigeon (8,292 individuals); ● Gadwall (206 individuals); ● Teal (2,179 individuals); ● Pintail (1,435 individuals); and ● Shoveler (318 individuals). <p>Populations of international importance during the breeding season for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gadwall (25 pairs); ● Garganey (5 pairs); ● Shoveler (36 pairs); and ● Black-tailed godwit (16 pairs).



Site Name	Approximate distance from the Development Site	Site Description	Qualifying features
		the site is of importance for an assemblage of breeding waders whilst in winter the site holds large numbers of waders and wildfowl.	
Nene Washes Ramsar site	6.3km southwest of Site	The Nene Washes Ramsar (covering 1,517ha), shares a common boundary across much of its area with the Nene Washes SPA. The Ramsar site is designated for supporting internationally important numbers of water birds during winter and the breeding season.	<p><i>Ramsar Criterion 2</i> An important assemblage of nationally rare breeding birds and a wide range of raptors through the year. The site also supports several nationally scarce plants, and two vulnerable and two rare British Red Data Book invertebrate species have been recorded.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 6</i> Populations of international importance in winter of Bewick's swan (694 individuals). Populations of international importance, with peak numbers during the spring and autumn passage periods of black-tailed godwit (482 individuals).</p>
Nene Washes SAC	6.3km southwest of Site	The Nene Washes SAC (covering 83Ha) support a population of spined loach (<i>Cobitis taenia</i>). Moreton's Leam, a large drainage channel running along the southern flank of the washes, contains a high density of spined loach.	Spined loach
The Wash SPA	9.5km north of Site	The Wash (covering 62,044Ha) is located on the east coast of England and is the largest estuarine system in the UK. It is fed by the rivers Witham, Welland, Nene and Great Ouse that drain much of the east Midlands of England. The Wash comprises very extensive saltmarshes, major intertidal banks of sand and mud, shallow waters and deep channels. The eastern end of the site includes low chalk cliffs at Hunstanton. In	<p>The qualifying features of the SPA are listed as follows (qualifying populations, taken from the Natura 2000 data form are shown in parenthesis):</p> <p>Internationally important assemblage of waterfowl in winter, comprising a total of 400,367 birds.</p> <p>Populations of international importance in winter for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bewick's swan (68 individuals);



Site Name	Approximate distance from the Development Site	Site Description	Qualifying features
		<p>addition, on the eastern side, the gravel pits at Snettisham are an important high-tide roost for waders. The intertidal flats have a rich invertebrate fauna and colonising beds of Glasswort <i>Salicornia</i> spp. which are important food sources for the large numbers of waterbirds dependent on the site. The Wash is of outstanding importance for a large number of geese, ducks and waders, both in spring and autumn migration periods, as well as through the winter. In summer, the Wash is an important breeding area for terns and as a feeding area for Marsh Harrier that breed just outside the SPA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pink-footed goose (33,265 individuals); ● Brent goose, dark-bellied (22,248 individuals); ● Shelduck (15,981 individuals); ● Wigeon (3,241 individuals); ● Gadwall (71 individuals); ● Pintail (923 individuals); ● Common scoter (68 individuals); ● Goldeneye (114 individuals); ● Oystercatcher (25,651 individuals); ● Grey plover (9,708 individuals); ● Knot (186,892 individuals); ● Sanderling (355 individuals); ● Dunlin (35,620 individuals); ● Black-tailed godwit (859 individuals); ● Bar-tailed godwit (11,250 individuals); ● Curlew (3,835 individuals); ● Redshank (2,953 individuals); and ● Turnstone (717 individuals). <p>Populations of international importance during the breeding season for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Little tern (33 pairs); and ● Common tern (152 pairs).
<p>The Wash Ramsar site</p>	<p>9.5km north of Site</p>	<p>The Wash Ramsar site (covering 62,212Ha) shares a common boundary with the Wash SPA over much of its area.</p>	<p>The qualifying ornithological features of the Ramsar site are listed as follows (qualifying populations, taken from the Wash Ramsar Information Sheet are shown in parenthesis):</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 1</i></p>



Site Name	Approximate distance from the Development Site	Site Description	Qualifying features
			<p>The Wash is a large shallow bay comprising very extensive saltmarshes, major intertidal banks of sand and mud, shallow water and deep channels.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 3</i> Qualifies because of the inter-relationship between its various components including saltmarshes, intertidal sand and mud flats and the estuarine waters. The saltmarshes and the plankton in the estuarine water provide a primary source of organic material which, together with other organic matter, forms the basis for the high productivity of the estuary.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 5</i> Internationally important assemblage of waterfowl in winter comprising a total of 292,541 birds.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 6</i> Populations of international importance, with peak numbers in winter for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pink-footed goose (29,099 individuals);● Brent goose, dark-bellied race (20,861 individuals);● Shelduck (9,746 individuals);● Pintail (431 individuals);● Dunlin (36,600 individuals); and● Bar-tailed godwit (16,549 individuals). <p>Populations of international importance, with peak numbers during the spring and autumn passage periods for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Oystercatcher (15,616 individuals);● Grey plover (13,129 individuals);● Knot (68,987 individuals);



Site Name	Approximate distance from the Development Site	Site Description	Qualifying features
The Ouse Washes SPA	12.3km Southwest of the Site	<p>The Ouse Washes (covering 2,494Ha) are located on one of the major tributary rivers of The Wash. The washes cover an extensive area of seasonally flooding wet grassland ('washland') lying between the Old and New Bedford Rivers, that act as a floodwater storage system during winter months. The cycle of winter storage of floodwaters from the river and traditional summer grazing by cattle, as well as hay production, have given rise to a mosaic of rough grassland and wet pasture, with a diverse and rich ditch fauna and flora. The washlands support important numbers of breeding and wintering waterbirds. In summer, there are important breeding numbers of several wader species, and in winter, the site holds very large numbers of swans, ducks and waders. During severe winter weather elsewhere, the Ouse Washes can attract waterbirds from other areas due to its relatively mild climate (compared with continental Europe) and abundant food resources. In winter, some wildfowl, especially swans, feed on agricultural land surrounding the SPA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sanderling (3,505 individuals); ● Curlew (9,438 individuals); ● Redshank (6,373 individuals); and ● Turnstone (888 individuals). <p>The qualifying features of the SPA are listed as follows (qualifying populations, obtained from the Natura 2000 Data Form are shown in parenthesis).</p> <p>Internationally important assemblage of waterbirds in winter (64,428 birds), including: gadwall (342 individuals), pochard (3,135 individuals), tufted duck (986 individuals), mute swan (611 individuals), coot (2,201 individuals), cormorant (259 individuals) and ruff (137 individuals).</p> <p>Important assemblage of breeding birds. A diverse assemblage of the breeding migratory waders of lowland wet grassland, including oystercatcher, redshank, snipe, ruff, lapwing and black-tailed godwit. A diverse assemblage of breeding wildfowl including mute swan, shelduck, gadwall, teal, mallard, pintail, garganey, shoveler, pochard, tufted duck, moorhen and coot. Populations of international importance in winter for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bewick's swan (4,639 individuals); ● Whooper swan (963 individuals); ● Wigeon (29,713 individuals); ● Teal (3,085 individuals); ● Pintail (1,755 individuals); ● Shoveler (681 individuals); and ● Hen harrier (12 individuals).



Site Name	Approximate distance from the Development Site	Site Description	Qualifying features
The Ouse Washes Ramsar site	12.3km Southwest of the Site	The Ouse Washes Ramsar site (covering 2,469Ha) shares a common boundary with the Wash SPA over much of its area.	<p>Populations of international importance during the breeding season for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gadwall (111 pairs); ● Mallard (850 pairs); ● Garganey (14 pairs); ● Shoveler (155 pairs); ● Ruff; and ● Black-tailed godwit (26 pairs). <p>The qualifying ornithological features of the Ramsar site are listed as follows (qualifying populations, taken from the Ouse Washes Ramsar Information Sheet are shown in parenthesis):</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 1</i></p> <p>The site is one of the most extensive areas of seasonally-flooding washland of its type in Britain.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 2</i></p> <p>The site supports several nationally scarce plants, including small water pepper (<i>Polygonum minus</i>), whorled water-milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>), greater water parsnip (<i>Sium latifolium</i>), river water dropwort (<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>), fringed water-lily (<i>Nymphoides peltate</i>), long-stalked pondweed (<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>), hair-like pondweed (<i>Potamogeton trichoides</i>), grass-wrack pondweed (<i>Potamogeton compressus</i>), tasteless water-pepper (<i>Polygonum mite</i>) and marsh dock (<i>Rumex palustris</i>).</p> <p>Invertebrate records indicate that the site holds relict fenland fauna, including the British Red Data Book</p>



Site Name	Approximate distance from the Development Site	Site Description	Qualifying features
The Ouse Washes SAC	12.3km Southwest of the Site	The Ouse Washes SAC (covering 332.61Ha) support spined loach populations within the River Ouse catchment. The Counter Drain, with its clear water and abundant macrophytes, is particularly important, and a healthy population of spined loach is known to occur.	<p>species: the scarce chaser dragonfly (<i>Libellula fulva</i>) and the rifle beetle (<i>Oulimnius major</i>).</p> <p>A diverse assemblage of nationally rare breeding waterfowl associated with seasonally-flooding wet grassland.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 5</i></p> <p>Internationally important assemblage of waterfowl in winter comprising a total of 59,133 birds.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 6</i></p> <p>Populations of international importance in winter for the following species (Ramsar Criterion 6):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bewick's swan (1,140 individuals); ● Whooper swan (653 individuals); ● Wigeon (22,630 individuals); ● Gadwall (438 individuals); ● Teal (3,384 individuals); ● Pintail (2,108 individuals); and ● Shoveler (627 individuals).



- 5.1.13 When considering the effects of the Proposed Development on European sites, consideration must be given to the effects on birds using land outwith the boundaries of the European sites as well as within. Such land can be deemed to be functionally linked to the European site, for example, Bewick's and whooper swans feeding on the arable farmland surrounding the Ouse and Nene Washes SPAs (including that within the Grid Connection Corridor). Therefore the farmland is considered to be Functionally Linked Land (FLL).
- 5.1.14 FLL in this context is defined as: Areas of land or sea outside of the boundary of a European site that may be important ecologically in supporting the populations for which the European site has been designated or classified. Occasionally impacts to such habitats can have a significant effect upon the species interest of such sites, where these habitats are considered to be functionally linked to the European site¹⁵.
- 5.1.15 The Wash SPA and Ramsar site, Ouse Washes SPA and Ramsar and Nene Washes SPA and Ramsar will all have FLL (farmland grazed by qualifying species of water birds) associated with these European sites.

5.2 Ornithology baseline

- 5.2.1 This section summarises the results from the desk study and programme of winter bird surveys undertaken in winter 2019/20.
- 5.2.2 The scientific names for all bird species referred to in this report are provided in **Appendix B**.

Desk study

- 5.2.3 The National Bird Atlas 2007-11¹⁶, which mapped the occurrence and abundance of all species at a 10km National Grid square resolution returned records of Bewick's swan, whooper swan and pink-footed goose from the 10km squares in which the Grid Connection Corridor is located.
- 5.2.4 The Norfolk Bird Atlas 1999-2007¹⁷ which mapped the occurrence of species in winter at a much finer resolution of 2x2km National Grid squares (tetrads) provided no records of these species within the GCC¹⁸.
- 5.2.5 Records were obtained from the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC)¹⁹ and Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service (NBIS)²⁰

¹⁵ Natural England (2016). Functional linkage: How areas that are functionally linked to European sites have been considered when they may be affected by plans and projects - a review of authoritative decisions. Natural England Commissioned Report NECR207, first published 29 February 2016.

¹⁶ See Footnote 7.

¹⁷ See Footnote 8.

¹⁸ See Footnote 8.

¹⁹ CPERC bird data was provided up to and including 2017.

²⁰ NBIS bird data was provided up to and including 2016.



in March 2020, which included bird records within 2km of the Site (including the Grid Connection Corridor).

5.2.6 The following records of species that appear as qualifying (non-breeding) features of the Wash, Nene Washes and Ouse Washes SPAs and Ramsar site were provided for 2009-2016/17, as follows (number of records in parenthesis), with full details provided in **Table B.1 in Appendix C**.

- Bewick's Swan (2);
- Black-tailed Godwit (3);
- Curlew (12);
- Gadwall (1);
- Hen Harrier (4);
- Oystercatcher (4);
- Pink-footed Goose (2);
- Shelduck (2);
- Shoveler (1);
- Whooper Swan (15); and
- Wigeon (7).

Field Survey

5.2.7 A programme of winter bird surveys was completed from December 2019 to March 2020 inclusive. Details of the methods employed, and survey results are provided in **Appendix D**.

5.2.8 These surveys were undertaken to obtain data on the type and level of use of the Grid Connection Corridor (and its air space) by target bird species and included:

- Vantage-point survey: to determine the level of flight activity and identify any regularly used flight lines by SPA/Ramsar site qualifying and other target species; and
- Winter bird transect survey: to determine the type and level of use of the farmland within the Grid Connection Corridor by qualifying and other target species.

5.2.9 Flights were classified using the following five Height Bands (HBs), of which, only Band B includes flights at Potential Collision Height (PCH) for the proposed line height for the route (assuming a 132Kv wood pole line, and a line height of up to 20m):

- Band A: 0-10m;
- Band B: 10-20m (PCH for Northbound route);



- Band C: 20-40m;
- Band D: 40-60m;and
- Band E: > 60m.

5.2.10 Results from the winter bird surveys 2019/20 provided no evidence to indicate that the farmland within the Grid Connection Corridor is used on a regular basis by SPA/Ramsar site qualifying species for foraging or resting; or is used as a regular flight path by these species. A summary of the results from the surveys is provided as follows:

Vantage Point Survey

- 5.2.11 Vantage Point (VP) watches were conducted in accordance with SNH guidance²¹ in order to ascertain the level of flight activity by target species across the Grid Connection Corridor and identify any regularly use flight lines. This method focuses on identifying the flight paths of target species such as swans, geese and scarce birds of prey which are easily detectable at 2km and allows any regularly used flight lines to be identified. The data generated can also be used to estimate the theoretical risk of collision with overhead lines by incorporation into a suitable model.
- 5.2.12 A total of 36 hours of VP observation was completed from each of VPs 1 and 2 (covering the Northbound route – see **Appendix D**), from December 2019 to March 2020 inclusive. A total 21 hours of VP observation was completed from VP3 (covering the Eastbound route), from 9 January to 19 February 2020 after which the Eastbound route was not taken forward. Part of the 2km viewshed for VP3 includes the Grid Connection Corridor for the Northbound route.
- 5.2.13 The following qualifying species of the European sites listed in Table 5.1 were recorded within the Grid Connection Corridor for the northbound route during the VP surveys:
- Whooper swan: a single flight of six birds was recorded from VP3 flying southeast, through the Grid Connection Corridor for the northbound route, high (above 60m and well above Potential Collision Height [PCH]) on 21 January; and
 - Redshank: a single flight of one bird at PCH from VP2 on 27 February 2020.
- 5.2.14 In addition, a flock of 150 pink-footed geese were seen to land in fields, 1-2km north of the Grid Connection Corridor on 9 January.
- 5.2.15 Two further species listed in the winter waterbird assemblage qualification for the Ouse Washes SPA were also recorded, as follows:
- Mute swan: a single flight of two birds from VP1 (within the Grid Connection Corridor) above PCH on 17 January; and

²¹ Scottish Natural Heritage (2017). Recommended bird survey methods to inform impact assessment of onshore wind farms. 2017. Available online at <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/C278917.pdf> [Accessed September 2020].



- Cormorant: three flights of single birds all above PCH (>20m) through the Grid Connection Corridor for the northbound route, involving two flights from VP3 and one from VP2.

Winter Bird Transect Survey

- 5.2.16 Once monthly Winter Bird Transect Surveys were completed from December 2019 to March 2020 inclusive.
- 5.2.17 One record of a qualifying species of European sites (listed in Table 5.1) was recorded within the Grid Connection Corridor, involving 20 teal feeding in a ditch on 28 January 2020.

5.3 Potential Impact Pathways

- 5.3.1 This step identifies whether impacts of the Proposed Development (during construction, operation and decommissioning) described in Step 2 (Section 4) have the potential to result in LSE on the qualifying features of these European sites.
- 5.3.2 The main mechanisms by which the Proposed Development could affect European sites are through either direct or indirect impact pathways, and described as follows:

Construction

- **Construction activity including use of plant and presence of workforce.** The production of aural and visual stimuli due to noise and vibration and movement of construction vehicles and operatives has the potential to result in disturbance/displacement of birds from SPA/Ramsar Site FLL resulting in a reduction of energy intake and/or an increase in energy expenditure leading to a reduction in survival or productivity rates.
- **Use of construction vehicles and generator sets.** The deposition of oxides of nitrogen and concentrations of NO_x in air from vehicle emissions has the potential to result in enrichment and/or acidification of the environment leading to alteration of the plant community through changes in baseline conditions resulting in effects on habitats and species (as designated features of SACs and SPAs).
- **Dust creation during construction activity.** The deposition of dust has the potential to result in loss of or damage to terrestrial or freshwater environments from smothering or enrichment resulting in effects on habitats and species (as designated features of SACs and SPAs).

Operation

- **Use of plant and presence of workforce.** The production of aural and visual stimuli due to noise and vibration and movement of vehicles and operatives



has the potential to result in disturbance/displacement of birds (designated features of SPA/Ramsar) resulting in a reduction of energy intake and/or an increase in energy expenditure leading to a reduction in survival or productivity rates.

- **Emissions from the facility.** The deposition of oxides of nitrogen and NO_x in air from the facility have the potential to result in enrichment and/or acidification of the environment leading to alteration of the plant community through changes in baseline conditions resulting in effects on habitats (as designated features of SACs) and the habitats on which birds depend (as designated features of SPAs).
- **Presence of overhead lines (collision).** There is the potential for birds to collide with the OHL of the grid connection, leading to mortality and decline in SPA qualifying bird populations. Given that the maximum height of the poles for the 132kV overhead line is 20m, a potential collision height for the OHL is assumed to lie between 10-20m.
- **Presence of overhead lines (displacement).** There is the potential for the presence of the OHL and associated infrastructure (tower/poles) to dissuade birds from foraging and resting within close proximity to them. This could lead to the loss of these foraging/resting areas, resulting in decline in SPA qualifying bird populations.
- **Ground vehicle usage (including on major routes accessing the Proposed Development).** The deposition of oxides of nitrogen from engine exhausts derived from vehicles moving to and from the Proposed Development has the potential to result in enrichment and/or acidification of the environment leading to alteration of the plant community through changes in baseline conditions resulting in effects on habitats and species (as designated features of SACs and SPAs)

Decommissioning

- 5.3.3 The environmental changes and effects due to the decommissioning phase have been considered to be the same as for the construction phase.

5.4 High Level Screening

- 5.4.1 **Table 5.2** provides a high-level screening exercise of each potential environmental change and effect due to the Proposed Development during construction/ decommissioning and operation, and its geographic extent. Environmental changes and effects for which no European sites are within their geographic extent are screened out for further consideration within this HRA Screening Report (in **Section 6**).



Table 5.2 High Level Screening Table of Environmental Changes and Effects of the Proposed Development

Activity	Potential Change	Potential Effect	Geographic Extent	Rationale	Screened in	European sites potentially affected
Construction (and decommissioning) Phase						
Construction activity including use of plant and presence of workforce.	Production of aural and visual stimuli due to noise and vibration and movement of construction vehicles and engineers.	Disturbance/displacement of birds (designated features of SPA/Ramsar) resulting in a reduction of energy intake and/or an increase in energy expenditure leading to a reduction in survival or productivity rates.	Within 500m of the Site. This is a precautionary distance based on information reported on disturbance in the literature (e.g. Cutts, Phelps & Burdon 2009 ²² , Ruddock & Whitfield 2007 ²³).	The are no European sites within 500m of the Site. Potential FLL is present within 500m of the Site...	Yes	Nene Washes SPA & Ramsar Site Ouse Washes SPA & Ramsar Site The Wash SPA & Ramsar Site
Use of chemicals (e.g. fuels, solvents etc.) and the liberation of fine material (e.g. through excavation).	Loss of pollutants or fine material from the Site due to surface water flows during rainfall events.	The introduction of toxic pollutants or sediments resulting in loss of, or damage to terrestrial or freshwater environments leading to effects on habitats and species (as designated features of SACs and SPAs).	Within 50m of the Site. This geographic parameter is based on professional judgement following a review of the Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidance PPG5 ²⁴ (which suggests control of impacts can be managed within a distance of 50m),	The are no European sites within 50m of the Site. Potential FLL within 50m of the Site.	Yes	Nene Washes SPA & Ramsar Site Ouse Washes SPA & Ramsar Site The Wash SPA & Ramsar Site

²² Cutts, N., Phelps, A. & Burdon, D. (2009). Construction and Waterfowl: Defining Sensitivity, Response, Impacts and Guidance. Report to Humber INCA. Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies, University of Hull.

²³ Ruddock, M. & Whitfield, D. P. (2007). A Review of Disturbance Distances in Selected Bird Species. A report from Natural Research (Projects) Ltd to Scottish Natural Heritage. <http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/strategy/renewables/birdsd.pdf>.

²⁴ Environment Agency (2007). Pollution Prevention Guidelines: Works and maintenance in or near water: PPG5, Environment Agency, October 2007.



Activity	Potential Change	Potential Effect	Geographic Extent	Rationale	Screened in	European sites potentially affected
Use of construction vehicles and generator sets.	Deposition of oxides of nitrogen and NOx in air from engine exhausts.	Deposition of oxides of nitrogen and concentrations of NOx in air from vehicle emissions resulting in enrichment and/or acidification of the environment leading to alteration of the plant community through changes in baseline conditions resulting in effects on habitats and species (as designated features of SACs and SPAs).	Within 200m of the Site and/or wider road network. This geographic parameter is based on Department for Transport (2005) Interim Advice Note 61/04: Guidance for Undertaking Environmental Assessment of Air Quality for Sensitive Ecosystems in Internationally Designated Nature Conservation Sites and SSSIs ²⁵ .	The are no European sites within 200m of the Site. Potential FLL is present within 200m of the Site but comprises arable farmland which is not vulnerable to air pollution.	No	None
Dust creation during construction activity	Deposition of dust in areas neighbouring the Site.	Deposition of dust resulting in loss of or damage to terrestrial or freshwater environments from smothering or enrichment resulting in effects on habitats and species (as designated features of SACs) and birds (as designated features of SPAs)	Within 50m of the Site, and 500m of the Site entrance. IAQM guidance ²⁶ is to assess ecological receptors which are within 50m of the construction site and within 500m of the Site entrance.	The are no European sites within 500m of the Site. Potential FLL is present within 500m of the Site entrance but comprises arable farmland which is not vulnerable to the effects of dust deposition.	No	None
Operational Phase						

²⁵ Department of Transport (2005). Interim Advice Note 61/04. Guidance for Undertaking Environmental Assessment of Air Quality for Sensitive Ecosystems in Internationally Designated Nature Conservation Sites and SSSIs (Supplement to Design Manual for Roads and Bridges 11.3.1) Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(09).

²⁶ See Footnote 11.



Activity	Potential Change	Potential Effect	Geographic Extent	Rationale	Screened in	European sites potentially affected
Operational activities (including presence of workforce)	Production of aural and visual stimuli due to noise and vibration from machinery and their operatives during operational activities.	Disturbance/displacement of birds (designated features of SPA) resulting in a reduction of energy intake and/or an increase in energy expenditure leading to a reduction in survival or productivity rates.	Within 500m of the Site. This is a precautionary distance based on information reported on disturbance in the literature (e.g. Cutts, Phelps & Burdon 2009 ²⁷ , Ruddock & Whitfield 2007 ²⁸).	Potential FLL is present within 500m of the Site.	Yes	Nene Washes SPA & Ramsar Site Ouse Washes SPA & Ramsar Site The Wash SPA & Ramsar Site
Operational activities (emissions from the facility)	Deposition of oxides of nitrogen and NOx in air from the facility.	Deposition of oxides of nitrogen and concentrations of NOx in air from the facility resulting in enrichment and/or acidification of the environment leading to alteration of the plant community through changes in baseline conditions resulting in effects on habitats (as designated features of SACs) and the habitats on which birds depend (as designated features of SPAs).	Within 15km of the emission source. Following the Environment Agency's "Air emissions risk assessment for your environmental permit guidance" ²⁹ as the EfW CHP Facility incorporates a combustion activity with a thermal input exceeding 50 MW.	European sites with sensitive habitats (such as wetlands and wet grassland) are located within 15km of the chimney emissions. Potential FLL comprising arable farmland, a habitat that already receives high levels of chemical input as part of farm management, and therefore is considered not to be adversely affected by emissions from the Proposed Development.	Yes	Nene Washes SAC, SPA & Ramsar Site Ouse Washes SAC, SPA & Ramsar Site The Wash SPA & Ramsar Site

²⁷ See Footnote 20

²⁸ See Footnote 21

²⁹ See Footnote 11



Activity	Potential Change	Potential Effect	Geographic Extent	Rationale	Screened in	European sites potentially affected
Operational activity (presence of overhead lines)	Collision of birds in flight with overhead lines within the Grid Connection Corridor	Mortality of birds due to collisions leading to decline in SPA qualifying bird populations.	SNH guidance ³⁰ for assessing connectivity with onshore SPAs and wind farm developments states that European sites within 20km should be considered; this being the maximum distance beyond which regular flights between foraging and roost sites would not occur.	European sites designated for bird species potentially vulnerable to collision with overhead lines (such as swans, geese and raptors) are present within 20km of the Site	Yes	Nene Washes SPA & Ramsar Site Ouse Washes SPA & Ramsar Site The Wash SPA & Ramsar Site
Ground vehicle usage (including on major routes accessing the Proposed Development)	Deposition of oxides of nitrogen from engine exhausts.	Deposition of oxides of nitrogen from vehicle emissions resulting in enrichment and/or acidification of the environment leading to alteration of the plant community through changes in baseline conditions resulting in effects on habitats and species (as designated features of SACs and SPAs)	European sites within 200m of the Main Development Site boundary and/or major road links with it (the wider road network). This geographic parameter is based on Department for Transport (2005) Interim Advice Note 61/04: Guidance for Undertaking Environmental Assessment of Air Quality for Sensitive Ecosystems in Internationally Designated Nature Conservation Sites and SSSIs ³¹ .	There are European sites within 200m of the A47 which is a major road link to the Site.	Yes	Nene Washes SAC, SPA & Ramsar Site

³⁰ Scottish Natural Heritage (2016) Assessing Connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPAs) Guidance Version 3 June 2016

³¹ See Footnote 24



5.5 In combination effects

- 5.5.1 As part of the HRA screening process, information on other projects and plans that have been subject to a HRA in relation to the European designated sites being assessed is required to allow an assessment of any 'in-combination' effects of the proposed development with other schemes that may affect the European sites.
- 5.5.2 The screening assessment provided within this HRA takes into account the CJEU ruling on 'People over Wind'. It has also adopted a strong precautionary principle; if a pathway of effect is established between the Proposed Development and a European Site, then that site is taken through to appropriate assessment. This ensures all effects are captured, including *de minimis* effects.
- 5.5.3 Only those designated features and European sites where it can be demonstrated that there is no likelihood of a significant effect occurring have been screened out.
- 5.5.4 Therefore due to the precautionary approach taken to the screening process and identification of LSEs for the Proposed Development, in-combination effects will only need to be considered if it is found that the Proposed Development is likely to result in LSE on the European sites being considered and detailed within the HRA Report.



6. HRA Screening Step 4: Assessing Significance of Effects on European Sites

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This step identifies whether the Proposed Development described in Step 2 (Section 4) and potential effects taken forward for further consideration in Step 4 (in Table 5.2) have the potential to cause LSE on the qualifying features of those European Sites identified in Step 3 (Table 5.1). The potential effects taken forward for further consideration are:

- Construction:
 - The effects of disturbance (and resulting displacement) from operatives and their machinery on potential FLL associated with the Wash SPA/Ramsar Site, Nene Washes SPA/Ramsar Site and Ouse Washes SPA/Ramsar Site; and
 - The effects of pollution on potential FLL via use of chemicals (e.g. fuels, solvents etc.) and the liberation of fine material (e.g. through excavation).
- Operation:
 - The effects of disturbance/displacement from operatives and their machinery on potential FLL associated with the Wash SPA/Ramsar Site, Nene Washes SPA/Ramsar Site and Ouse Washes SPA/Ramsar Site;
 - The effects of displacement from potential FLL associated with the Wash SPA/Ramsar Site, Nene Washes SPA/Ramsar Site and Ouse Washes SPA/Ramsar Site;
 - The effects of collision with the overhead lines of qualifying bird species of the Wash SPA/Ramsar Site, Nene Washes SPA/Ramsar Site and Ouse Washes SPA/Ramsar Site; and
 - The effects of air pollution on qualifying and supporting habitats and species within the Nene Washes SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site and Ouse Washes SAC/SPA/Ramsar Site, and the habitats that qualifying species depend upon.

6.1.2 In order to determine whether the Proposed Development is likely to have a significant effect on the European sites, the likely impacts in respect of each of the SPA and SAC conservation objectives (hereby also used to determine effects on the Ramsar Sites), based on the evidence provided in Sections 4 and 5, are considered below in relation to the qualifying features.



6.2 Effects of disturbance and resultant displacement on qualifying bird species and potential FLL

- 6.2.1 There is the potential for qualifying bird species of the Wash, Ouse Washes and Nene Washes SPAs and Ramsar sites to be deterred from using the farmland surrounding the Site (including the Main Development Site and Grid Connection Corridor) for foraging and roosting, due to disturbance during construction and operation of the Proposed Development (due to noise, vehicles, machinery and the presence of operatives), and from the presence of the new overhead line.
- 6.2.2 The majority of bird species which form qualifying features of the SPAs and Ramsar sites listed in Table 5.1 are species associated with intertidal and near-shore marine habitats. These species are therefore very unlikely to utilise the terrestrial habitats (farmland, woodland, hedgerows, ditches) within 500m of the Site (including the Grid Connection Corridor). Based on the distributions and known habitat preferences of the species³², the qualifying species that could potentially utilise the Site and 500m buffer and any associated FLL include: whooper swan, Bewick's swan, pink-footed goose, teal, curlew, redshank and hen harrier.
- 6.2.3 Further consideration is given below, to three species of high conservation value considered to be most vulnerable to disturbance from the Proposed Development: pink-footed goose, Bewick's swan and whooper swan.
- 6.2.4 Wintering whooper and Bewick's swans fly out to arable fields surrounding the Ouse Washes at dawn to feed on sugar beet tops, potatoes and winter stubbles, returning at dusk to roost on the washes within the SPA³³. In Cambridgeshire, the swans are also noted as feeding on grassland within the Nene Washes SPA, but also further afield in fields of oilseed rape as well as the crops mentioned previously³⁴.
- 6.2.5 Wintering pink-footed geese favour large, open fields with few hedgerows, flying from their coastal roost sites after dawn to feed on grassland, sugar beet tops, cereals and stubbles³⁵.
- 6.2.6 The farmland within the Site comprises a mosaic of fields given over to arable crops (primarily oilseed rape, winter cereals and sugar beet) and grassland (rough ungrazed, as well as grazed by horses), interspersed by extensive areas of orchard, roads and human habitation (villages and numerous farmsteads) and bounded by hedgerows and belts of trees. As such, much of the farmland does not provide the open and undisturbed character (many of the fields are bounded by orchards and other trees) that these geese and swan species require in order to detect predators at a distance. This open character is very much evident in the

³² See Footnote 8.

³³ See Footnote 8.

³⁴ Bacon, L., Cooper, A. and Venables, H. (2013). Cambridgeshire Bird Atlas 2007-2011. Cambridgeshire Bird Club.

³⁵ See Footnote 8.



farmland surrounding the Ouse and Nene Washes where much of the Bewick's and whooper swan spend the winter.

6.2.7 Results from the desk study and winter bird surveys in 2019/20 (**Appendix D**) therefore provide no evidence to indicate that farmland within 500m of the Site is utilised on a regular basis by any of these qualifying bird species or constitutes FLL associated with any European Site.

6.2.8 Extreme weather conditions can force the birds to find alternative areas for foraging and roosting. Weather conditions during the period when the winter bird surveys were undertaken (December 2019 to March 2020) were generally 'milder' than the average for recent years. **Table 6.1** shows the Met Office data for Cambridge (the closest data station from the Site) for 2010-2020³⁶ compared with that each month during the survey period.

6.2.9 Temperatures were overall higher in December 2019 and January and February 2020 than the ten-year average, with March being closer to the average. Days of frost were lower during the survey period than the ten-year average.

6.2.10 Given the warmer than average temperatures recorded during the survey period and predicted climatic change (warming), it is reasonable to conclude that the levels of use of the Grid Connection Corridor by qualifying species of swans and geese noted in winter 2019/20 will be representative of future years, including the period when the Proposed Development is in operation.

Table 6.1 Cambridge Weather Data

	Period	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Mean day maximum temperature (Degrees Celsius)	During survey	9.0	9.1	10.2	11.1
	10yr Mean	8.7	7.5	8.3	11.1
Mean day minimum temperature (Degrees Celsius)	Survey	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.5
	10yr Mean	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.8
Days of air frost	Survey	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	10yr Mean	7.3	9.5	8.1	5.7

³⁶ Data obtained from <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/pub/data/weather/uk/climate/stationdata/cambridgedata.txt>, accessed 23 September 2020.



- 6.2.11 To conclude, the farmland within 500m of the Site (including the Grid Connection Corridor) is likely to provide suboptimal conditions for foraging pink-footed geese, whooper and Bewick's swans and therefore not provide FLL to the SPA/ Ramsar Site populations of these species. The effects of disturbance from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development would therefore be negligible, with no LSE predicted.
- 6.2.12 The Proposed Development would have no LSE on the following Conservation Objectives³⁷ for the qualifying bird features of the Ouse Washes, Nene Washes and The Wash SPAs and Ramsar Sites:
- 6.2.13 *“Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;*
- *The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;*
 - *The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;*
 - *The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;*
 - *The population of each of the qualifying features; and*
 - *The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.”*

6.3 Effects of collision on qualifying bird species

- 6.3.1 There is the potential for bird species that are qualifying features of the Wash, Ouse Washes and Nene Washes SPAs and Ramsar Sites to collide with the new OHL leading to mortality and decline in their populations. This is most likely to impact large species that are less able to manoeuvre quickly to avoid the OHL in flight, such as swans and geese, such as pink-footed goose, Bewick's swan and whooper swan. Collision with overhead power lines is highlighted as a frequent source of mortality to whooper and Bewick's swans in Taylor & Marchant³⁸.
- 6.3.2 Results from the VP surveys undertaken in winter 2019/20 provide no evidence to indicate that the Grid Connection Corridor is used as a regular flyway by swans and geese, with just a single flight of whooper swan noted during 92 hours of observation.
- 6.3.3 Results from the National Atlas³⁹, Norfolk Bird Atlas⁴⁰ and Cambridgeshire Bird Atlas 2007-11⁴¹ show that whooper and Bewick's swans primarily spend the winter in farmland surrounding the Ouse and Nene Washes. It is likely that flights over the Grid Connection Corridor are infrequent and limited to movements during

³⁷ Obtained from the Natural England website: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/>, accessed 1 October 2020.

³⁸ See Footnote 8.

³⁹ See Footnote 7.

⁴⁰ See Footnote 8.

⁴¹ See Footnote 34.



migration and extreme (cold) weather conditions, when birds may be forced to search for new food sources away from their usual foraging grounds.

- 6.3.4 Given a Potential Collision Height (PCH) for the OHL of up to 20m, flights of geese and swan are very unlikely to occur at such a low level unless involving birds landing and/or taking off from foraging and resting areas in the immediate vicinity of the line, rather than the higher altitude flights undertaken during migration over much longer distances. The farmland within 500m of the Site (including the Grid Connection Corridor) is likely to provide suboptimal conditions for foraging pink-footed geese, whooper and Bewick's swans and therefore not provide FLL to the SPA/Ramsar Site populations of these species.
- 6.3.5 In addition, the Grid Connection Corridor and surrounding area is already crossed by several OHL of differing heights. Any birds utilising this area would likely be familiar with their presence and therefore able to avoid them or the area as a whole. The presence of a new OHL would therefore not increase the risk of collision.
- 6.3.6 In view of the this, it is predicted that collisions of pink-footed goose, whooper swan and Bewick's swan with the overhead lines would occur very infrequently and have a negligible impact on their populations. Therefore, no LSE is predicted.

6.4 Effects of air pollution on qualifying habitats

- 6.4.1 At this stage, we have not undertaken any dispersion modelling that would be required to quantify the potential direct impacts (exposure to concentrations in air of NO_x, NH₃, SO₂ and HF) and indirect impacts (nitrogen and acid deposition) on the Ouse Washes SAC, SPA and Ramsar and Nene Washes SAC, SPA and Ramsar. In view of this, the report will be updated at a later point in the pre-application phase once the air quality assessment results are available.

6.5 Conclusion

- 6.5.1 A summary of the conclusions set out in Section 6 is provided in **Table 6.2**. Each European site and its qualifying features are listed with a screening rationale on whether an LSE is predicted.



Table 6.2 European sites, qualifying features and potential for LSE

Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Screening Rationale	Potential for LSE
Nene Washes SPA	Populations of international importance in winter of Bewick's swan, wigeon, gadwall, teal, pintail and shoveler.	<p><i>Disturbance and resultant displacement</i></p> <p>There is no evidence to indicate that the farmland within 500m of the Site and Grid Connection Corridor is utilised by the SPA qualifying features and does not form FLL. Therefore, there will be no impacts from disturbance and displacement during construction and operation of the Proposed Development and consequently there would be no pathway for LSE on any Nene Washes SPA qualifying features associated with disturbance and resultant displacement.</p>	No (subject to air quality results)
	Populations of international importance during the breeding season of gadwall, garganey, shoveler, black-tailed godwit.	<p><i>Collision</i></p> <p>Evidence from the desk study and VP surveys indicates that flights of SPA qualifying species through the Grid Connection Corridor would be very infrequent. The farmland within 500m of the Site (including the Grid Connection Corridor does not provide FLL to the SPA. There would therefore be no pathway for LSE on any Nene Washes SPA qualifying features associated with collision.</p> <p><i>Air pollution</i></p> <p>Effects on supporting habitats within the SPA site will be determined once air quality modelling results are available (see Section 6.4).</p>	
Nene Washes Ramsar site	<p><i>Ramsar Criterion 2</i></p> <p>An important assemblage of nationally rare breeding birds and a wide range of raptors through the year. The site also supports several nationally scarce plants, and two vulnerable and two rare British Red Data Book invertebrate</p>	<p><i>Disturbance and resultant displacement</i></p> <p>There is no evidence to indicate that the farmland within 500m of the Site and Grid Connection Corridor is utilised by the Ramsar Site qualifying features and does not form FLL. Therefore, there will be no impacts from disturbance and displacement during construction and operation of the Proposed Development and consequently there would be no pathway for LSE on the Nene Washes Ramsar Site associated with disturbance and resultant displacement.</p> <p><i>Collision</i></p>	No (subject to air quality results)



Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Screening Rationale	Potential for LSE
	<p>species have been recorded. <i>Ramsar Criterion 6</i></p> <p>Populations of international importance in winter of Bewick's swan (694 individuals).</p> <p>Populations of international importance, with peak numbers during the spring and autumn passage periods of black-tailed godwit (482 individuals).</p>	<p>Evidence from the desk study and VP surveys indicates that flights of Ramsar Site qualifying species through the Grid Connection Corridor would be very infrequent. The farmland within 500m of the Site (including the Grid Connection Corridor does not provide FLL to the Ramsar Site. There would therefore be no pathway for LSE on the Nene Washes Ramsar Site associated with collision.</p> <p><i>Air pollution</i></p> <p>Effects on supporting habitats within the Ramsar Site that qualifying bird and invertebrate species depend on will be determined once air quality modelling results are available (see Section 6.4).</p>	
Nene Washes SAC	Spined loach	<p><i>Air pollution</i></p> <p>Effects on habitats within the SAC that spined loach depends will be determined once air quality modelling results are available (see Section 6.4).</p>	No (subject to air quality results)



Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Screening Rationale	Potential for LSE
The Wash SPA	<p>Internationally important assemblage of waterfowl in winter, comprising a total of 400,367 birds.</p> <p>Populations of international importance in winter for the following species: Bewick's swan, pink-footed goose, brent goose, shelduck, wigeon, gadwall, pintail, common scoter, goldeneye, oystercatcher, grey plover, knot, sanderling, dunlin, black-tailed godwit, bar-tailed godwit, curlew, redshank and turnstone.</p> <p>Populations of international importance during the breeding season for the following species: little tern and common tern.</p>	<p><i>Disturbance and resultant displacement</i></p> <p>There is no evidence to indicate that the farmland within 500m of the Site and Grid Connection Corridor is utilised by the SPA qualifying features and does not form FLL. Therefore, there will be no impacts from disturbance and displacement during construction and operation of the Proposed Development and consequently there would be no pathway for LSE on any of the Wash SPA qualifying features associated with disturbance and resultant displacement.</p> <p><i>Collision</i></p> <p>Evidence from the desk study and VP surveys indicates that flights of SPA qualifying species through the Grid Connection Corridor would be very infrequent. The farmland within 500m of the Site (including the Grid Connection Corridor does not provide FLL to the SPA. There would therefore be no pathway for LSE on any of the Wash SPA qualifying features associated with collision.</p> <p><i>Air pollution</i></p> <p>Effects on supporting habitats within the SPA site will be determined once air quality modelling results are available (see Section 6.4).</p>	No (subject to air quality results)
The Wash Ramsar site	<p><i>Ramsar Criterion 1</i></p> <p>The Wash is a large shallow bay comprising very extensive saltmarshes, major intertidal banks of sand and mud, shallow water and deep channels.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 3</i></p> <p>Qualifies because of the inter-relationship between</p>	<p><i>Disturbance and resultant displacement</i></p> <p>There is no evidence to indicate that the farmland within 500m of the Site and Grid Connection Corridor is utilised by the Ramsar Site qualifying features and does not form FLL. Therefore, there will be no impacts from disturbance and displacement during construction and operation of the Proposed Development and consequently there would be no pathway for LSE on the Wash Ramsar Site associated with disturbance and resultant displacement.</p> <p><i>Collision</i></p> <p>Evidence from the desk study and VP surveys indicates that flights of Ramsar Site qualifying species through the Grid Connection Corridor would be very infrequent. The</p>	No (subject to air quality results)



Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Screening Rationale	Potential for LSE
	<p>its various components including saltmarshes, intertidal sand and mud flats and the estuarine waters. The saltmarshes and the plankton in the estuarine water provide a primary source of organic material which, together with other organic matter, forms the basis for the high productivity of the estuary.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 5</i></p> <p>Internationally important assemblage of waterfowl in winter comprising a total of 292,541 birds.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 6</i></p> <p>Populations of international importance in winter of pink-footed goose, dark-bellied brent goose, shelduck, pintail, dunlin and bar-tailed godwit.</p> <p>Populations of international importance, with peak numbers during the spring and autumn passage periods for the following species: oystercatcher, grey plover, knot,</p>	<p>farmland within 500m of the Site (including the Grid Connection Corridor does not provide FLL to the Ramsar Site. There would therefore be no pathway for LSE on the Wash Ramsar Site associated with collision.</p> <p><i>Air pollution</i></p> <p>Effects on supporting habitats within the Ramsar Site that qualifying bird and invertebrate species depend on will be determined once air quality modelling results are available (see Section 6.4).</p>	



Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Screening Rationale	Potential for LSE
	sanderling, curlew, redshank and turnstone.		
The Ouse Washes SPA	<p>Internationally important assemblage of waterbirds in winter (64,428 birds).</p> <p>Important assemblage of breeding birds. A diverse assemblage of the breeding migratory waders of lowland wet grassland, including oystercatcher, redshank, snipe, ruff, lapwing and black-tailed godwit. A diverse assemblage of breeding wildfowl including mute swan, shelduck, gadwall, teal, mallard, pintail, garganey, shoveler, pochard, tufted duck, moorhen and coot.</p> <p>Populations of international importance in winter for the following species: Bewick's swan, whooper swan, wigeon, teal, pintail, shoveler and hen harrier.</p> <p>Populations of international importance during the breeding season for the following species: gadwall, mallard, garganey,</p>	<p><i>Disturbance and resultant displacement</i></p> <p>There is no evidence to indicate that the farmland within 500m of the Site and Grid Connection Corridor is utilised by the SPA qualifying features and does not form FLL. Therefore, there will be no impacts from disturbance and displacement during construction and operation of the Proposed Development and consequently there would be no pathway for LSE on any Ouse Washes SPA qualifying features associated with disturbance and resultant displacement.</p> <p><i>Collision</i></p> <p>Evidence from the desk study and VP surveys indicates that flights of SPA qualifying species through the Grid Connection Corridor would be very infrequent. The farmland within 500m of the Site (including the Grid Connection Corridor does not provide FLL to the SPA. There would therefore be no pathway for LSE on any Ouse Washes SPA qualifying features associated with collision.</p> <p><i>Air pollution</i></p> <p>Effects on supporting habitats within the SPA site will be determined once air quality modelling results are available (see Section 6.4).</p>	No (subject to air quality results)



Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Screening Rationale	Potential for LSE
The Ouse Washes Ramsar site	<p>shoveler, ruff and black-tailed godwit.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 1</i></p> <p>The site is one of the most extensive areas of seasonally-flooding washland of its type in Britain.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 2</i></p> <p>The site supports several nationally scarce plants. Invertebrate records indicate that the site holds relict fenland fauna, including the British Red Data Book species.</p> <p>A diverse assemblage of nationally rare breeding waterfowl associated with seasonally-flooding wet grassland.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 5</i></p> <p>Internationally important assemblage of waterfowl in winter comprising a total of 59,133 birds.</p> <p><i>Ramsar Criterion 6</i></p> <p>Populations of international importance in winter for the</p>	<p><i>Disturbance and resultant displacement</i></p> <p>There is no evidence to indicate that the farmland within 500m of the Site and Grid Connection Corridor is utilised by the Ramsar Site qualifying features and does not form FLL. Therefore, there will be no impacts from disturbance and displacement during construction and operation of the Proposed Development and consequently there would be no pathway for LSE on the Ouse Washes Ramsar Site associated with disturbance and resultant displacement.</p> <p><i>Collision</i></p> <p>Evidence from the desk study and VP surveys indicates that flights of Ramsar Site qualifying species through the Grid Connection Corridor would be very infrequent. The farmland within 500m of the Site (including the Grid Connection Corridor does not provide FLL to the Ramsar Site. There would therefore be no pathway for LSE on the Ouse Washes Ramsar Site associated with collision.</p> <p><i>Air pollution</i></p> <p>Effects on supporting habitats within the Ramsar Site that qualifying bird and invertebrate species depend on will be determined once air quality modelling results are available (see Section 6.4).</p>	<p>No (subject to air quality results)</p>



Site Name	Qualifying Feature	Screening Rationale	Potential for LSE
	following species: Bewick's swan, whooper swan, wigeon, gadwall, teal, pintail and shoveler.		
The Ouse Washes SAC	Spined loach	<i>Air pollution</i> Effects on habitats within the SAC that spined loach depends will be determined once air quality modelling results are available (see Section 6.4).	No (subject to air quality results)



7. Potential LSE on European Sites

- 7.1.1 Stage 1 of the HRA process, the four-part screening, identifies the likely impacts upon a European Site of a project or Plan, either alone or 'in combination' with other projects or plans, and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.
- 7.1.2 The screening assessment provided within this HRA takes into account the CJEU ruling on 'People over Wind'. It has also adopted a strong precautionary principle; if a pathway of effect is established between the Proposed Development and a European Site, then that site is taken through to appropriate assessment. This ensures all effects are captured, including *de minimis* effects.
- 7.1.3 Only those designated features and European sites where it can be demonstrated that there is no likelihood of a significant effect occurring have been screened out.
- 7.1.4 Therefore due to the precautionary approach taken to the screening process and identification of LSEs for the Proposed Development, in-combination effects will only need to be considered if it is found that the proposed development is likely to result in LSE on the European sites being considered and detailed within the HRA Report.
- 7.1.5 Based on the evidence set out in **Sections 5 and 6** and **Table 6.2**, there is no potential for LSEs to occur in relation to potential effects associated with collision, disturbance and displacement on any of the qualifying features of the following European sites:
- Nene Washes SPA, SAC and Ramsar site;
 - Ouse Washes SPA, SAC and Ramsar site; and
 - The Wash SPA and Ramsar site.
- 7.1.6 As there are no LSEs for any qualifying features of any European sites there is no requirement for Stage 2 of HRA, Appropriate Assessment, to be undertaken on this basis.
- 7.1.7 The consideration of LSE due to the impacts of air pollution will be undertaken once the relevant modelling is available.



8. Next Steps

- 8.1.1 This draft HRA Screening Report has been produced during the pre-application phase of the DCO process for the Medworth EfW CHP Facility (the Proposed Development). The purpose of this document is to inform consultation on the provisional conclusions of the HRA screening in relation to the impact of the Proposed Development on the qualifying bird species of the European sites screened into the assessment.
- 8.1.2 At this stage, the intention is to seek confirmation from the relevant consultees including the SNCB (Natural England) that they are satisfied that the desk study and field survey data used to inform the assessment within this report (to date) is sufficient and there is general agreement on the conclusion that LSE on European sites can be excluded, and a HRA Report (including supporting evidence for an Appropriate Assessment) is not required.
- 8.1.3 Notwithstanding agreement of the above, the HRA Screening Report will be updated at a later point during the pre-application stage with the results of the air quality assessment and subject to further consultation with the relevant bodies. At this stage, it is expected that the draft HRA Screening Report will be converted to a 'No Significant Effects Report' in accordance with the requirements of PINS Advice Note 10: Habitat Regulations Assessment.



Appendix A

Glossary

Acronym/term	Full term/definition
Access Improvements	To improve access from Cromwell Road along New Bridge Lane to the EfW CHP Facility
Alternatives	Different design, layout and technological possibilities considered
[the] Applicant	MVV Environment Ltd, the company applying for a Development Consent Order also referred to as the Developer
AA	Appropriate Assessment
Assessment	A process by which information about effects of a proposed plan, programme or project are evaluated.
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
[the] Developer	MVV Environment Ltd, the company applying for a Development Consent Order also referred to as the Applicant
DCO	Development Consent Order. The form of development consent granted by the Secretary of State for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project.
EfW	Energy from Waste
[the] EfW CHP Facility	The Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility. The facility where residual waste is delivered to be treated by means of controlled incineration to produce energy.
EIA Regulations	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017
Environmental Assessment	A method and a process by which information about environmental effects is collected, assessed and used to inform decision-making
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment. A statutory process by which certain planned projects must be assessed before a formal decision to proceed can be made. Involves the collection and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the assessment requirements of the EIA Regulations, including the publication of an Environmental Statement.
ES	Environmental Statement. A document produced in accordance the EIA Regulations.
European Site	Sites which make up the European ecological network (also known as Natura 2000 sites). These include: Sites of Community Importance (SCIs); Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and potential SPAs (pSPAs); Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and



Acronym/term	Full term/definition
	candidate or possible SACs (cSACs or pSACs); and Ramsar sites.
ExA	Examining Authority
FLL	Functionally Linked Land
[the] Grid Connection	The route of an electrical connection to the National Electricity Transmission Network from the Energy from Waste CHP Facility
[the] Grid Connection Corridor	Areas of search to connect the Energy from Waste CHP Facility to the National Electricity Transmission Network
[the] Grid Route Temporary Construction Compound(s)	Compounds that are required temporarily along the Grid Connection route to facilitate the laying and erection of poles and cables and other associated works
Ha	Hectares
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
[the] Habitat Regulations	The Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
LSE	Likely Significant Effects
m	Metre
MW	Megawatt
[the] Main Development Site	The area incorporating the Energy from Waste CHP Facility, Combined Heat and Power Connection Corridor and Access Improvements, to distinguish this from the Grid Connection Corridor.
National Grid	Company which owns the National Electricity Transmission Network
National Electricity Transmission Network	The high voltage electricity transmission network for England, Scotland and Wales
NNRs	National Nature Reserves
Norfolk County Council	NCC
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statements. Documents which set out the primary policy considerations for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. Large projects that support the economy and vital public services, including railways, large wind farms, power stations, reservoirs, harbours, airports and sewage treatment works, as defined in the Planning Act 2008



Acronym/term	Full term/definition
OHL	Overhead Line
2008 Act	Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
[the] Proposed Development	The Whole of the development comprising Medworth EfW CHP Facility, Combined Heat and Power Connections, Grid Connection, Access Improvements, Substations, Temporary Construction Compounds and Grid Connection Temporary Construction Compounds
Ramsar	Areas designated by the UK Government under the International Ramsar Convention (the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance).
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by the environmental impact assessment process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be not significant.
Scoping Opinion	The opinion received from the Secretary of State on the information contained with the Scoping Report. Dated December 2019
[the] Scoping Report	The Applicant's EIA Scoping Report for the Proposed Development dated December 2019
SAC	Special Area of Conservation. International designation implemented for the protection of habitats and (non bird) species and protected in England by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
SCI	Site of Community Importance
[the] Site	Land within the Main Site Development (Medworth EfW CHP Facility, Combined Heat and Power Connections, Access Improvements, Substations, Temporary Construction Compounds and Grid Connection Temporary Construction Compounds) and the Grid Connection Corridor,
SPA	Special Protection Area. International designation implemented for the conservation of wild birds and protected in England by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
Stakeholder	An organisation or individual with a particular interest in the project.
Statutory Consultee	Organisations that the competent authority is required to consult by virtue of the EIA Regulations and the Infrastructure Planning (APEP) Regulations 2009.
Study Area	The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed (i.e. extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects are anticipated to occur). This may vary between the topic areas.
[the] Temporary Construction Compounds	Land identified by the Potential Construction Compound and Potential Construction Compound and Potential Substation Location



Acronym/term	Full term/definition
UKPN	UK Power Networks. A District Network Operator responsible for the regional electrical transmission network
VP	Viewpoint



Appendix B

Species Names

Species English (common) Name	Species, Scientific Name
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
Bewick's swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>
Whooper swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
Pink-footed goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>
Brent goose (dark-bellied)	<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Common scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>



Species English (common) Name	Species, Scientific Name
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>
Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>



Appendix C

Desk Study Data

Table C.1 Records of SPA/Ramsar qualifying species within 2km of the Site

Species	Location	Grid Ref.	Precision	Date	Number of individuals	Notes
Bewick's Swan	River Nene, Newton	TF4514	1km	24/03/2010	5	North along tidal Nene
Bewick's Swan	West Walton	TF4512		05/12/2010	26	
Black-tailed Godwit	River Nene, Four Gotes	TF4616	1km	24/07/2013	1	On tidal Nene
Black-tailed Godwit	West Walton	TF4512		18/08/2014	13	
Black-tailed Godwit	West Walton	TF4512		27/10/2013	1	
Curlew	Foul Anchor	TF4617	1km	30/08/2010	1	
Curlew	Foul Anchor	TF4617	1km	08/04/2011	46	On arable
Curlew	Foul Anchor	TF4617	1km	27/10/2012	1	
Curlew	Four Gotes	TF4516	1km	11/04/2009	33	Feeding on freshly tilled arable
Curlew	Four Gotes	TF4516	1km	27/03/2011	36	On arable between Nene and A1101
Curlew	Four Gotes	TF4516	1km	22/04/2012	1	On arable
Curlew	Four Gotes	TF4516	1km	02/04/2013	63	Feeding on arable beside A1101
Curlew	River Nene, Four Gotes	TF4616	1km	10/02/2012	1	On tidal Nene



Species	Location	Grid Ref.	Precision	Date	Number of individuals	Notes
Curlew	West Walton	TF4512		27/03/2013	21	
Curlew	West Walton	TF4512		06/03/2015	42	
Curlew	West Walton	TF4512		20/03/2014	65	On tidal flooded marsh
Curlew	West Walton	TF4512		02/03/2016	29	
Gadwall	West Walton	TF4512		27/02/2011	5	Until 6/3. Rare at this site
Hen Harrier	Foul Anchor	TF4617	1km	11/10/2013	1	
Hen Harrier	Wisbech	TF4511	1km	01/04/2013	1	Male over arable, just north of town near R. Nene
Hen Harrier	West Walton	TF4512		04/01/2015	1	Male
Hen Harrier	West Walton	TF4512		19/01/2014	1	Male
Oystercatcher	West Walton	TF4512		25/03/2016	21	
Oystercatcher	West Walton	TF4513		18/03/2011	28	By River Nene
Oystercatcher	West Walton	TF4512		03/01/2009		
Oystercatcher	West Walton	TF4513		14/03/2013	27	By R Nene, max count for year
Pink-footed Goose	West Walton	TF4512		16/10/2010	95	150 on 24/10
Pink-footed Goose	West Walton	TF4512		03/01/2016	300	300 feeding on wheat field
Shelduck	West Walton	TF4512		24/12/2009		
Shelduck	West Walton	TF4512		24/12/2009		
Shoveler	West Walton	TF4512		23/03/2016	2	Present until Apr 7th pair Marsh Pools



Species	Location	Grid Ref.	Precision	Date	Number of individuals	Notes
Whooper Swan	Elm	TF4606	1km	06/11/2009	9	Flying east
Whooper Swan	Elm	TF4606	1km	25/02/2011	30	Flying north, 7:20 am
Whooper Swan	Foul Anchor	TF4617	1km	27/10/2012	95	Groups of 34,19,1,19,12,10 from the NW
Whooper Swan	River Nene, Four Gotes	TF4616	1km	27/03/2011	1	On tidal Nene
Whooper Swan	River Nene, Newton	TF4514	1km	29/11/2009	8	Two family parties of 5+3, heading S along Nene
Whooper Swan	River Nene, Newton	TF4514	1km	14/11/2010	1	A lone juv. on tidal Nene
Whooper Swan	River Nene, Wisbech	TF4511	1km	21/10/2010	12	Flew S down River Nene & over Wisbech
Whooper Swan	Wisbech	TF4510	1km	14/11/2010	4	Adults flew S over Harecroft Road
Whooper Swan	Wisbech	TF4510	1km	07/03/2011	230	In four flocks, flew N in early morning
Whooper Swan	West Walton	TF4512		19/03/2013	50	Over north
Whooper Swan	West Walton	TF4512		24/10/2014	7	
Whooper Swan	West Walton	TF4512		05/12/2010	4	
Whooper Swan	West Walton	TF4512		16/10/2014	7	
Whooper Swan	West Walton	TF4512		19/10/2010	2	Flew southwest
Whooper Swan	West Walton	TF4512		05/12/2011	29	
Wigeon	West Walton	TF4512		29/12/2014	150	Max year count, otherwise c70 through winter
Wigeon	West Walton	TF4513		28/01/2011	125	On River Nene



Species	Location	Grid Ref.	Precision	Date	Number of individuals	Notes
Wigeon	West Walton	TF4512		21/02/2015	110	
Wigeon	West Walton	TF4512		27/12/2009		
Wigeon	West Walton	TF4512		12/12/2010	80	
Wigeon	West Walton	TF4513		14/12/2013	110	Max count on River Nene



Appendix D

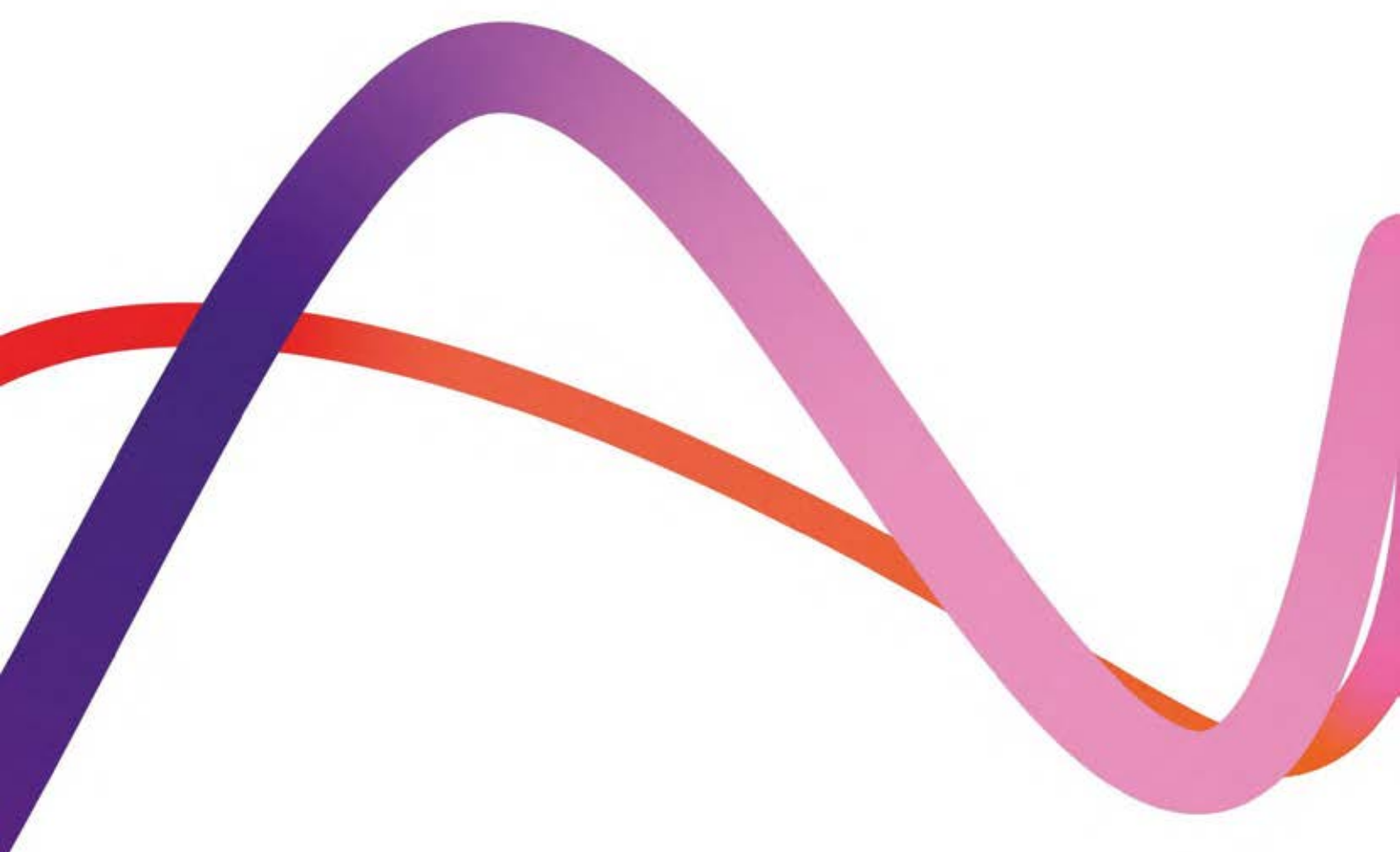
Winter Bird Survey Report 2019/20

Provided separately

Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility



PINS ref. EN010110
The Planning Act 2008
The Infrastructure Planning
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Document revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Draft Report	17 June 2020
2	Final Report 41310-WOOD-XX-XX-TN-OE-0001_S3_1	8 July 2020



Contents

1.	Introduction	5
1.1	Background	5
1.2	Purpose of this report	5
1.3	Grid Connection Corridor Description	5
1.4	Background and Scope	6
	Target Species	8
2.	Methodology	9
2.1	Desk Study	9
2.2	Vantage Point Survey	9
	Secondary Species	10
	Incidental Records	10
2.3	Winter Bird Transect Survey	10
3.	Results	11
3.1	Desk study	11
	The Nene Washes SPA	11
	The Nene Washes Ramsar Site	11
	The Wash SPA	12
	The Wash Ramsar Site	13
	The Ouse Washes SPA	13
	The Ouse Washes Ramsar Site	14
3.2	Vantage Point Survey	15
	Target Species	15
	Secondary Species	17
3.3	Winter Bird Transect Survey	18
	Target Species	18
	Secondary Species	18
4.	Key Species Summary	19
4.2	Target Species (qualifying features of SPAs/ Ramsar sites)	19
	Whooper swan	19
4.3	Target Species (other species)	19
	Lapwing	19
	Golden Plover	19
	Green Sandpiper	20
	Little Egret	20
	Merlin	20
	Peregrine	21
	Other Target Species	21
5.	Conclusion	22



Table 3.1	Summary of target species flights from VP1	16
Table 3.2	Summary of target species flights from VP2	16
Table 3.3	Summary of target species flights from VP3	17

Figure 1.1	Location of the Site and Grid Connection Corridor (GCC) options	After Page 8
Figure 2.1	Vantage Point Survey: VP locations and viewsheds	After Page 10
Figure 2.2	Winter Bird Transect Survey: survey area and transect routes	After Page 10
Figure 3.1	Statutory site of international importance to birds within 15km of the GCC	After Page 18
Figure 3.2a	Flight lines of Green Sandpiper from VP1	After Page 18
Figure 3.2b	Flight lines of Little Egret from VP1	After Page 18
Figure 3.2c	Flight lines of Other Target Species from VP1	After Page 18
Figure 3.3a	Flight lines of Green Sandpiper from VP2	After Page 18
Figure 3.3b	Flight lines of Other Target Species from VP2	After Page 18
Figure 3.4	Flight lines of Target Species from VP3	After Page 18
Figure 3.5	Winter Bird Transect Survey: Records of Target Species	After Page 18

Bibliography		23
--------------	--	----

Appendix A	Species Names	
Appendix B	Legislation and species designations	
Appendix C	Survey Visit Details	
Appendix D	Survey Results	



1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 MVV Environment Ltd (the developer) intends to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the construction and operation of an energy from waste facility – known as ‘Medworth Energy from Waste combined heat and power (CHP) Facility’ (the Proposed Development). The Proposed Development would be located on an industrial estate in Wisbech within Fenland District, Cambridgeshire (known as the Main Development Site). The Proposed Development also includes associated development such as a CHP Connection, access improvements and a grid connection, much of the latter is located within the administrative boundary of King’s Lynn and West Norfolk.

1.2 Purpose of this report

- 1.2.1 This report details the results of an ornithological desk study and field surveys of the Grid Connection Corridor, (the collective name for the common grid and the northern and eastern corridors) undertaken in winter 2019/2020. These results will be used, along with results from other ecological studies, to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) for the Proposed Development. No surveys were undertaken of the Main Development Site as this is industrial land accessed from Algores Way and currently occupied by a waste management company.
- 1.2.2 For the purposes of this report, nomenclature follows that of the British Ornithologist’s Union (BOU, 2017). The scientific names of all bird species listed in this report are provided in **Appendix A**, and details of the legislation pertaining to birds provided in **Appendix B**.

1.3 Grid Connection Corridor Description

- 1.3.1 The winter bird surveys began by considering two options whereby the Energy from Waste CHP Facility would be connected to the National Grid: via a 132kV connection or a 400kV connection. Starting at the Main Development Site, both options shared a common Grid Connection Corridor (GCC) running east of Wisbech. The corridor then splits; the 132kV route continuing north to Walpole St. Peter (**the Northbound route**), and the 400kV connection continuing east to meet an existing 400 kV line beyond Emneth Hungate (**the Eastbound route**). The Overall GCC covers a broad area as identified in **Figure 1.1**. This area will be refined further as part of the route selection process and indeed subsequent to the completion of the February surveys, it was advised that the Eastbound route would not be taken forward as one of the preferred options for the route.
- 1.3.2 The GCC crosses the Fenland / Cambridgeshire Administrative boundary into Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council, and Norfolk County Council. It includes both urban, industrial and agricultural land. The land within the GCC (for



both route options) comprises primarily farmland on flat, low-lying ground. The farmland is predominantly arable, interspersed by farmsteads, villages, orchards and blocks of woodland and shelter belts. The arable farmland at the time of the surveys in winter 2019/20 held crops such as winter-sown wheat, sugar beet and rape-seed oil, as well as fields containing cereal stubble, uncultivated (fallow) and bare (often ploughed) soil. There were also fields of improved and semi-improved grassland (some of which were grazed by horses and ponies) and extensive blocks of planted orchards. The fields were bounded by both water-filled (reed-lined) ditches, hedgerows and shelter belts of trees. There were no extensive areas of woodland or wetland habitat (including major water courses – wide rivers or drains) within the GCC.

- 1.3.3 The A47 (partly dual carriageway road) runs north-south through the GCC. The GCC and surrounding area already contain a number of high and lower voltage electricity transmission lines including the 132kV double circuit overhead line between West March to Walpole which is routed close to the east and south of Wisbech near Elm village, and further to the east, the 400kV overhead line between Burwell Main and Walpole.

1.4 Background and Scope

- 1.4.1 The GCC is located between the Ouse Washes Special Protected Area (SPA) and Ramsar Site (at its closest point, 12.3km south-east, of GCC the Northbound route); the Nene Washes SPA and Ramsar Site (at its closest point, 6.3km south-west of GCC the Northbound route) and the Wash SPA and Ramsar Site (at its closest point, 9.5km north of GCC the Northbound route). These sites support internationally important numbers of wintering water birds, including Bewick's swan and/ or whooper swan (see **Section 3.1**).
- 1.4.2 Potential issues relating to birds and overhead electrical transmission lines are:
- The effects of collision with the overhead lines (i.e. killing or injury of birds), which is of particular relevance for sites located in areas with high activity by swans and raptors or which support large concentrations of other water birds; and
 - The effects of disturbance and displacement of birds from the proximity of the overhead lines and towers. Such disturbance may occur as a consequence of construction work, or due to the presence of the overhead lines and associated infrastructure close to foraging and resting sites, nest sites or on habitual flight routes.
- 1.4.3 Due to the proximity of the statutory designated sites to the proposed grid connection route, there is the potential for qualifying bird species of SPAs/ Ramsar sites (in particular, the large, less manoeuvrable species such as swans) to collide with the overhead lines. There is also the potential for the presence of the lines and towers, as well as other elements of the built infrastructure for the proposed development to deter qualifying (and other) species from utilising the surrounding farmland for foraging and roosting, and act as a barrier to their flight movements in this area.
- 1.4.4 In response to this, a programme of winter bird surveys was undertaken:



- **Vantage-point survey:** to determine the level of flight activity and identify any regularly used flight lines by SPA/ Ramsar site qualifying and other target species; and
- **Winter bird transect survey:** to determine the type and level of use of the farmland within the GCC by qualifying and other target species.

1.4.5 Given that the effects on birds of proposed overhead line developments are likely to be similar to those for wind farms (i.e. collision and displacement), the survey methods employed for the winter bird surveys were based on Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) guidance for wind farms. A range of guidance documents have been produced relating to the assessment of bird/ wind farm interactions and the following publications and guidelines (in particular), have been influential in determining the scope of the works for the proposed development:

- Scottish Natural Heritage (2017). *Recommended bird survey methods to inform impact assessment of onshore wind farms*. <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/C278917.pdf>; and
- Scottish Natural Heritage (2006, updated in 2018). *Assessing significance of impacts from onshore windfarms on birds outwith designated areas*. SNH, Battleby;

1.4.6 The survey methods were based upon that provided within SNH guidance (as above), though Natural England (NE) guidance was also considered (NE, 2010). SNH and NE guidance recommends that field surveys should be focussed on those species of high nature conservation value for which there is potential for an impact which might be judged significant and adverse. In most circumstances these “target species” tend to be limited to those protected species and other species of conservation concern which may be subject to impact from wind farms.

1.4.7 Scottish Natural Heritage (2017) guidance states that there are three overarching species lists which describe protected species and species of conservation concern from which the **Target Species** may be drawn:

- Qualifying bird species of Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites, and those listed under Annex 1 within the *Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds*, commonly referred to as the Birds Directive;
- Species listed under Schedule 1 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (as amended); and
- Species listed under the Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) (Eaton *et al.*, 2015).

1.4.8 In addition, consideration should also be given to bird species that form notified features of SSSIs; are identified within Local Biodiversity Action Plans; and Species of Principal importance, listed on Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC). Target species should however be limited to those likely to be affected by overhead lines. Research indicates that passerine species are not significantly affected by wind farms, and therefore, it is reasonable to assume that this is also the case for overhead lines. Many species included on the BoCC red list are passerines and therefore, care should be exercised when considering red list species for inclusion as target species.

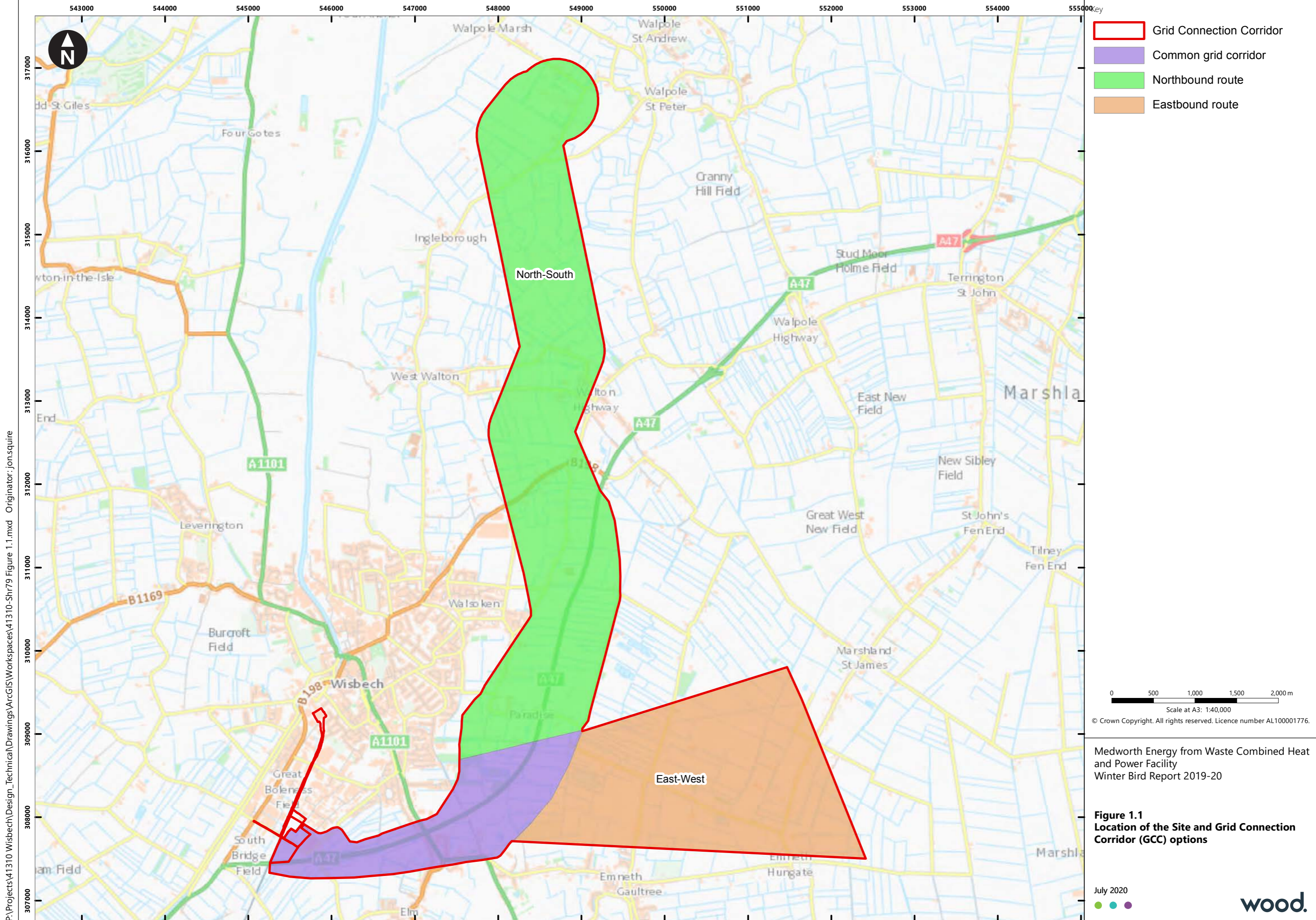


Target Species

1.4.9

In view of the above and the location of the GCC and likely habitats present, the target species for the VP and walkover surveys were defined as follows:

- Swans, geese and ducks (all species except mallard and Canada goose);
- Waders (all species);
- Other water bird species potentially vulnerable to collision by virtue of their low reproductive rates and flight characteristics, including grey heron, little egret and cormorant;
- Birds of prey (all species, excluding kestrel and buzzard, which have high populations in the counties of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk); and
- Other species of conservation value with relatively low UK populations that could potentially be vulnerable to collision with overhead lines, such as kingfisher.



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2. Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

2.1.1 In accordance with the scoping opinion received from the Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the Secretary of State) the presence of SPAs and Ramsar sites within 15km, and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (with an ornithological interest) within 5km of the GCC was determined by accessing the Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website¹. Details of the qualifying/ cited features of designated sites and their conservation objectives were obtained from the JNCC website.

2.2 Vantage Point Survey

2.2.1 Vantage Point (VP) watches were conducted in accordance with SNH (2017) guidance and undertaken from December 2019 to March 2020 inclusive. This method focuses on identifying the flight paths of target species such as swans which are easily detectable at 2km and allows any regularly used flight lines to be identified. The data generated can also be used to estimate the theoretical risk of collision with overhead lines by incorporation into a suitable model.

2.2.2 The SNH methodology guidance states that VPs should be chosen parsimoniously to achieve maximum visibility from the minimum number of locations, such that all parts of the survey area are within 2km of a VP location. Three VPs were identified; VPs 1 and 2 covering the GCC (at the time of starting the surveys) for the Northbound route and VP3 for the Eastbound route, though the western part of the viewshed for VP3 is within the GCC for the Northbound route. The VP locations and view-sheds are shown in **Figure 2.1** and are considered sufficient to survey the proposed overhead line routes to identify the flights of target species; the locations of which were:

- VP1 – TF 49582 14828 – view bearing 255°;
- VP2 – TF 49317 10134 – view bearing 285°; and
- VP3 - TF 50102 09421 – view bearing 165°.

2.2.3 Flights were classified using the following five Height Bands (HBs), of which, only Band B includes flights at Potential Collision Height (PCH) for the line height for the Northbound route (assuming a 132Kv wood pole line, and a line height of 14-18m) and Band D (assuming a line height of 49m for a 400kV line) for Option 2:

- Band A: 0-10m;
- Band B: 10-20m (PCH for Northbound route);
- Band C: 20-40m;
- Band D: 40-60m (PCH for Eastbound route); and

¹ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>



- Band E: > 60m.

Secondary Species

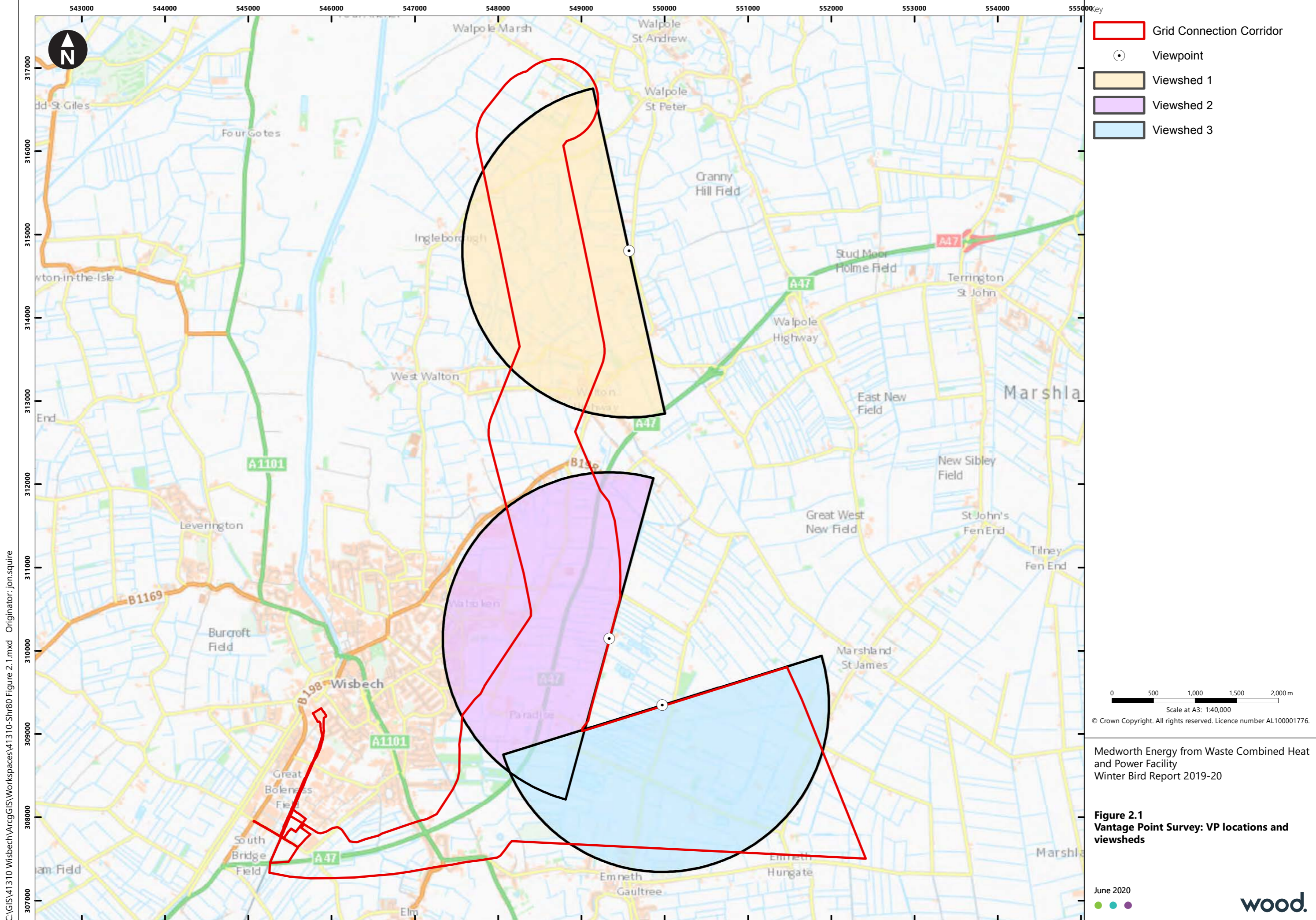
- 2.2.4 The numbers and flight details (at PCH or not) of non-target (secondary) species were also recorded, at each five-minute interval during the VP surveys. These secondary species include other species of conservation value or concern (SPI/ BoCC red listed) and/or other potentially important congregation of a particular species.

Incidental Records

- 2.2.5 Birds seen outside formalised timed surveys were also recorded (i.e. those observed during walks on and off the Site, during walks between VPs and during other breaks in survey work). Detailed notes on the activity of any target and secondary species were made and target species flights mapped.

2.3 Winter Bird Transect Survey

- 2.3.1 A programme of transect surveys were undertaken covering all accessible farmland within the GCC (at the time of starting the surveys) and within approximately 1km of its boundary. Given the extensive area to be covered, the surveys were undertaken by driving slowly along the minor roads, stopping frequently to scan the fields for target bird species from conveniently placed observation points, either along the roads or by walking along public rights of way. The survey area and transect routes are shown on **Figure 2.2**.



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- Key
- Grid Connection Corridor
 - Viewpoint
 - Viewshed 1
 - Viewshed 2
 - Viewshed 3

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 m
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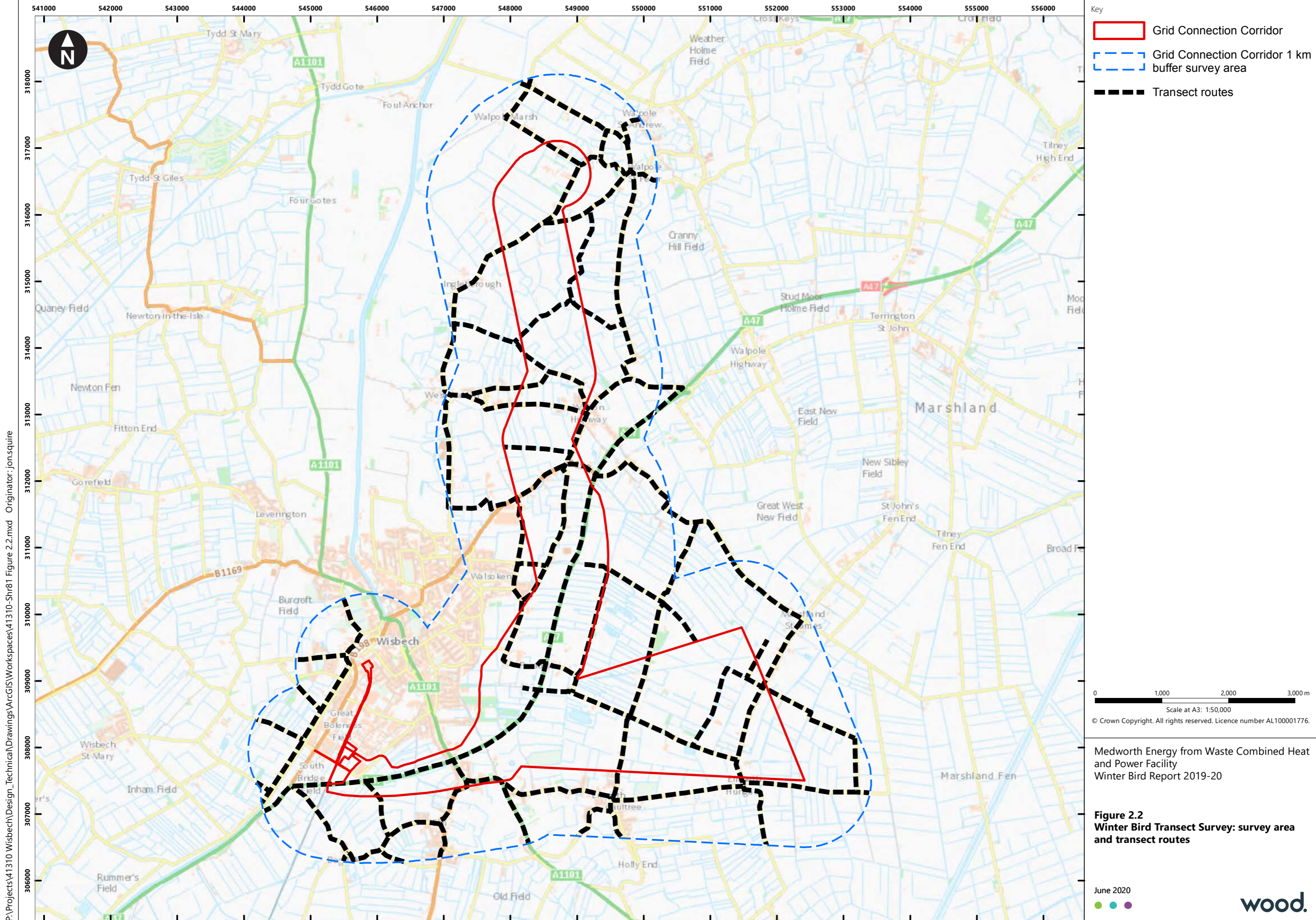
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Winter Bird Report 2019-20

Figure 2.1
Vantage Point Survey: VP locations and viewsheds

June 2020





Key

- Grid Connection Corridor
- Grid Connection Corridor 1 km buffer survey area
- Transect routes

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 m
 Scale at A3: 1:50,000
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Figure 2.2
Winter Bird Transect Survey: survey area and transect routes

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3. Results

3.1 Desk study

3.1.1 Six sites of international importance to birds (SPAs and Ramsar sites) are located within 15km of the GCC, the locations of which are shown on **Figure 3.1**, and the reasons for their designation detailed below. No sites of national importance to birds (SSSIs) are located within 5km of the GCC.

The Nene Washes SPA

3.1.2 The Nene Washes SPA (covering 1,520ha) is located 6.3km southwest of the GCC. The qualifying features of the SPA are listed as follows (qualifying populations, taken from the Natura 2000 Data Form obtained from JNCC website, are shown in parenthesis):

- Populations of international importance in winter for the following species:
 - ▶ Bewick's swan (1,718 individuals);
 - ▶ Wigeon (8,292 individuals);
 - ▶ Gadwall (206 individuals);
 - ▶ Teal (2,179 individuals);
 - ▶ Pintail (1,435 individuals); and
 - ▶ Shoveler (318 individuals).
- Populations of international importance during the breeding season for the following species:
 - ▶ Gadwall (25 pairs);
 - ▶ Garganey (5 pairs);
 - ▶ Shoveler (36 pairs); and
 - ▶ Black-tailed godwit (16 pairs).

The Nene Washes Ramsar Site

3.1.3 The Nene Washes Ramsar site (covering 1,517ha) is located 6.3km southwest of the GCC and shares a common boundary with the Nene Washes SPA over much of its area. The qualifying ornithological features of the Ramsar site are listed as follows (qualifying populations, taken from the Nene Washes Ramsar Information Sheet are shown in parenthesis):

- An important assemblage of nationally rare breeding birds and a wide range of raptors through the year (Ramsar Criterion 2);
- Populations of international importance in winter for the following species (Ramsar Criterion 6):



- ▶ Bewick's swan (694 individuals).
- Populations of international importance, with peak numbers during the spring and autumn passage periods for the following species (Ramsar Criterion 6):
 - ▶ Black-tailed godwit (482 individuals).

The Wash SPA

3.1.4

The Wash SPA (covering 62,044ha) is located 9.5km north of the GCC. The qualifying features of the SPA are listed as follows (qualifying populations, taken from the Natura 2000 data form are shown in parenthesis):

- Internationally important assemblage of waterfowl in winter, comprising a total of 400,367 birds;
- Populations of international importance in winter for the following species:
 - ▶ Bewick's swan (68 individuals);
 - ▶ Pink-footed goose (33,265 individuals);
 - ▶ Brent goose, dark-bellied (22,248 individuals);
 - ▶ Shelduck (15,981 individuals);
 - ▶ Wigeon (3,241 individuals);
 - ▶ Gadwall (71 individuals);
 - ▶ Pintail (923 individuals);
 - ▶ Common scoter (68 individuals);
 - ▶ Goldeneye (114 individuals);
 - ▶ Oystercatcher (25,651 individuals);
 - ▶ Grey plover (9,708 individuals);
 - ▶ Knot (186,892 individuals);
 - ▶ Sanderling (355 individuals);
 - ▶ Dunlin (35,620 individuals);
 - ▶ Black-tailed godwit (859 individuals);
 - ▶ Bar-tailed godwit (11,250 individuals);
 - ▶ Curlew (3,835 individuals);
 - ▶ Redshank (2,953 individuals); and
 - ▶ Turnstone (717 individuals).
- Populations of international importance during the breeding season for the following species:
 - ▶ Little tern (33 pairs); and



- ▶ Common tern (152 pairs).

The Wash Ramsar Site

3.1.5 The Wash Ramsar site (covering 62,212ha) is located 9.5km north of the GCC and shares a common boundary with the Wash SPA over much of its area. The qualifying ornithological features of the Ramsar site are listed as follows (qualifying populations, taken from the Wash Ramsar Information Sheet are shown in parenthesis):

- Internationally important assemblage of waterfowl in winter comprising a total of 292,541 birds (Ramsar Criterion 5);
- Populations of international importance, with peak numbers in winter for the following species (Ramsar Criterion 6):
 - ▶ Pink-footed goose (29,099 individuals);
 - ▶ Brent goose, dark-bellied race (20,861 individuals);
 - ▶ Shelduck (9,746 individuals);
 - ▶ Pintail (431 individuals);
 - ▶ Dunlin (36,600 individuals); and
 - ▶ Bar-tailed godwit (16,549 individuals).
- Populations of international importance, with peak numbers during the spring and autumn passage periods for the following species (Ramsar Criterion 6):
 - ▶ Oystercatcher (15,616 individuals);
 - ▶ Grey plover (13,129 individuals);
 - ▶ Knot (68,987 individuals);
 - ▶ Sanderling (3,505 individuals);
 - ▶ Curlew (9,438 individuals);
 - ▶ Redshank (6,373 individuals); and
 - ▶ Turnstone (888 individuals).

The Ouse Washes SPA

3.1.6 The Ouse Washes SPA (covering 2,494ha) is located 12.3km southwest of the GCC. The qualifying features of the SPA are listed as follows (qualifying populations, obtained from the Natura 2000 Data Form are shown in parenthesis):

- Internationally important assemblage of waterbirds in winter (64,428 birds), including: gadwall (342 individuals), pochard (3,135 individuals), tufted duck (986 individuals), mute swan (611 individuals), coot (2,201 individuals), cormorant (259 individuals) and ruff (137 individuals);
- Important assemblage of breeding birds. A diverse assemblage of the breeding migratory waders of lowland wet grassland, including oystercatcher,



redshank, snipe, ruff, lapwing and black-tailed godwit. A diverse assemblage of breeding wildfowl including mute swan, shelduck, gadwall, teal, mallard, pintail, garganey, shoveler, pochard, tufted duck, moorhen and coot;

- Populations of international importance in winter for the following species:
 - ▶ Bewick's swan (4,639 individuals);
 - ▶ Whooper swan (963 individuals);
 - ▶ Wigeon (29,713 individuals);
 - ▶ Teal (3,085 individuals);
 - ▶ Pintail (1,755 individuals);
 - ▶ Shoveler (681 individuals); and
 - ▶ Hen harrier (12 individuals).
- Populations of international importance during the breeding season for the following species:
 - ▶ Gadwall (111 pairs);
 - ▶ Mallard (850 pairs);
 - ▶ Garganey (14 pairs);
 - ▶ Shoveler (155 pairs);
 - ▶ Ruff; and
 - ▶ Black-tailed godwit (26 pairs).

The Ouse Washes Ramsar Site

3.1.7

The Ouse Washes Ramsar site (covering 2,469ha) is located 12.3km southeast of the GCC and shares a common boundary with the Ouse Washes SPA over much of its area. The qualifying ornithological features of the Ramsar site are listed as follows (qualifying populations, taken from the Ouse Washes Ramsar Information Sheet are shown in parenthesis):

- A diverse assemblage of nationally rare breeding waterfowl associated with seasonally-flooding wet grassland (Ramsar Criterion 2);
- Internationally important assemblage of waterfowl in winter comprising a total of 59,133 birds (Ramsar Criterion 5);
- Populations of international importance in winter for the following species (Ramsar Criterion 6):
 - ▶ Bewick's swan (1,140 individuals);
 - ▶ Whooper swan (653 individuals);
 - ▶ Wigeon (22,630 individuals);
 - ▶ Gadwall (438 individuals);



- ▶ Teal (3,384 individuals);
- ▶ Pintail (2,108 individuals); and
- ▶ Shoveler (627 individuals).

3.2 Vantage Point Survey

3.2.1 A total of 36 hours of VP observation was completed from each of VPs 1 and 2 (covering the Northbound route), from December 2019 to March 2020 inclusive. A total 21 hours of VP observation was completed from VP3 (covering the Eastbound route), from 9 January to 19 February 2020 after which the Eastbound route was not taken forward. The dates, times and weather conditions of the VP surveys are provided in **Appendix C** in **Table C.1**.

Target Species

VPs 1 and 2

- 3.2.2 A total of eleven target species were recorded within the viewsheds for VPs 1 and 2, covering GCC Northbound route (mute swan, cormorant, little egret, grey heron, merlin, peregrine, lapwing, golden plover, green sandpiper, redshank and kingfisher).
- 3.2.3 Up to three green sandpiper were feeding in a part-flooded, muddy field within 100m of VP2 (within the viewshed), and made regular flights to and from this area throughout the survey period. A single green sandpiper was also seen feeding in a ditch adjacent to VP1 and occasionally made usually low-level (below PCH) flights to and from this location. One or two little egret were seen foraging in the ditches within the VP2 viewshed and made regular low-level flights. A pair of lapwing was holding territory within the VP2 viewshed in March and also made occasional flights when disturbed. Very few flights of flocks of wintering lapwing were recorded, with the highest count involving a flock of 80 birds flying at PCH and then landing within the VP1 viewshed. A flock of 50 lapwing and 100 golden plover were seen feeding in a field of winter beans adjacent to the east of VP1 (outside the viewshed) on 21 January. There was one flight of four golden plover recorded, within the viewshed for VP2 (above PCH).
- 3.2.4 There were also infrequent flights of grey heron, cormorant, mute swan and golden plover (just one flight of four birds) through the viewsheds for VP1 and/ or VP2. Female merlin were recorded hunting over farmland within the viewsheds for VP1 and VP2 on one date each (9 and 23 January respectively), and a male peregrine was seen hunting at VP1, and sitting on nearby pylons on 21 January and 17 March. No pink-footed geese were seen within the GCC during the VP or other surveys, though a flock of 150 birds was seen to land in fields, 1-2km north of the GCC on 9 January.

VP3

- 3.2.5 A flock of six whooper swans were recorded from VP3 flying above PCH, south-east on 21 January (within the viewsheds for VP3 and VP2). A flock of 300



lapwing flew high (above PCH) through the VP3 viewshed on 23 January, with 100 recorded on 9 January flying at PCH. A single golden plover was heard (but not seen) somewhere within the VP3 viewshed on 23 January.

3.2.6 A summary of the flights of target species recorded within the viewsheds for VPs1-3 is provided in **Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3** respectively. Details of the records of target species are provided in **Appendix D in Table D.1**.

Table 3.1 Summary of target species flights from VP1

Species	Total number of flights (individuals) within the GCC	Total time in seconds at Potential Collision Height (PCH) within GCC2
Green sandpiper	10 (10)	60
Little egret	7 (7)	30
Grey heron	1 (1)	0
Lapwing	2 (81)	1,200
Merlin	1 (1)	0
Mute swan	1 (2)	0
Peregrine	3 (3)	0

Table 3.2 Summary of target species flights from VP2

Species	Total number of flights (individuals) within the GCC	Total time in seconds at Potential Collision Height (PCH) within GCC
Cormorant	1 (1)	0
Green sandpiper	24 (30)	525
Golden plover	4 (1)	0
Kingfisher	1 (1)	0
Lapwing	5 (26)	150
Merlin	1 (1)	0
Redshank	1 (1)	15

² This includes flocks of birds; for example, a flock of 10 lapwing flying at PCH for 20 seconds, would equate to a total of 200 seconds.



Table 3.3 Summary of target species flights from VP3

Species	Total number of flights (individuals) within the GCC	Total time in seconds at Potential Collision Height (PCH) within GCC
Cormorant	2 (2)	180
Greylag goose	1 (2)	0
Grey heron	1 (1)	0
Lapwing	3 (424)	4,500
Whooper swan	1 (6)	0

Figures 3.2-3.4 show the flight lines for the following species³:

- Figure 3.2a – Flight lines of Green Sandpiper (GE), observed from VP1;
- Figure 3.2b – Flight lines of Little Egret (ET), observed from VP1;
- Figure 3.2c – Flight lines of Grey Heron (H.), Lapwing (L.), Merlin (ML), Mute Swan (MS) and Peregrine (PE), observed from VP1;
- Figure 3.3a – Flight lines of Green Sandpiper (GE), observed from VP2;
- Figure 3.3b – Flight lines of Cormorant (CA), Golden Plover (GP), Kingfisher (KF), Lapwing (L.), Merlin (ML) and Redshank (RK), observed from VP2; and
- Figure 3.4 – Flight lines of Cormorant (CA), Greylag Goose (GJ), Grey Heron (H.), Lapwing (L.) and Whooper Swan (WS), observed from VP3.

Secondary Species

VP1

3.2.7 There were regular flights of fieldfare and starling within the VP1 viewshed, particularly around the solar farm (often at PCH), with a flight of 300 fieldfare and 300 starling on 3 February, and 200 starling on 19 February and 3 March. There were 12 flights of 1-2 buzzard, usually high over the viewshed, as well as 6 flights of kestrel and 4 of sparrowhawk. Up to six mallard made regular flights to and from the ditches in the viewshed, and a flock of 100 black-headed gull and 50 common gull were flying to and from the Solar Farm area (within the viewshed) on 17 January, though no regular movements of gulls were noted through the VP1 viewshed or that for VP2 or VP3.

VP2

3.2.8 A muddy, part-flooded field close to VP2, comprising weeds and bare soil (which as well as being used by 1-3 foraging green sandpiper), attracted a diverse range

³ The number shown on the flight lines shows the number of individuals in a flock of birds for all species except green sandpiper and little egret where only 1-3 birds were ever recorded.



of other bird species to feed and drink throughout the survey period. There were regular flights of 1-8 mallard arriving and leaving the field and nearby ditches, together with flocks of linnet (up to 70 birds), meadow pipit (15 birds), yellowhammer (10 birds) and stock dove (20 birds). There were regular flights of buzzard (14 flights in total) and kestrel (22 flights) and occasional sparrowhawk (8 flights) through the VP2 viewshed. The orchards within the VP2 viewshed held high numbers of fieldfare (peak count of 300 birds on 17 December) and starling (peak count of 900 birds on 17 December), which undertook regular flights in the area.

VP3

- 3.2.9 A total of four buzzard, 13 kestrel and two sparrowhawk flights were recorded within the VP3 viewshed during the surveys. Flocks of up to 100 fieldfare and 100 starling were seen occasionally flying through the area, as well as regular flights of 1-2 herring gull.

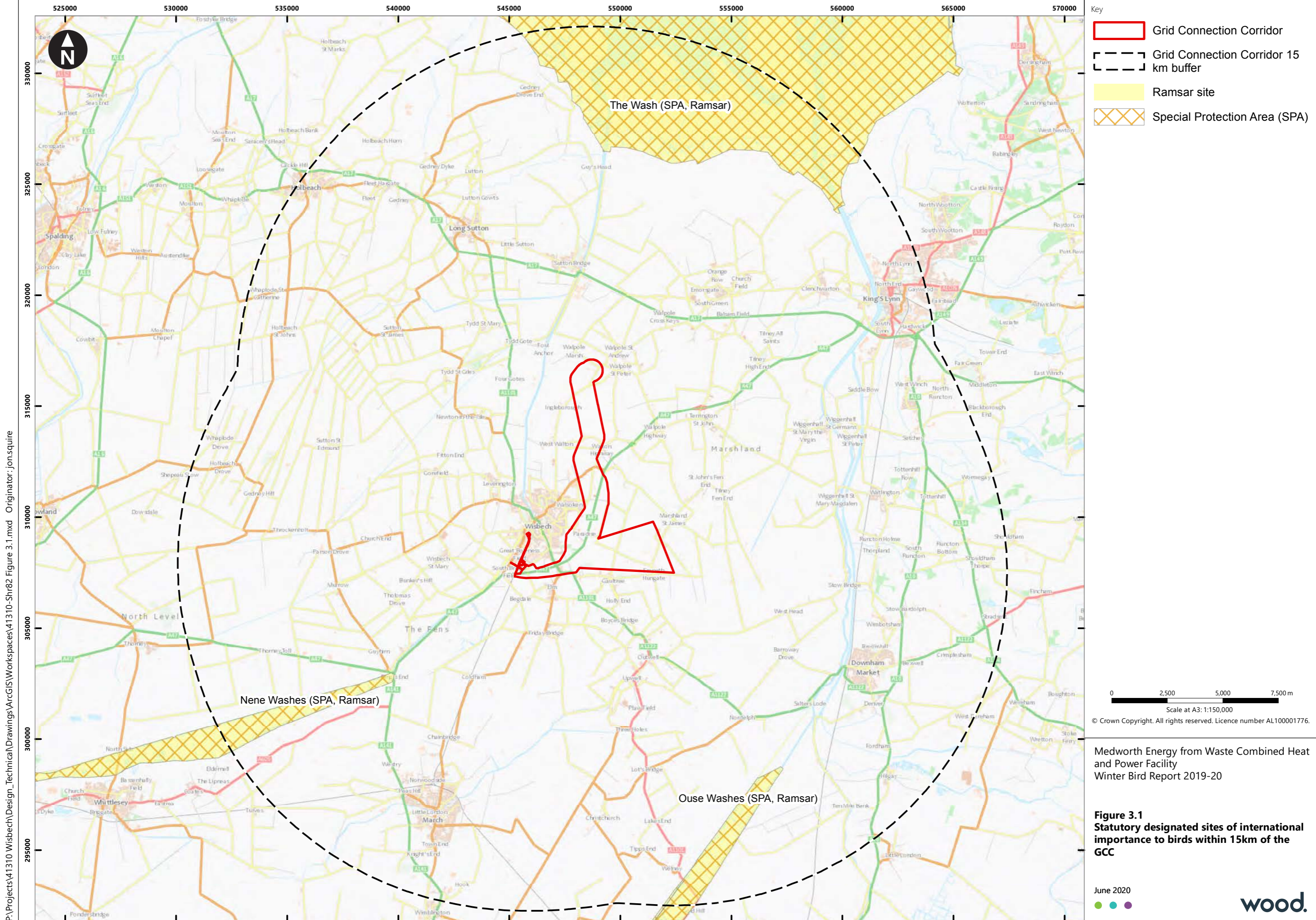
3.3 Winter Bird Transect Survey

Target Species

- 3.3.1 Once monthly Winter Bird Transect Surveys were completed from December 2019 to March 2020 inclusive, the dates, times and weather conditions of which are provided in **Appendix C** in **Table C.2**. A total of eight target species were recorded during the survey (coot, little egret, green sandpiper, greylag goose, grey heron, lapwing, shoveler and teal), the locations of which are shown on **Figure 3.5**, and the record details provided in **Appendix D** in **Table D.2**.

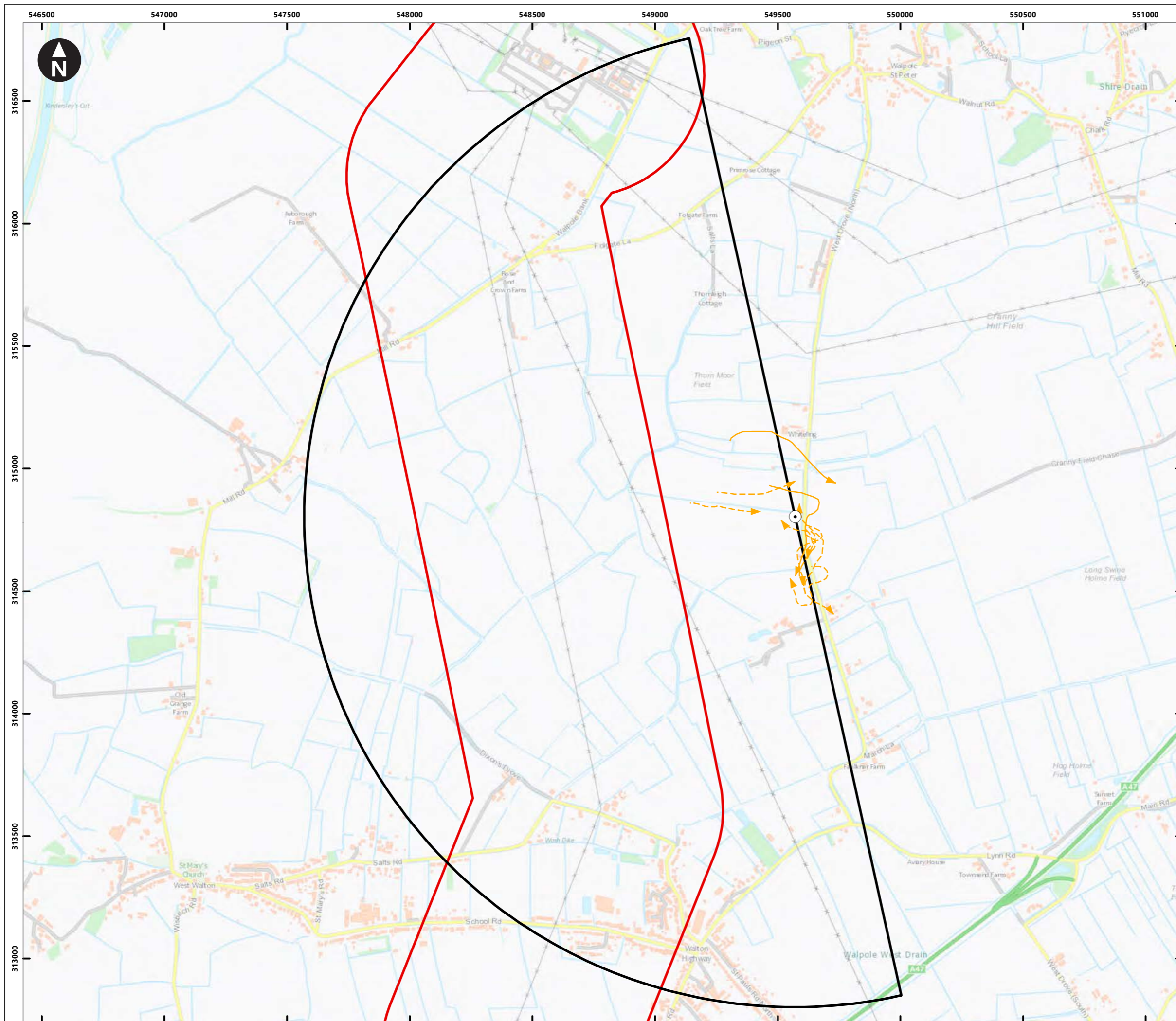
Secondary Species

- 3.3.2 A wide range of other non-target species were recorded during the transect survey including regular sightings of buzzard and kestrel and occasional sparrowhawk hunting across the survey area; low numbers of mallard (usually 1-5 birds) in the ditches and large flocks of wintering thrushes (primarily fieldfare) and starlings feeding in the orchards and fields of grassland and cereal stubble. The largest flocks within 1km of the Northbound route were 500 starling and 100 fieldfare feeding on improved grassland (between Chequers Corner and Rosedale in the south of the survey area) on 24 February; 400 starling feeding in a field of winter beans (near Rose Hall in the north of the survey area) on the same date and 150 fieldfare feeding in an orchard (at Rosedale) on 11 December.



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C:\GIS\41310 Wisbech\ArcGIS\Workspaces\41310-Shr83 Figure 3.2a.mxd Originator: jon.squire



Key

- Grid Connection Corridor
- Viewpoint
- Viewshed 1

Green Sandpiper

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)
- Flight height at Potential Collision Height (PCH)

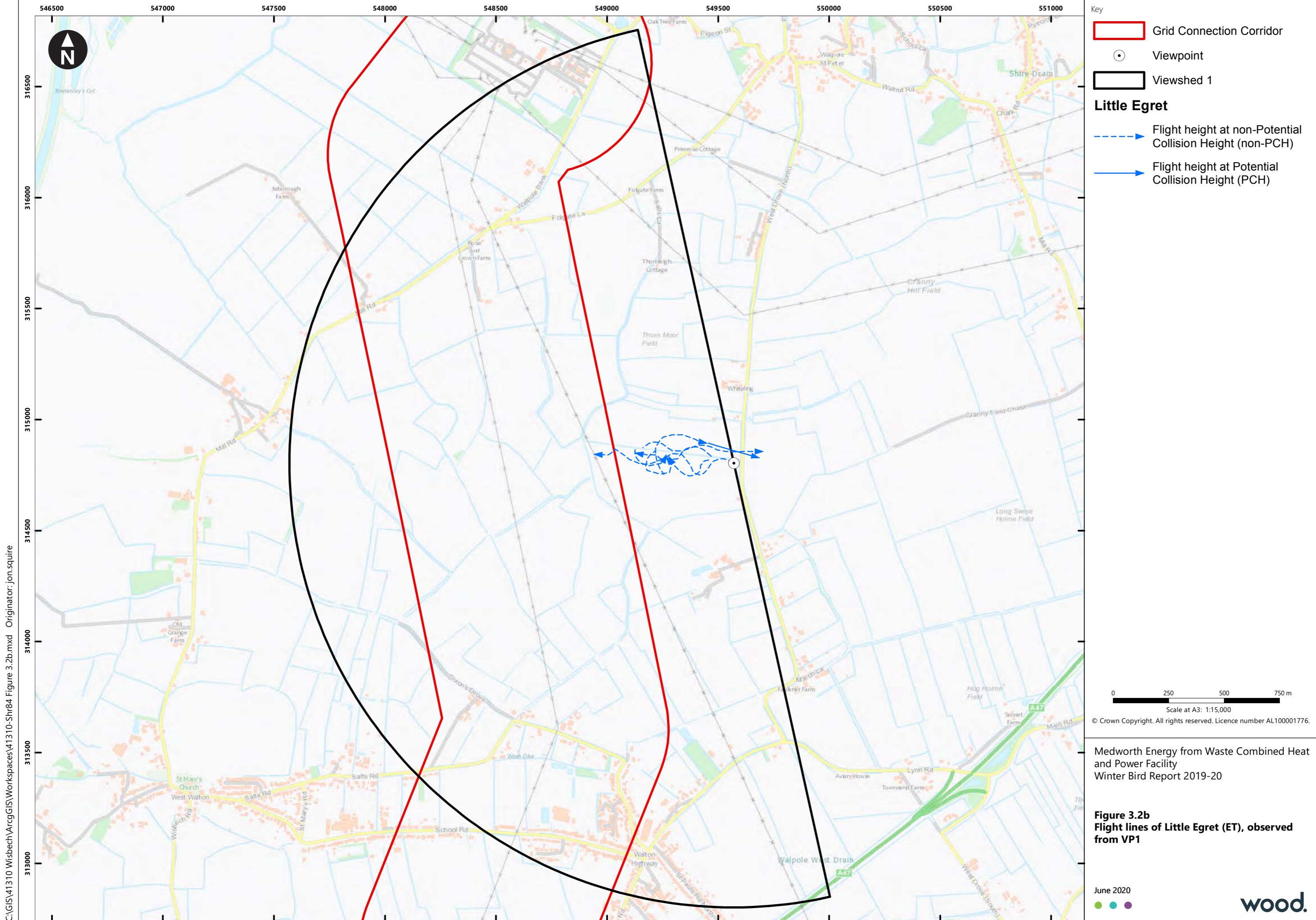
0 250 500 750 m
Scale at A3: 1:15,000
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Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility
Winter Bird Report 2019-20

Figure 3.2a
Flight lines of Green Sandpiper (GE), observed from VP1

June 2020

wood.

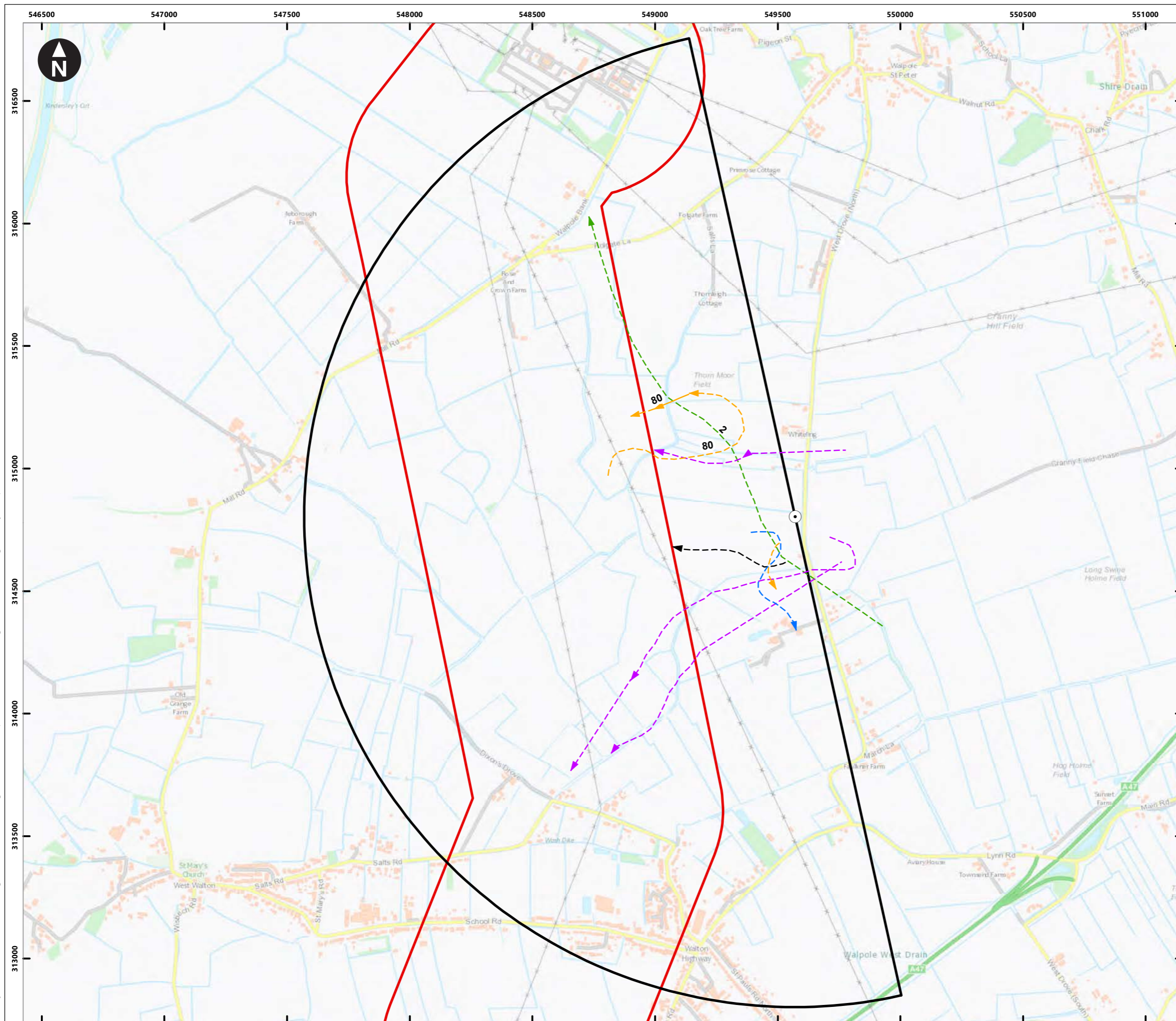


C:\GIS\41310 Wisbech\ArcGIS\Workspaces\41310-Shr84 Figure 3.2b.mxd Originator: jon.squire

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 Winter Bird Report 2019-20

Figure 3.2b
 Flight lines of Little Egret (ET), observed from VP1

P:\Projects\41310 Wisbech\Design_Technical\Drawings\ArcGIS\Workspaces\41310-Shr85 Figure 3.2c.mxd Originator: jon.squire



Key

- Grid Connection Corridor
- Viewpoint
- Viewshed 1

Grey Heron

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)
- Flight height at Potential Collision Height (PCH)

Lapwing

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)
- Flight height at Potential Collision Height (PCH)

Merlin

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)

Mute Swan

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)

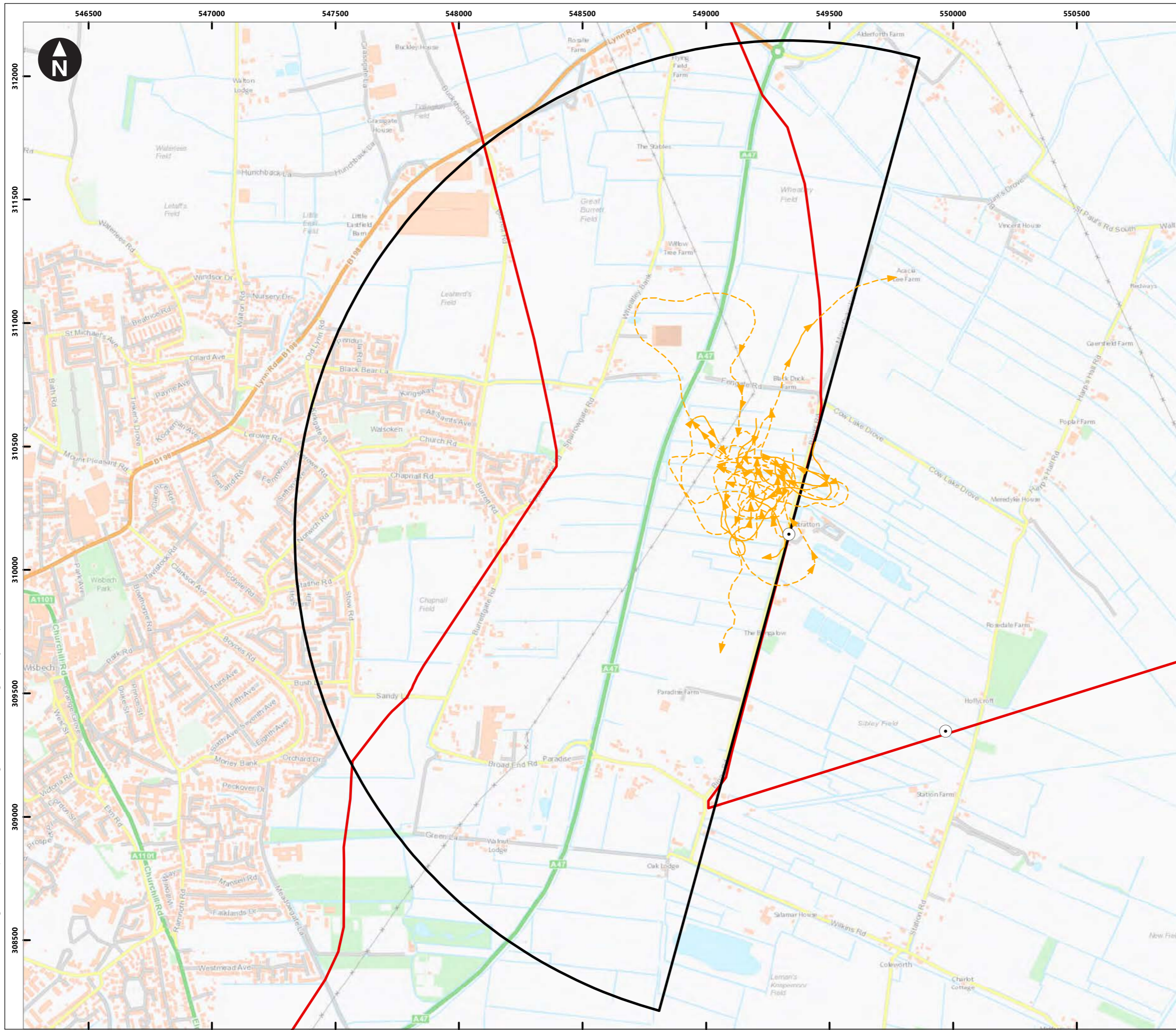
Peregrine

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)

0 250 500 750 m
Scale at A3: 1:15,000
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Figure 3.2c
Flight lines of Grey Heron (H.), Lapwing (L), Merlin (ML), Mute Swan (MS) and Peregrine (PE), observed from VP1



Key

- Grid Connection Corridor
- Viewpoint
- Viewshed 2

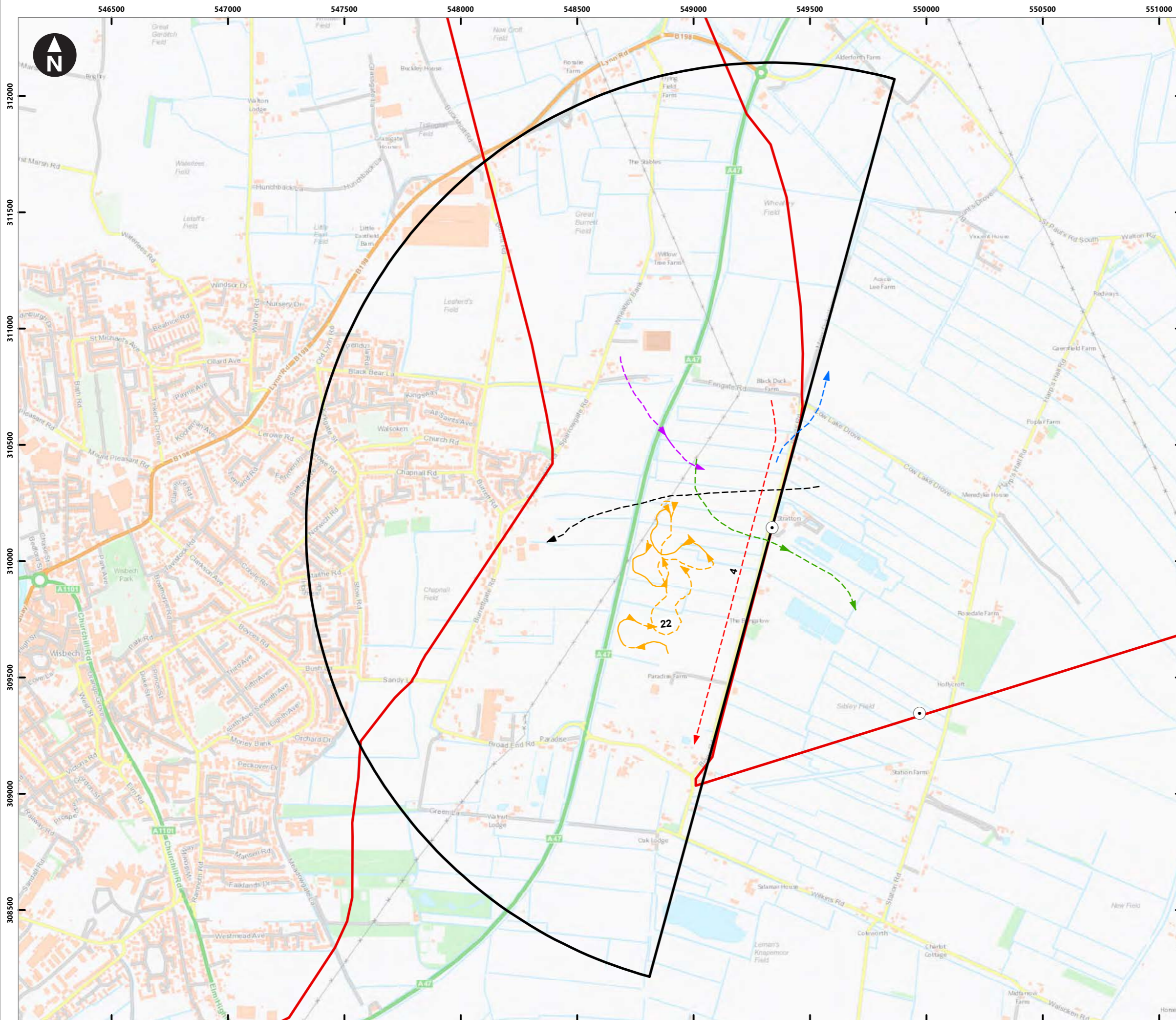
Green Sandpiper

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)
- Flight height at Potential Collision Height (PCH)

0 250 500 750 m
Scale at A3: 1:15,000
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Figure 3.3a
Flight lines of Green Sandpiper (GE),
observed from VP2



Key

- Grid Connection Corridor
- Viewpoint
- Viewshed 2

Golden Plover

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)

Kingfisher

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)

Lapwing

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)
- Flight height at Potential Collision Height (PCH)

Merlin

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)

Redshank

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)
- Flight height at Potential Collision Height (PCH)

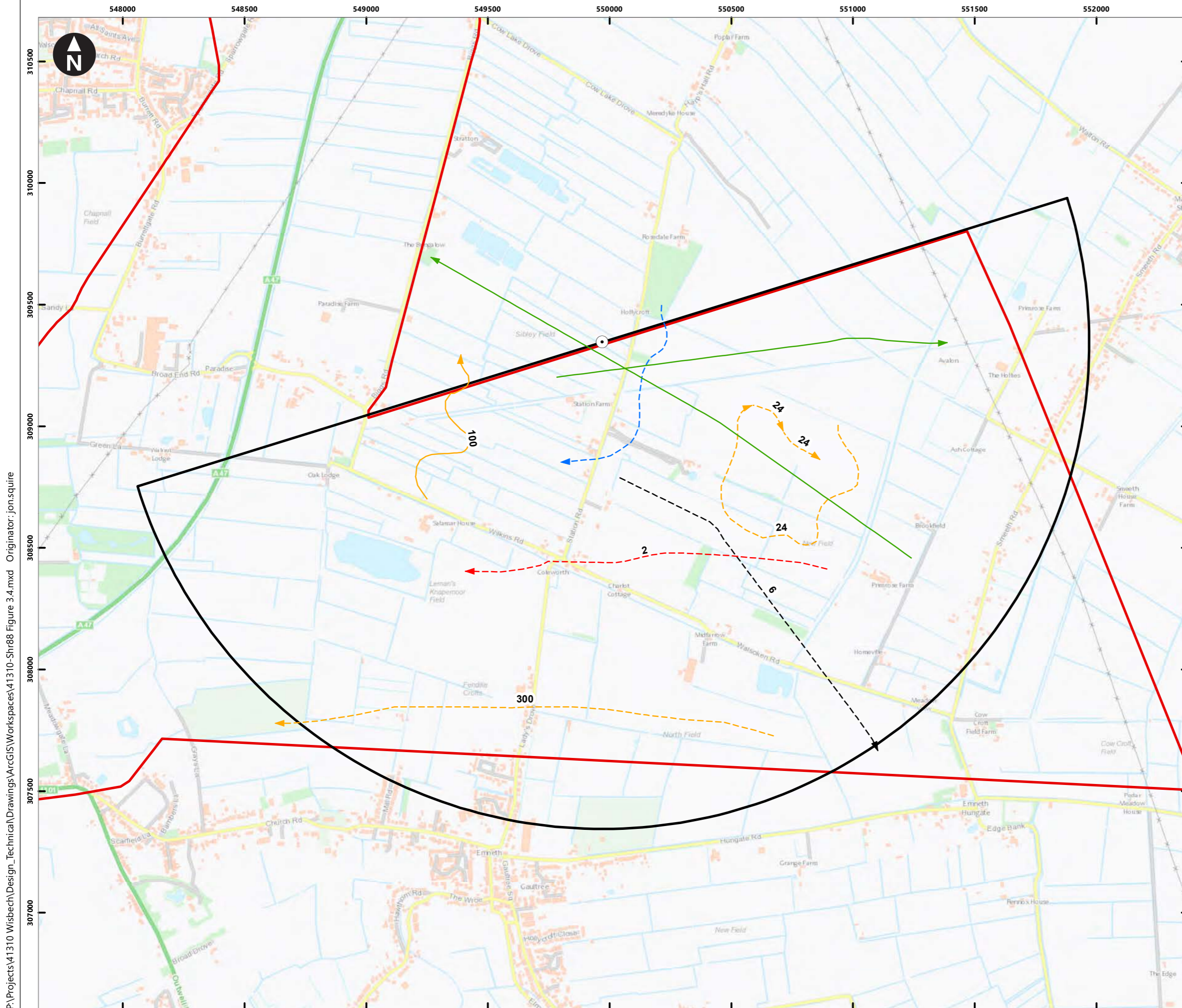
Cormorant

- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)

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Scale at A3: 1:15,872
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Figure 3.3b
Flight lines of Grey Heron (H.), Lapwing (L.), Merlin (ML), Mute Swan (MS) and Peregrine (PE), observed from VP1



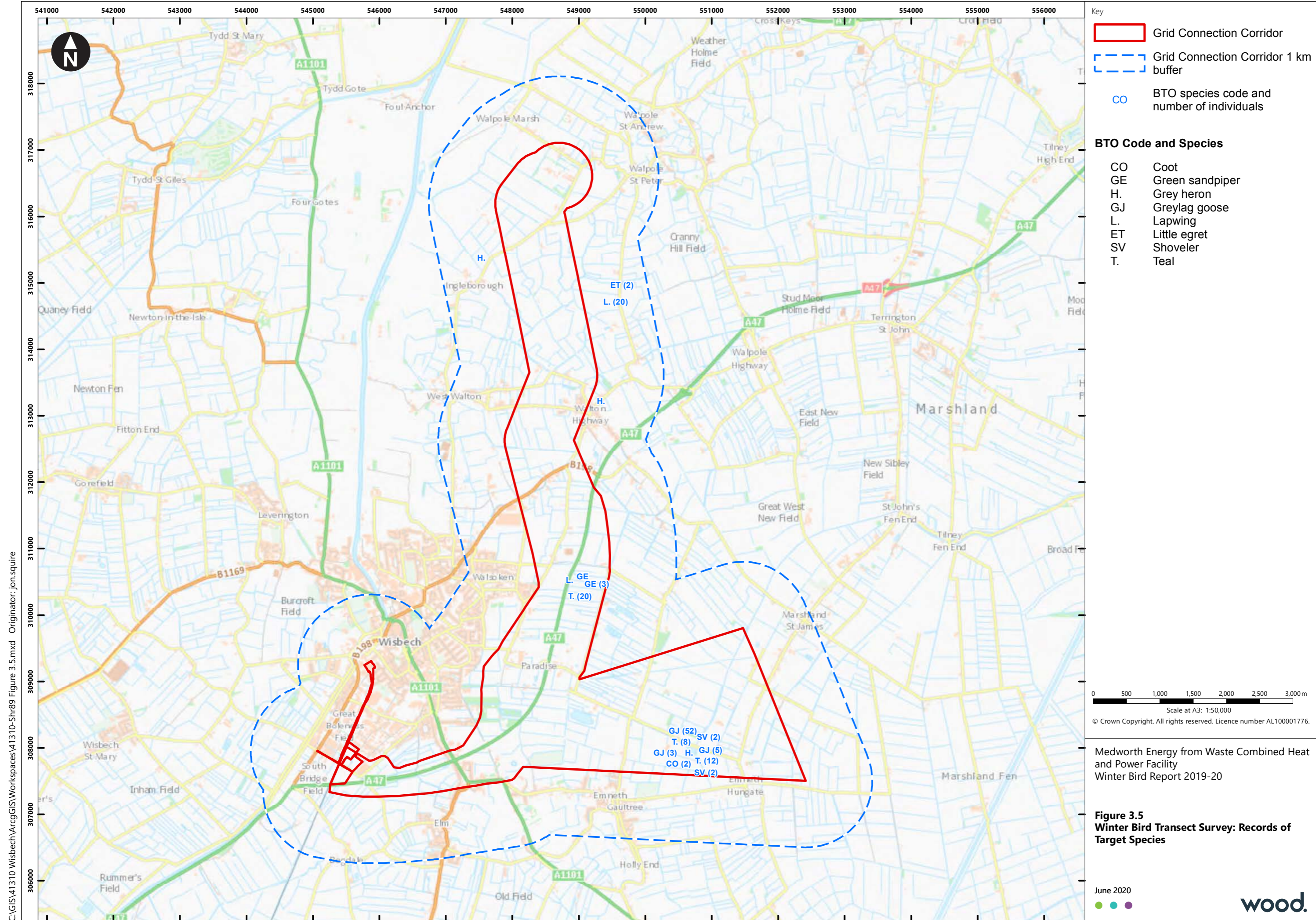
- Key
- Grid Connection Corridor
 - Viewpoint
 - Viewshed 3
- Greylag Goose**
- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)
- Grey Heron**
- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)
- Lapwing**
- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)
 - Flight height at Potential Collision Height (PCH)
- Whooper Swan**
- Flight height at non-Potential Collision Height (non-PCH)
- Cormorant**
- Flight height at Potential Collision Height (PCH)

0 250 500 750 m
 Scale at A3: 1:15,000
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Figure 3.4
 Flight lines of Cormorant (CA), Greylag Goose (GJ), Grey Heron (H.), Lapwing (L.) and Whooper Swan (WS), observed from VP3

P:\Projects\41310 Wisbech\Design_Technical\Drawings\ArcGIS\Workspaces\41310-Shr88 Figure 3.4.mxd Originator: jon.squire



Key

- Grid Connection Corridor
- Grid Connection Corridor 1 km buffer
- CO BTO species code and number of individuals

BTO Code and Species

CO	Coot
GE	Green sandpiper
H.	Grey heron
GJ	Greylag goose
L.	Lapwing
ET	Little egret
SV	Shoveler
T.	Teal

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000m
 Scale at A3: 1:50,000
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 Winter Bird Report 2019-20

Figure 3.5
Winter Bird Transect Survey: Records of Target Species

June 2020
● ● ●



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4. Key Species Summary

4.1.1 A total of nine target species were recorded from VPs 1 and 2 within the GCC of the Northern route during the winter bird surveys undertaken from December 2019 to March 2020 inclusive (mute swan, merlin, peregrine, cormorant, grey heron, little egret, golden plover, lapwing and green sandpiper). A flock of whooper swan was recorded from VP3, partly within the GCC of the Northbound route, and greylag goose was also recorded from VP3.

4.2 Target Species (qualifying features of SPAs/ Ramsar sites)

Whooper swan

- 4.2.1 Non-breeding whooper swan is a qualifying feature of the Ouse Washes SPA and Ramsar site and listed on Annex I of the Birds directive. The UK population of whooper swan in winter was estimated to be 15,000 birds in 2005 (Musgrove *et al.*, 2013). The wintering population in Cambridgeshire was estimated at 4,000-6,000 birds during 2007-11 (Bacon *et al.*, 2013), with 1,500-2,500 birds wintering in Norfolk during 1999-2007 (Taylor *et al.*, 2011)
- 4.2.2 Whooper swan were not recorded during the Winter Bird Transect survey or during the VP surveys from VPs 1 and 2. The only record during the surveys was of a flock of six birds flying above PCH, south-east (above PCH) from VP3. However, part of this flight line was within the GCC of the Northbound route (see Figure 3.4).

4.3 Target Species (other species)

Lapwing

- 4.3.1 Non-breeding lapwing form part of the assemblage qualifications for the Wash and Nene Washes SPAs and Ramsar sites. Lapwing is also a Species of Principal Importance (listed on Section 41 of NERC). The UK population of lapwing in winter was estimated to be 650,000 birds during 2006-07 (Musgrove *et al.*, 2013). The wintering population in Cambridgeshire was estimated at 10,000-50,000 birds during 2007-11 (Bacon *et al.*, 2013), with 40,000-50,000 birds wintering in Norfolk during 1999-2007 (Taylor *et al.*, 2011).
- 4.3.2 Very few lapwing were recorded foraging or resting in farmland within the GCC of the Northbound route during the Transect surveys in winter 2019/20, with just two records, and a peak count of 20 birds. A total of seven flights of lapwing (totalling 107 birds) were recorded during the VP surveys from VPs 1 and 2, of which four flights of single birds were at PCH within the GCC of the Northbound route, all involving individuals from a pair of breeding birds within the VP2 viewshed.

Golden Plover

- 4.3.3 Golden plover form part of the assemblage qualification for the Wash SPA. The UK population of golden plover in winter was estimated to be 420,000 birds during



2006-07 (Musgrove *et al.*, 2013). The wintering population in Cambridgeshire was estimated at 10,000-30,000 birds during 2007-11 (Bacon *et al.*, 2013), with 35,000-50,000 birds wintering in Norfolk during 1999-2007 (Taylor *et al.*, 2011).

- 4.3.4 The only record of golden plover within the GCC of the Northbound route during the winter 2019/20 surveys was of four birds flying high over the VP2 viewshed, and none were recorded during the transect survey. A flock of up to 100 birds was however, recorded feeding in a field adjacent to VP1 (just outside the viewshed and GCC) in January.

Green Sandpiper

- 4.3.5 The UK population of green sandpiper in winter was estimated to be 910 birds during 2004-10 (Musgrove *et al.*, 2013). The wintering population in Cambridgeshire was estimated at 20-60 birds during 2007-11 (Bacon *et al.*, 2013), with 25-30 birds wintering in Norfolk during 1999-2007 (Taylor *et al.*, 2011).
- 4.3.6 Peak counts of three green sandpiper were recorded at VP2 and one at VP1 during the winter bird surveys in 2019/20. A total of ten flights of green sandpiper were recorded within the VP1 viewshed, though none within the GCC. However, all of the 24 flights of this species recorded within the VP2 viewshed were wholly or partly within the GCC of the Northbound route, for a total of 525 seconds at PCH.

Little Egret

- 4.3.7 Little egret is listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive. The UK population of little egret outside the breeding season was estimated to be 4,500 birds during 2004-10 (Musgrove *et al.*, 2013), though numbers have continued to increase since this period. The wintering population in Norfolk was estimated at 50-250 birds in 1999-2007 (Taylor *et al.*, 2011) and 100-300 birds in Cambridgeshire during 2007-11 (Bacon *et al.*, 2013). A co-ordinated roost count in north Norfolk produced a total of 229 birds in December 2018 (Stoddart [ed] 2019), and the total county population is now likely to very much exceed 250 birds. In both counties, the species now breeds and is resident throughout the year.
- 4.3.8 Up to two little egret were seen feeding in ditches within the viewshed for VP1 on five survey dates, and made occasional short, low flights, with one flight at PCH.

Merlin

- 4.3.9 Merlin is listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive, Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and is on the BoCC red list. The species is described as an uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant in Cambridgeshire, with a wintering population estimated at 5-20 birds during 2007-11 (Bacon *et al.*, 2013). In Norfolk, the wintering population of merlin was estimated at 15-25 birds during 1999-2007 (Taylor *et al.*, 2011).
- 4.3.10 There were two records of female birds, hunting low (below PCH) within the viewsheds for VPs 1 and 2 on two separate dates.



Peregrine

- 4.3.11 Peregrine is listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive and Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The species is described as an uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant in Cambridgeshire with a few now breeding, and with a wintering population estimated at 5-20 birds during 2007-11 (Bacon *et al.*, 2013). In Norfolk, the wintering population of this now resident and breeding species in the county, was estimated at 15-25 birds during 1999-2007 (Taylor *et al.*, 2011).
- 4.3.12 Single male birds were seen on two dates at VP1, though none of the flights were at PCH.

Other Target Species

- 4.3.13 The remaining target species (greylag goose, grey heron, cormorant and kingfisher) were all recorded infrequently and/ or in very low numbers.



5. Conclusion

- 5.1.1 Results from the VP and Transect Surveys undertaken in winter 2019/20 provide evidence that the proposed overhead line of the Northbound route would result in a minimal/ negligible number of collisions of the target species. Very few records of qualifying bird species of the Wash, Nene Washes and Ouse Washes SPAs and Ramsar sites were recorded during the surveys. Only one record of whooper swans was obtained, and none of Bewick's swan. The farmland was used by relatively low numbers of lapwing and golden plover on an infrequent basis over the winter, and there were infrequent records of scarce raptors (such as merlin and peregrine) hunting over the area.



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Appendix A

Species Names

BTO Species Code	Species English (common) Name	Species, Scientific Name
MS	Mute swan	Cygnus olor
BS	Bewick's swan	Cygnus columbianus
WS	Whooper swan	Cygnus cygnus
PG	Pink-footed goose	Anser brachyrhynchus
GJ	Greylag goose	Anser anser
DB	Brent goose (dark-bellied)	Branta bernicla bernicla
SU	Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna
WN	Wigeon	Anas penelope
GA	Gadwall	Anas strepera
T.	Teal	Anas crecca
MA	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos
PT	Pintail	Anas acuta
GY	Garganey	Anas querquedula
SV	Shoveler	Anas clypeata
PO	Pochard	Aythya ferina
TU	Tufted duck	Aythya fuligula
CX	Common scoter	Melanitta nigra
GN	Goldeneye	Bucephala clangula
CA	Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo
ET	Little egret	Egretta garzetta
H.	Grey heron	Ardea cinerea
HH	Hen harrier	Circus cyaneus
SH	Sparrowhawk	Accipiter nisus
BZ	Buzzard	Buteo buteo
K.	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus



BTO Species Code	Species English (common) Name	Species, Scientific Name
ML	Merlin	Falco columbarius
PE	Peregrine	Falco peregrinus
MH	Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus
CO	Coot	Fulica atra
OC	Oystercatcher	Haematopus ostralegus
RP	Ringed plover	Charadrius hiaticula
GP	Golden plover	Pluvialis apricaria
GV	Grey plover	Pluvialis squatarola
L.	Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus
KN	Knot	Calidris canutus
SS	Sanderling	Calidris alba
DN	Dunlin	Calidris alpina
RU	Ruff	Philomachus pugnax
SN	Snipe	Gallinago gallinago
BW	Black-tailed godwit	Limosa limosa
BA	Bar-tailed godwit	Limosa lapponica
CU	Curlew	Numenius arquata
GE	Green sandpiper	Tringa ochropus
RK	Redshank	Tringa totanus
TT	Turnstone	Arenaria interpres
BH	Black-headed gull	Chroicocephalus ridibundus
CM	Common gull	Larus canus
HG	Herring gull	Larus argentatus
AF	Little tern	Sternula albifrons
CN	Common tern	Sterna hirundo
SD	Stock dove	Columba oenas
KF	Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis
MP	Meadow pipit	Anthus pratensis



BTO Species Code	Species English (common) Name	Species, Scientific Name
FF	Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris
RE	Redwing	Turdus iliacus
SG	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris
LI	Linnet	Carduelis cannabina
Y.	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella



Appendix B

Legislation and species designations

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

With certain exceptions⁴, all wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected by Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). Therefore, it is an offence, *inter alia*, to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; or
- intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act receive further protection, thus for these species it is also an offence to:

- intentionally or recklessly disturb any bird while it is nest building, or is at a nest containing eggs or young; or
- intentionally or recklessly disturb the dependent young of any such bird.

For golden eagle, white-tailed eagle and osprey, it is also an offence to:

- take, damage or destroy the nest of these species (this applies at any time, not only when the nest is in use or being built).

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 40 of the *Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006* places duties on public bodies to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in the exercise of their normal functions. In particular, Section 41 of the NERC Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of species which are of Principal Importance for conservation in the UK. This list is largely derived from the 'Priority Species' listed under the former UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), which continue to be regarded as Priority Species under the subsequent country-level biodiversity strategies. The Section 41 list replaces the list published by Defra in 2002 under Section 74 of the *Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000*.

Directive 2009/147/EC (The Wild Birds Directive), 2009

Certain bird species receive protection at a European level as listed on Annex I of the Directive 2009/147/EC of The European Parliament and of The Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version).

The *Wild Birds Directive* recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. It therefore places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I),

⁴ Some species, such as game birds, are exempt in certain circumstances.



especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species. Together with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under *Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ('Habitats Directive')*, SPAs form a network of pan-European protected areas known as Natura 2000.

Ramsar Sites

Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention. Sites proposed for selection are advised by the UK statutory nature conservation agencies, or the relevant administration in the case of Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, co-ordinated through JNCC. In selecting sites, the relevant authorities are guided by the Criteria set out in the Convention. The Criteria pertaining specifically to birds are as follows:

- Criterion 5: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds; and
- Criterion 6: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

In the UK, the first Ramsar sites were designated in 1976 since which, many more have been designated. The initial emphasis was on selecting sites of importance to waterbirds within the UK, and consequently many Ramsar sites are also Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the Birds Directive. However, greater attention is now being directed towards non-bird features which are increasingly being taken into account, both in the selection of new sites and when reviewing existing sites.

Birds of Conservation Concern: Red List birds

Red and Amber list bird are those listed as being of high or medium conservation concern (respectively) in Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) 4: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man (Eaton *et al.*, 2015). Red list species are those that are Globally Threatened according to IUCN criteria; and/or those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and/or those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.

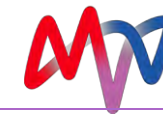


Appendix C

Survey Visit Details

Table C.1 Vantage Point Survey: Visit Details

VP	Date	Start time	End time	Cloud (of 8)	Wind direction	Wind force (Beaufort Scale)	Precipitation	Visibility	Temperature range (°C)
1	17-Dec-19	09:00	12:00	8		0	None	Poor (<1km)	5
2	17-Dec-19	12:15	15:15	8		0	None	Very good (>3km)	5 to 6
3	09-Jan-20	09:45	10:45	6-7	SW	5	None	Very good (>3km)	12
1	09-Jan-20	11:00	14:00	5-8	SW	4-5	None	Very good (>3km)	11
2	14-Jan-20	09:30	12:30	8	SW	3-4	Occasional light showers	Very good (>3km)	7 to 8
3	14-Jan-20	12:45	15:45	8	SW	5-6	Occasional light showers	Moderate (1-3km)	8 to 9
1	17-Jan-20	07:45	10:45	4-8	S	4	Occasional light rain	Very good (>3km)	7
2	17-Jan-20	12:30	15:30	7-8	S	4-5	Heavy showers	Very good (>3km)	7
3	21-Jan-20	09:40	12:40	8		0-1	None; but ground frost	Moderate (1-3km)	1
1	21-Jan-20	13:00	16:00	0	WSW	2-3	None	Very good (>3km)	6 to 8
2	23-Jan-20	09:30	12:30	8		0	None	Very good (>3km)	7 to 8



VP	Date	Start time	End time	Cloud (of 8)	Wind direction	Wind force (Beaufort Scale)	Precipitation	Visibility	Temperature range (°C)
3	23-Jan-20	13:30	16:30	8		0	None	Very good (>3km)	8
1	30-Jan-20	10:00	13:00	7-8	SW	3-4	None	Very good (>3km)	9
2	30-Jan-20	13:30	16:30	8	SW	3	None	Very good (>3km)	10
3	03-Feb-20	10:00	13:00	2-6	SW	2-4	None	Very good (>3km)	9
1	03-Feb-20	13:30	16:30	2-7	W	2-5	None	Very good (>3km)	8 to 10
2	05-Feb-20	08:40	11:40	2-4		0-1	None; but ground frost	Very good (>3km)	1 to 8
3	05-Feb-20	12:20	15:20	5-7		0-1	None	Very good (>3km)	8 to 9
1	06-Feb-20	09:00	12:00	0-4		0	None; but ground frost	Moderate (1-3km)	1 to 7
2	06-Feb-20	12:50	15:50	0		0-1	None	Very good (>3km)	7
3	19-Feb-20	09:35	12:35	1	SW	3	None	Very good (>3km)	5
1	19-Feb-20	13:15	16:15	2	W	3	Occasional heavy rain	Very good (>3km)	6 to 7
2	27-Feb-20	08:45	12:45	7-8	N	0-3	Occasional light rain/ sleet	Very good (>3km)	1 to 2
1	02-Mar-20	08:45	11:45	4-6	W	2-3	None	Very good (>3km)	4
2	02-Mar-20	12:25	15:25	3-4	WNW	2-4	None	Very good (>3km)	8 to 10
2	03-Mar-20	07:20	10:20	1-7	SW	1-3	None	Very good (>3km)	2 to 6



VP	Date	Start time	End time	Cloud (of 8)	Wind direction	Wind force (Beaufort Scale)	Precipitation	Visibility	Temperature range (°C)
1	03-Mar-20	12:55	15:55	7-8	W	3-4	Occasional light rain	Very good (>3km)	7 to 8
1	17-Mar-20	08:30	11:30	5	SSW	3	None	Very good (>3km)	9
2	17-Mar-20	12:05	15:05	6-7	SW	4-5	None	Very good (>3km)	11
1	24-Mar-20	12:00	15:00	1-2	S	2	None	Very good (>3km)	9
2	24-Mar-20	15:15	18:15	4-5	S	3-4	None	Very good (>3km)	9

Table C.2 Winter Bird Transect Survey: Visit Details

Visit No.	Date	Start time	End time	Cloud (of 8)	Wind direction	Wind force (Beaufort Scale)	Precipitation	Visibility	Temperature range (°C)
1	11-Dec-19	08:30	15:30	4-5	SW	2-3	None	Very good (>3km)	5 to 7
2	28-Jan-20	08:00	16:00	3-4	S	3-4	None	Very good (>3km)	4
3	24-Feb-20	07:00	15:30	8	SW	3-4	Heavy rain	Very good (>3km)	7
1	19-Mar-20	08:30	15:30	8		0-1	None	Very good (>3km)	8



Appendix D

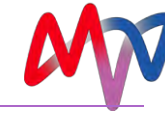
Survey Results

Table D.1 VP Survey: Flight Line Details of Target Species

VP	ID	Species code	Date	Time	Flight number	No. individuals	Height Band A	Height Band B	Height Band C	Height Band D	Height Band E
1	0003	ET	02-Mar-20	11:40	4	1	45				
1	0013	ET	06-Feb-20	11:21	2	1	30				
1	0025	ET	19-Feb-20	13:28	1	1	60				
1	0031	ET	21-Jan-20	15:33	10	1	15				
1	0032	ET	21-Jan-20	15:58	11	1	15				
1	0052	ET	17-Mar-20	13:00	2	1	15				
1	0053	ET	17-Mar-20	14:25	3	1	15	30			
1	0001	GE	02-Mar-20	08:57	1	1	15				
1	0002	GE	02-Mar-20	09:03	2	1	15				
1	0007	GE	03-Feb-20	13:46	1	1	15				
1	0008	GE	03-Mar-20	13:02	1	1	15				
1	0023	GE	17-Dec-19	11:32	1	1		15			



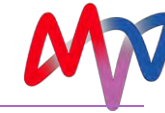
VP	ID	Species code	Date	Time	Flight number	No. individuals	Height Band A	Height Band B	Height Band C	Height Band D	Height Band E
1	0028	GE	21-Jan-20	13:37	5	1	15				
1	0047	GE	30-Jan-20	10:27	1	1	45				
1	0048	GE	30-Jan-20	11:14	2	1	30				
1	0050	GE	30-Jan-20	12:51	4	1		45			
1	0054	GE	17-Mar-20	14:55	4	1	30				
1	0049	H.	30-Jan-20	11:40	3	1	60				
1	0026	L.	19-Feb-20	14:12	2	80	15	15	60		
1	0027	L.	21-Jan-20	13:36	4	1	45				
1	0016	ML	09-Jan-20	13:35	4	1	45				
1	0020	MS	17-Jan-20	08:26	1	2			90		
1	0029	PE	21-Jan-20	13:40	8	1			75	30	
1	0030	PE	21-Jan-20	14:12	9	1	90				
1	0051	PE	17-Mar-20	13:13	1	1			30	60	
2	0019	CA	14-Jan-20	11:17	4	1			45	45	
2	0004	GE	02-Mar-20	13:05	1	1	30				
2	0006	GE	02-Mar-20	15:11	5	2	45				



VP	ID	Species code	Date	Time	Flight number	No. individuals	Height Band A	Height Band B	Height Band C	Height Band D	Height Band E
2	0009	GE	03-Mar-20	07:25	1	1	30	30			
2	0010	GE	03-Mar-20	07:49	2	2	30	30			
2	0011	GE	05-Feb-20	08:45	1	2	45				
2	0012	GE	05-Feb-20	09:45	2	1	30	60			
2	0014	GE	06-Feb-20	14:51	2	2	15				
2	0015	GE	06-Feb-20	15:24	4	1	30	15	30		
2	0017	GE	14-Jan-20	10:19	1	1	30				
2	0018	GE	14-Jan-20	11:15	3	1	30	30	60		
2	0022	GE	17-Jan-20	15:08	5	1		30			
2	0024	GE	17-Dec-19	15:15	1	1	15				
2	0033	GE	23-Jan-20	10:10	1	1	75				
2	0034	GE	23-Jan-20	10:35	2	1	45				
2	0035	GE	23-Jan-20	10:41	3	1	15	15	75		
2	0037	GE	23-Jan-20	11:20	5	1	30	30	60		
2	0039	GE	27-Feb-20	08:55	1	1	30	30	105		
2	0042	GE	27-Feb-10	10:10	4	1	30	30			



VP	ID	Species code	Date	Time	Flight number	No. individuals	Height Band A	Height Band B	Height Band C	Height Band D	Height Band E
2	0043	GE	27-Feb-20	11:37	7	2	30	30	30	60	
2	0044	GE	30-Jan-20	13:30	1	1		30			
2	0045	GE	30-Jan-20	13:36	2	1	30	30	30		
2	0046	GE	30-Jan-20	15:35	5	1		15	60		
2	0056	GE	17-Mar-20	10:32	2	1	30	60			
2	0059	GE	24-Mar-20	14:51	3	2	30				
2	0021	GP	17-Jan-20	14:46	3	4					135
2	0036	KF	23-Jan-20	10:50	4	1	15				
2	0005	L.	02-Mar-20	14:49	3	1	30	30			
2	0040	L.	27-Feb-20	09:34	2	22	60				
2	0055	L.	17-Mar-20	08:50	1	1	30	45			
2	0057	L.	24-Mar-20	12:56	1	1	30	45			
2	0058	L.	24-Mar-20	13:50	2	1	30	30	60		
2	0038	ML	23-Jan-20	12:19	7	1	75				
2	0041	RK	27-Feb-20	09:51	3	1	15	15	15		
3	0061	CA	05-Feb-20	14:43	4	1				60	



VP	ID	Species code	Date	Time	Flight number	No. individuals	Height Band A	Height Band B	Height Band C	Height Band D	Height Band E
3	0065	CA	21-Jan-20	10:45	2	1				120	
3	0066	GJ	21-Jan-20	11:28	3	2			75		
3	0062	H.	05-Feb-20	15:07	6	1	45				
3	0060	L.	05-Feb-20	14:09	2	24	15	15	135		
3	0063	L.	09-Jan-20	10:43	4	100				45	
3	0067	L.	23-Jan-20	14:06	1	300					105
3	0064	WS	21-Jan-20	10:05	1	6					105

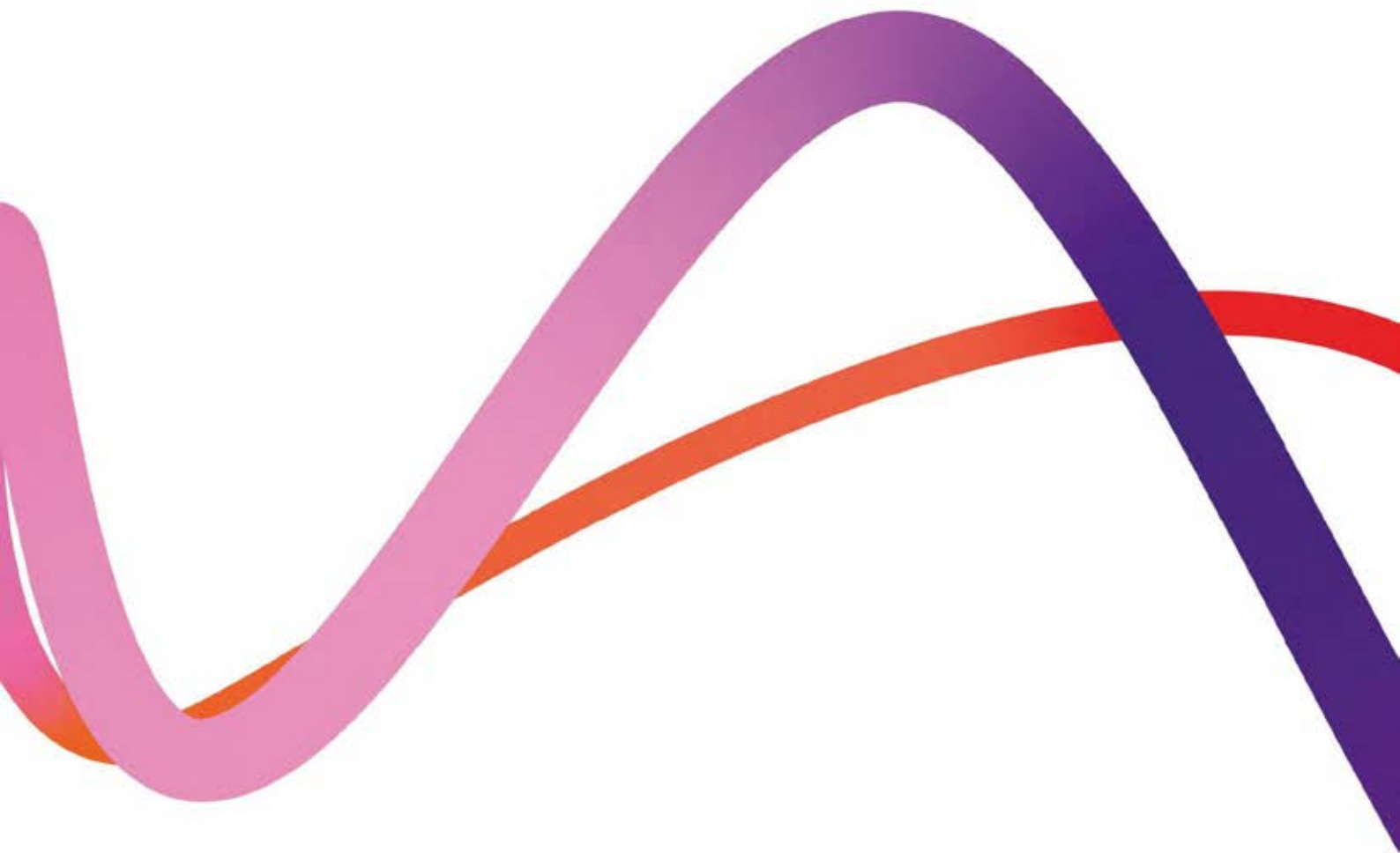
NB: time (in seconds) at PCH is shown in bold



Table D.2 Winter Bird Transect Survey, Target Species Records

Date	Time	Species code	Number (individuals)	Habitat/ crop	Activity
11-Dec-19	09:26	CO	2	Lake (reed-fringed)	Foraging
19-Mar-20	14:45	ET	2	Ploughed land	Loafing
28-Jan-20	09:15	GE	1	Muddy field	Foraging
24-Feb-20	08:00	GE	3	Muddy fields & pools	Foraging
28-Jan-20	09:20	GJ	3	Lake	Loafing
24-Feb-20	09:05	GJ	52	Winter cereal	Loafing
19-Mar-20	08:55	GJ	5	Lake (reed-fringed)	Loafing
11-Dec-19	09:26	H.	1		Foraging
28-Jan-20	09:20	H.	1	Lake	Loafing
19-Mar-20	14:10	H.	1	Improved grassland	Loafing
11-Dec-19	09:26	L.	20	Peas	Foraging
19-Mar-20	10:50	L.	1	Cereal stubble	Foraging
24-Feb-20	09:05	SV	2	Lake (reed-fringed)	Loafing
24-Feb-20	09:05	SV	2	Lake (reed-fringed)	Roosting
28-Jan-20	08:10	T.	20	Lake	Loafing
24-Feb-20	09:05	T.	8	Lake (reed-fringed)	Loafing
19-Mar-20	08:55	T.	12	Lake (reed-fringed)	Loafing

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Appendix E

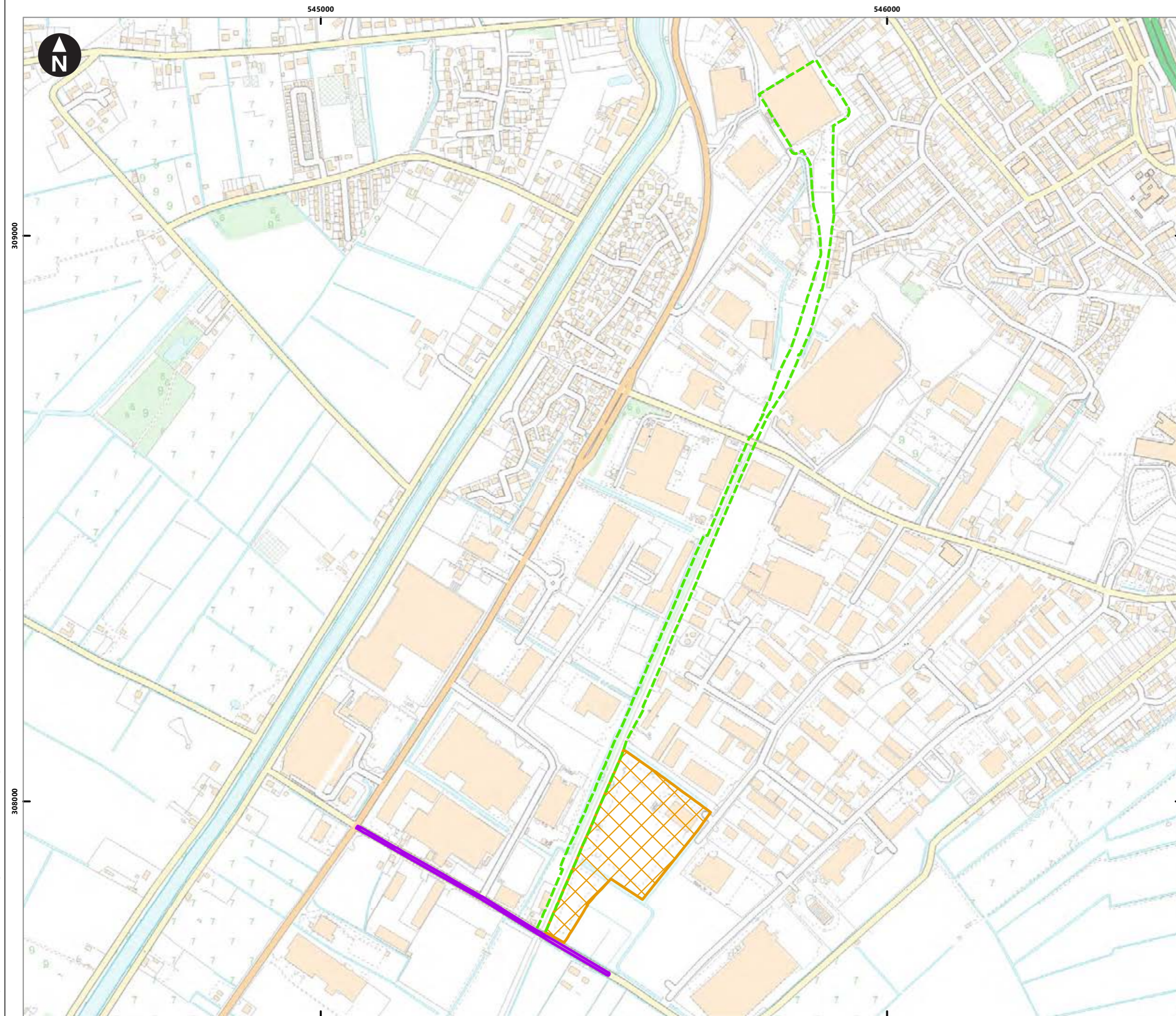
Figures

Figure 4.1a Energy from Waste CHP Facility, CHP connection and access improvements




Figure 4.1b Grid Connection Corridor

Figure 5.1 Location of European sites

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Key

-  Energy from Waste Facility
-  Combined heat and power connection corridor
-  Access improvements

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 m
Scale at A3: 1:6,500

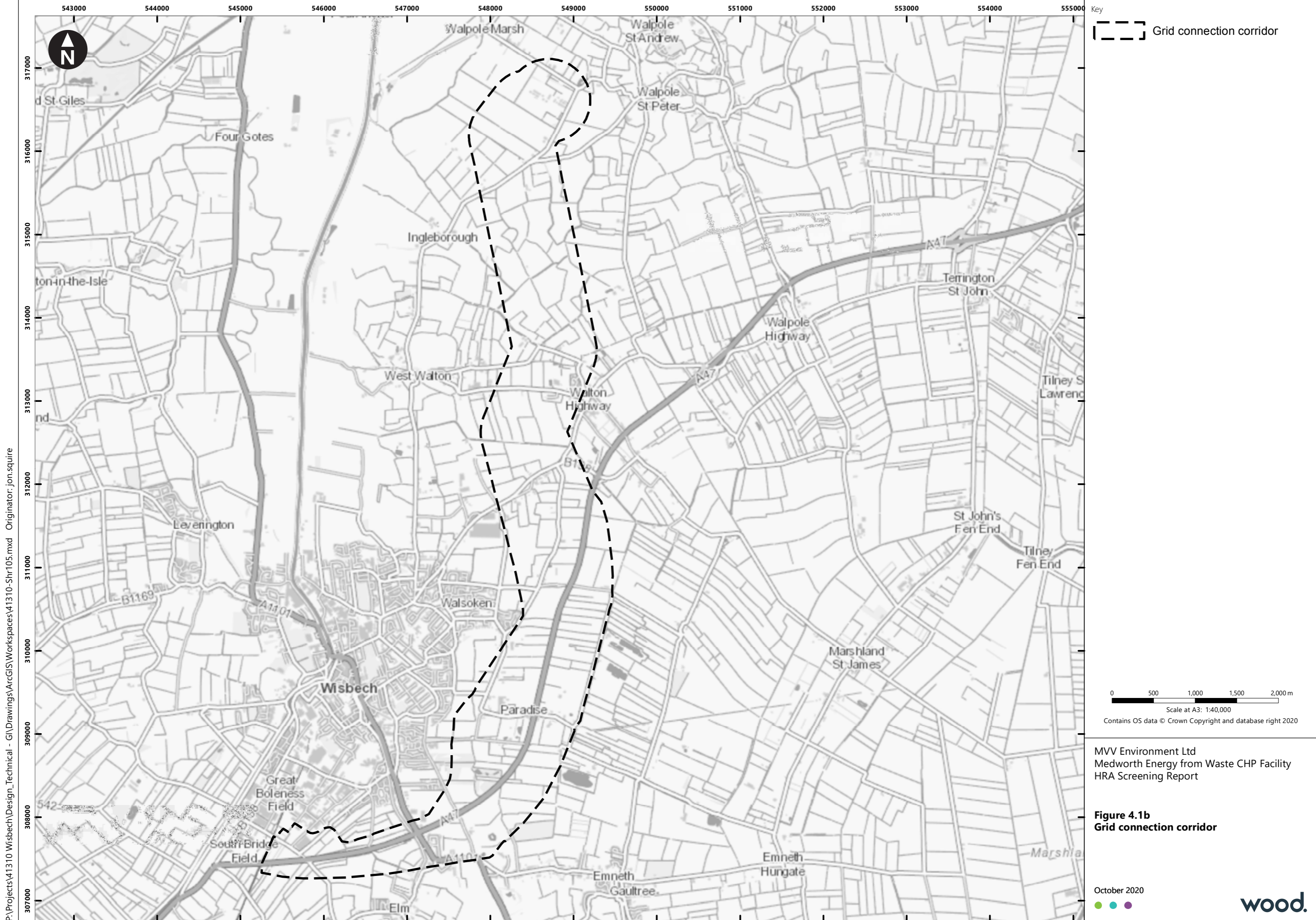
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MVV Environment Ltd
Medworth Energy from Waste CHP Facility
HRA Screening Report


Figure 4.1a
Energy from Waste CHP Facility, CHP connection and access improvements

October 2020



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Key
 Grid connection corridor

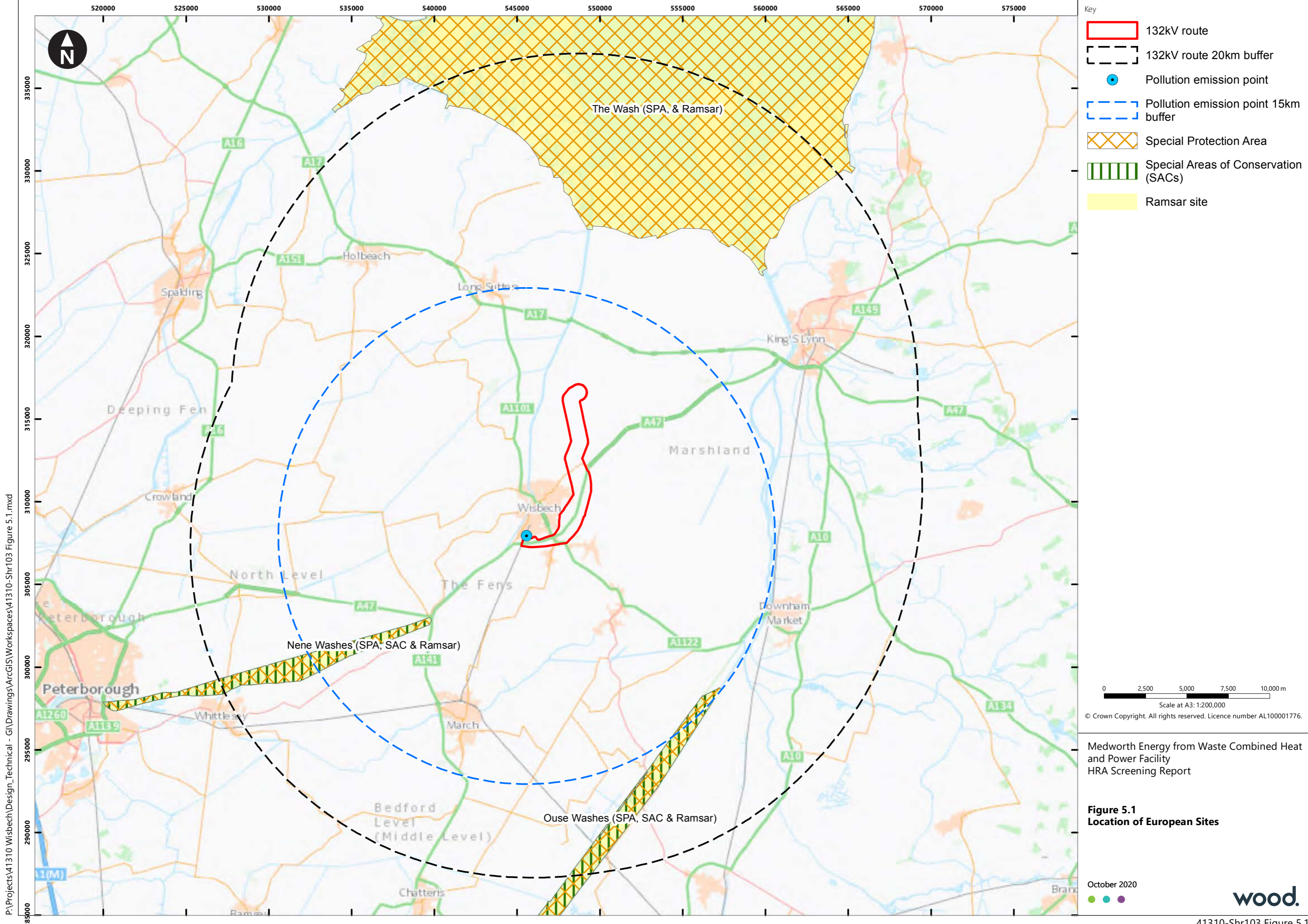
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 m
 Scale at A3: 1:40,000
 Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

MVV Environment Ltd
 Medworth Energy from Waste CHP Facility
 HRA Screening Report

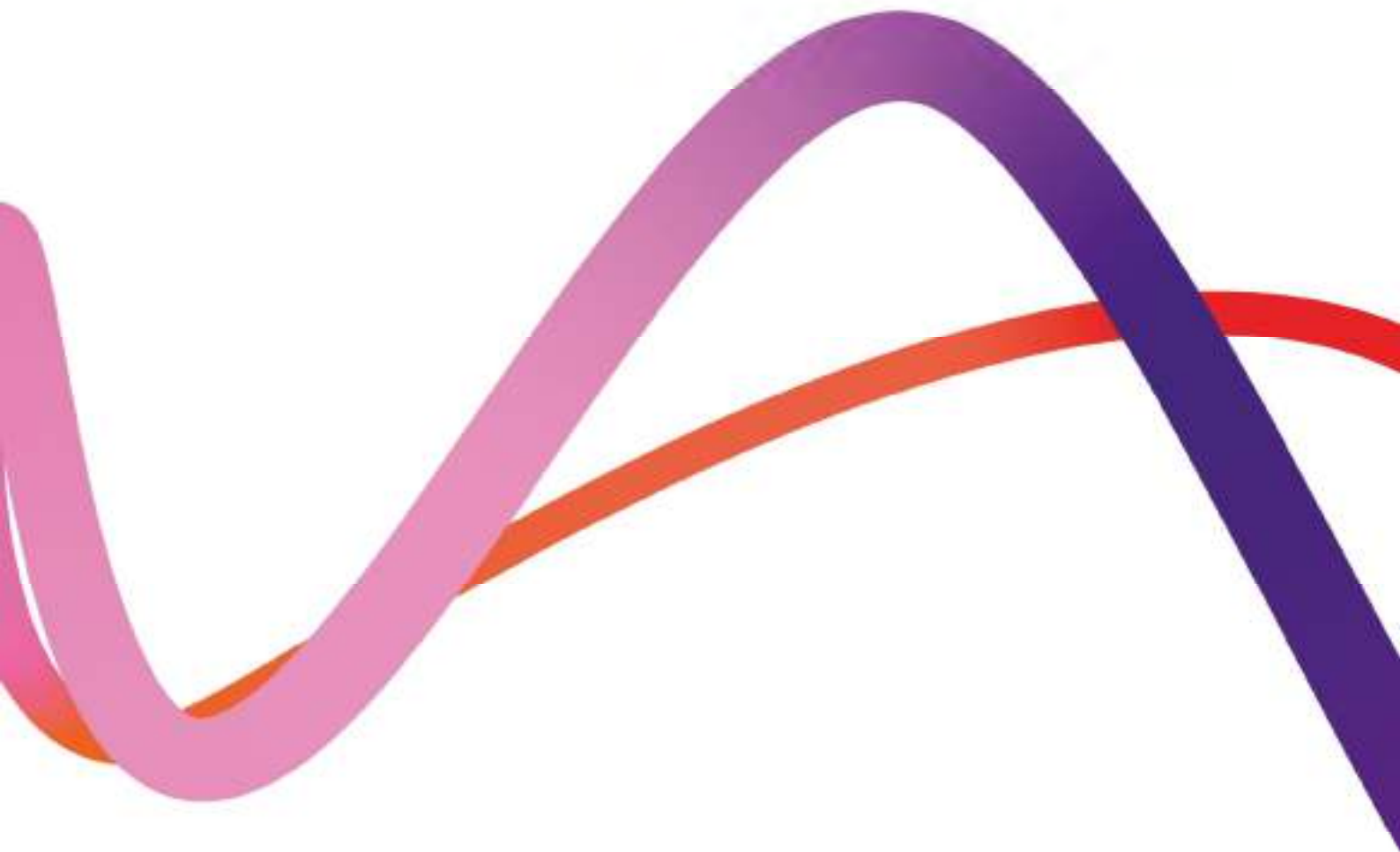
Figure 4.1b
 Grid connection corridor

October 2020



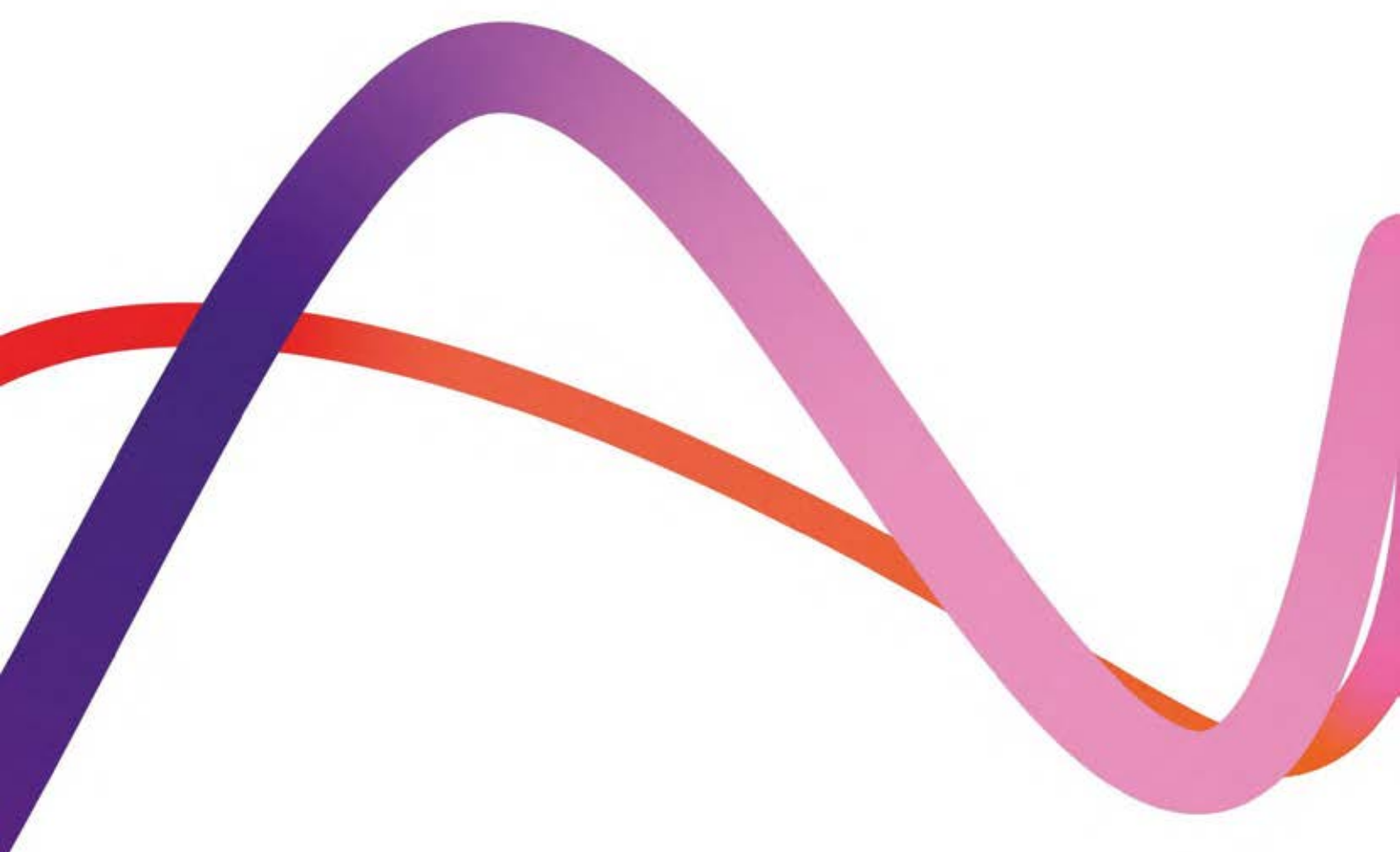



P:\Projects\41310 Wisbech\Design_Technical - GI\Drawings\ArcGIS\Workspaces\41310-Shr103 Figure 5.1.mxd





Appendix Y HRA Draft Screening Report and HRA Clarification Note



Habitats Regulation Assessment Draft Screening Report – Clarification Note

June 2021

**We inspire
with energy.**



Report for

Medworth CHP Limited
c/o Devonport EfW CHP Facility
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Devon
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Doc Ref. 41310-WOOD-XX-XX-RP-O-0016_S3_1

Document revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Final	June 2021





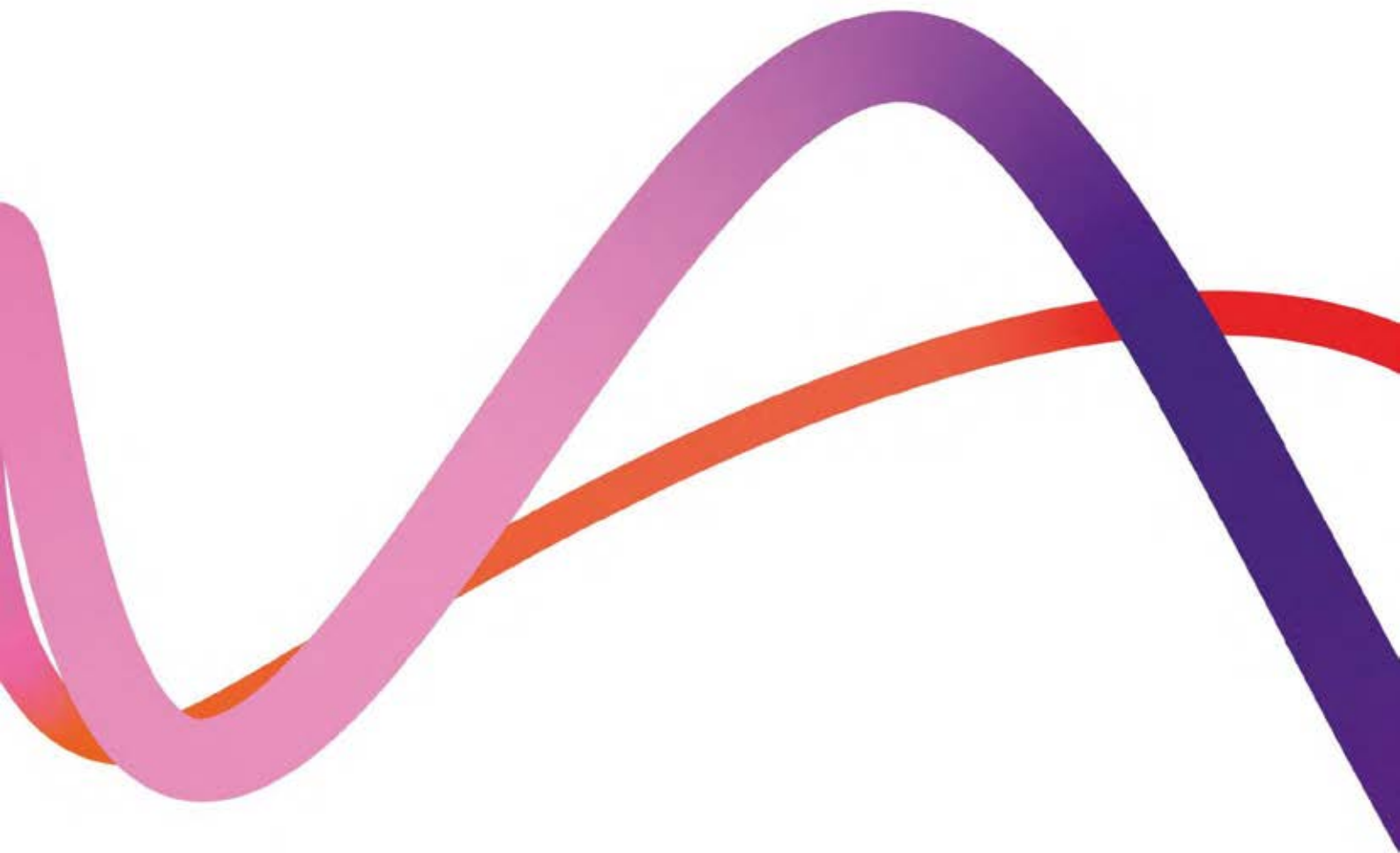
Contents

1.	Clarification	5
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1. Clarification

- 1.1.1 The Habitat Regulations Assessment Draft Screening Report (HRADSR) was published for informal consultation with key consultees in October 2020. The HRADSR's purpose was to provide an early opportunity for Natural England and other relevant consultees to comment upon the scope, approach and preliminary conclusions contained within it.
- 1.1.2 At publication, the HRADSR confirmed that it does not include an assessment of the effects arising from air emissions as a result of the Proposed Development. The HRADSR, being produced at a point in time, also refers to MVV Environment Ltd as the Applicant and reflects the project components and baseline as understood in October 2020. The HRADSR did not, for example, assess the two Grid Connection Options or alternative Temporary Construction Compounds, which now form part of the PEIR.
- 1.1.3 Following the production of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and statutory consultation, a second draft of the HRADSR will be prepared to reflect the scheme design at that time and any comments received during statutory consultation on the PEIR and the first draft of the HRADSR. The updated HRADSR will also include consideration of the likely effects arising from air emissions upon European sites for the purposes of screening. Consideration of the likely impacts of air quality on European sites has been considered as part of the PEIR and further information can be found in **Chapter 8 (Air Quality)** and **Chapter 11 (Biodiversity)**.
- 1.1.4 Once drafted, the updated HRADSR will be issued to Natural England and other relevant consultees in a draft form for comment, ahead of finalising and accompanying the DCO application.

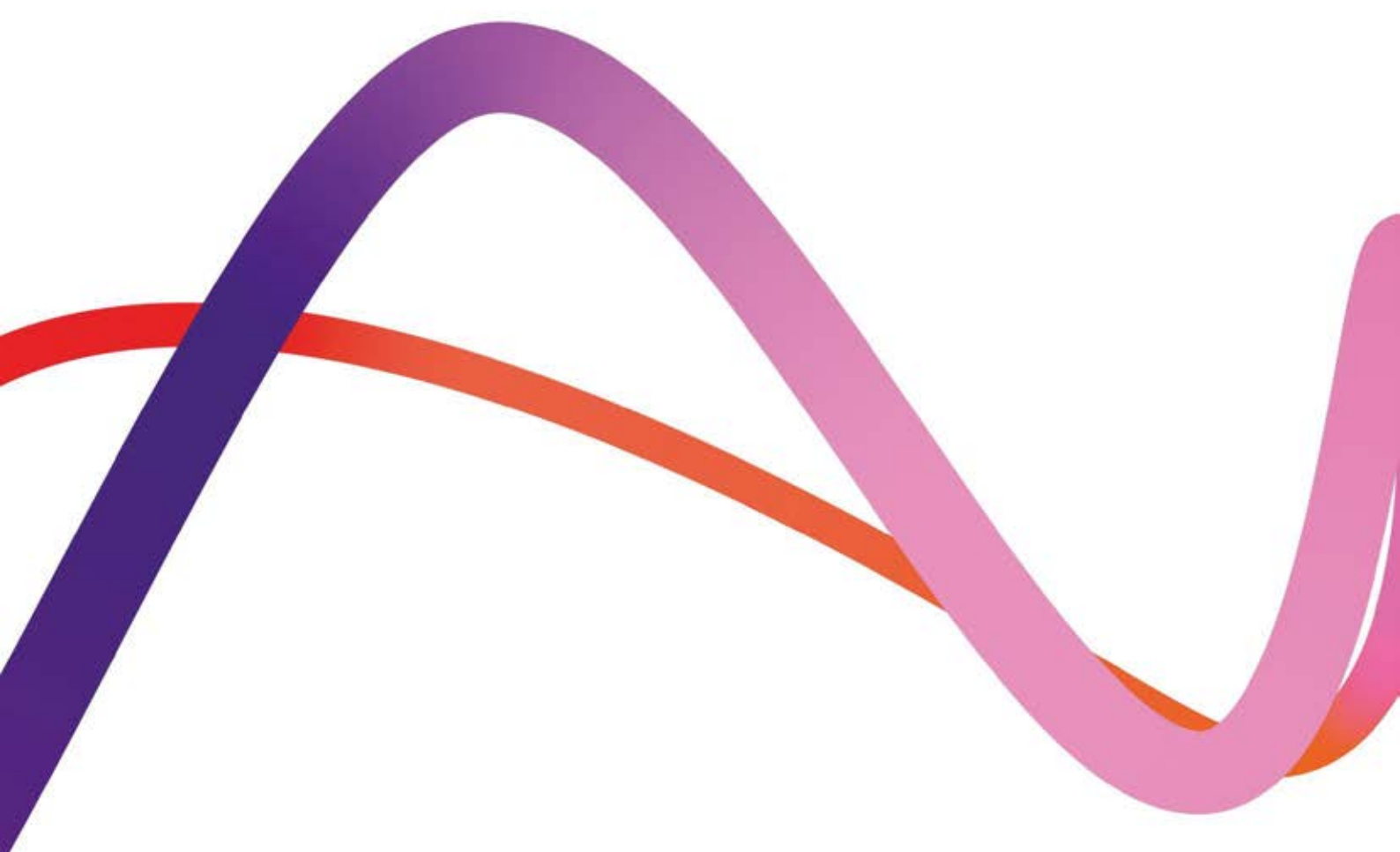




Appendix Z Photographs of Posters at Document Inspection Locations

Medworth Energy from Waste
Combined Heat and Power Facility

PINS ref. EN010110



Statutory Consultation – Document Inspection Locations

August 2021

**We inspire
with energy.**

2 Statutory Consultation – Document Inspection Venues

Document Inspection Locations

1.1.1

In accordance with the Statement of Community Consultation (July 2021) five community venues were selected as Document Inspection Venues (DIVs) to enable members of the public to review hard copies of the Statutory Consultation documents (the Document Inspection Pack (DIP)) for the duration of the Statutory Consultation June 28th to 13th August 2021. The five DIVs are listed in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Document Inspection Venues

Document Inspection Location	Address
Oasis Community Centre	St Michael's Ave, Wisbech, PE13 3NR
Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre	Beechings Close, Wisbech St Mary, Wisbech, PE13 4SS
Marshland Hall	Marshland Hall, 156 – 158 Smeeth Rd, Wisbech PE14 8JB
Rosmini Centre	69a Queens Rd, Wisbech, PE13 2PH
Walton Highway Village Club	Lynn Road, Walton, Highway, Wisbech, PE14 7DF

1.1.2

The Document Inspection Packs (DIPs) consisted of;

- Preliminary Environmental Information Report Chapter 1 to 19, June 2021 (including figures, appendices and addendum note);
- Preliminary Environmental Information Report Non-Technical Summary, June 2021;
- Statement of Community Consultation, June 2021;
- Non-Statutory Stage 1b Consultation Feedback Report, June 2021;
- Habitats Regulation Assessment - Draft Screening Report, October 2020;
- Habitats Regulation Assessment - Draft Screening Report - Clarification Note, June 2021;
- Draft Waste Fuel Availability Assessment, June 2021;
- Draft Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan, June 2021;
- Statutory Consultation Booklet Issue 1, June 2021;
- Statutory Consultation Feedback Forms;
- Invitation to Statutory Consultation Flyers;
- Statutory Consultation Events Poster; and
- Statutory Consultation Document Inspection Poster.

3 Statutory Consultation – Document Inspection Venues

- 1.1.3 The Developer hand delivered the DIPs to the DIVs on 25th June 2021.
- 1.1.4 The Developer checked the DIPs were available for public inspection at the DIVs on 28th June 2021.
- 1.1.5 **Appendix A** provides photographs of the DIP at each DIV.
- 1.1.6 During the Statutory Consultation, to ensure documents remained available for public inspection, the Developer undertook periodic checks of the DILs. In the event document(s) were missing, they were replaced. **Table 2** summarises the DIVs that required document replenishment during the Statutory Consultation.

Table 2: DIV requiring document(s) replenishment

Document Inspection Location	Date	Documents replenished	Comment
Oasis Community Centre	08/07/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEIR Non-Technical Summary Statutory Consultation Booklet Issue 1 	
Oasis Community Centre	21/07/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statement of Community Consultation Feedback Forms 	
Marshland Hall	21/07/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEIR Chapter 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16 PEIR Non-Technical Summary Draft Waste Fuel Availability Assessment Statement of Community Consultation Draft Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan Feedback Forms Statutory Consultation Booklet Issue 1 	Likely the documents went missing from the DIP during the public exhibition held at the venue.
Marshland Hall	10/08/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEIR Chapter 2 	

- 1.1.7 At conclusion of the Statutory Consultation, the Developer collected the DIPs from each DIV. The contents of each DIP were checked; all DIPs consisted of the documents set out in Section 1.1.2.

4 Statutory Consultation – Document Inspection Venues

Appendix A

Document Inspection venue: Marshland Hall, Smeeth Road, Marshland St James.



5 Statutory Consultation – Document Inspection Venues

Document Inspection venue: Oasis Community Centre, St Michael's Avenue, Wisbech



6 Statutory Consultation – Document Inspection Venues

Document Inspection venue: Rosmini Centre, Queens Road, Wisbech



Note: Due to space constraints, DIP kept in office and poster erected to advertise the venue as a DIP

Document Inspection venue: Walton Highway Village Club, Lynn Road, Walton Highway.

7 Statutory Consultation – Document Inspection Venues

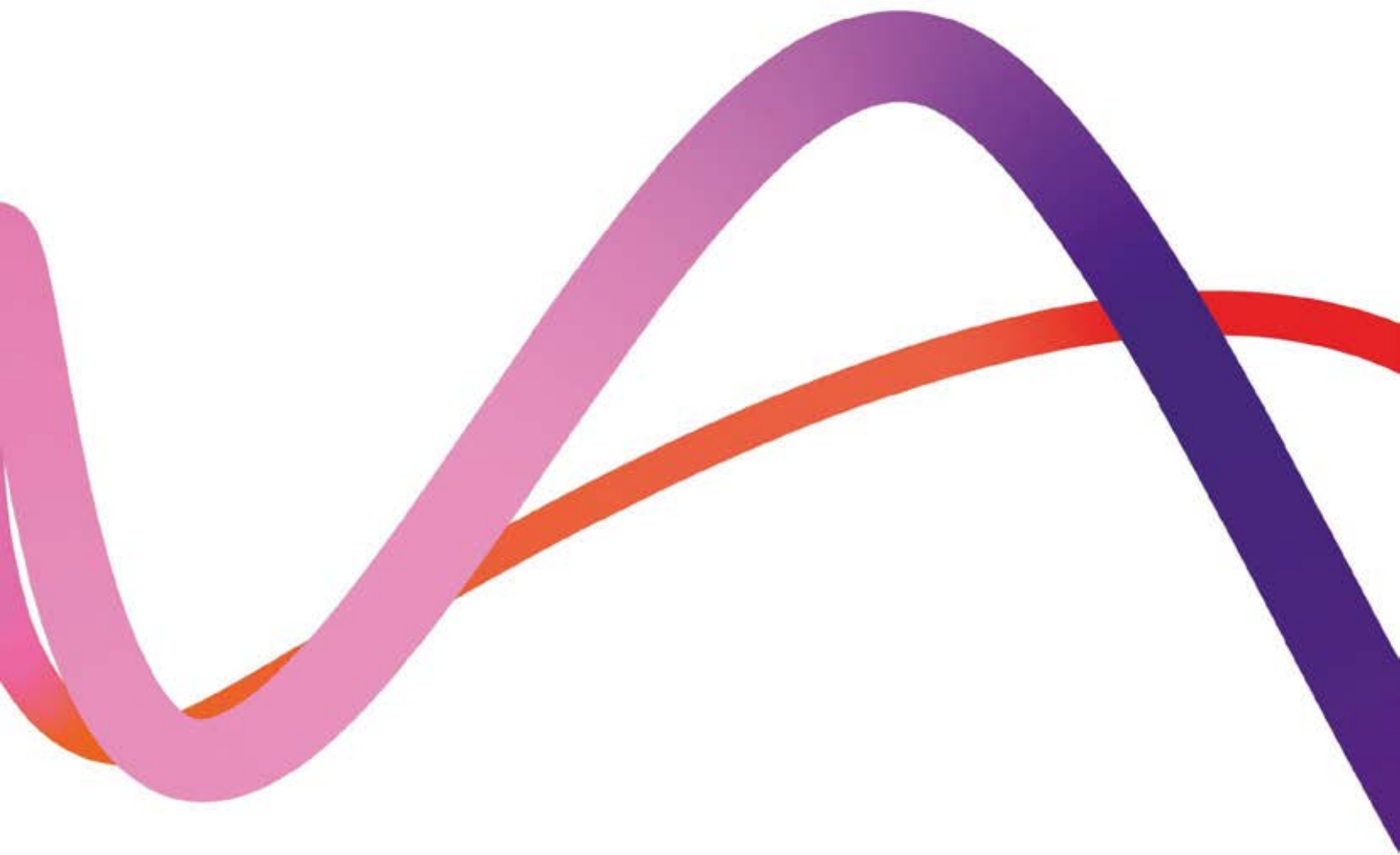


8 Statutory Consultation – Document Inspection Venues

Document Inspection venue: Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre, Beechings Close, Wisbech St Mary



Note: Due to space constraints, DIP kept behind public bar and poster erected to advertise the venue as a DIP





Appendix AA Stage 2 Statutory Consultation Booklet



dealing with
waste today
for a **better**
tomorrow

Statutory Consultation Issue 1 June 2021



who are MVV Environment?

dealing with waste today for a better tomorrow

MVV Environment is part of the **MVV Energie group** of companies. We provide a **sustainable alternative to landfill** through **energy recovery** for publicly and privately-owned waste disposal companies.

The UK requires more renewable energy power stations as old, fossil fuel facilities are being decommissioned. Too much waste is still being sent to landfill or exported overseas, when it could better be used as a fuel to generate electricity and heat here in the UK.

The UK business retains the overall group ethos of 'belonging' to the communities we serve, whilst benefiting from over **50 years' experience** gained by our German sister companies. We provide solutions for **waste reduction, energy generation and recycling**.

Currently, some of the residual waste from the east of England region is exported to continental Europe where it is used as fuel in **Energy from Waste (EfW)** facilities.

MVV look to bring their expertise to the area and create a new business for Wisbech to avoid transporting the waste overseas and to generate renewable energy for local businesses.



In the UK, MVV currently consists of 6 separate companies:



1 MVV Environment Baldovie

Diverting **220,000** tonnes per annum of residual waste from landfill for Dundee City and Angus councils

2 MVV Environment Services

The UK electricity and waste trading subsidiary of MVV



3 MVV Environment

The UK development company and core business support functions



4 MVV Environment Ridham

Generating energy from **195,000** tonnes per annum of waste wood that would otherwise be landfilled or exported for energy generation abroad



5 MVV Environment Devonport

Diverting **200,000** tonnes per annum of residual waste from landfill for the South West Devon Waste Partnership as well as **65,000** tonnes per annum of residual waste for private waste disposal companies

6 Medworth CHP Ltd

A subsidiary of MVV Environment, established to deliver the Medworth project. It is this company that will submit the application to the Secretary of State for a Development Consent Order.



Find out more about MVV by visiting our website

what is energy from waste?

Energy from Waste (or EfW) is the generation of partly renewable electricity and/or usable heat from residual waste that would otherwise go to landfill in the UK, or be exported to other countries as 'Refuse Derived Fuel.'

Like any power plant, the heat from the burning waste is used to boil water and generate steam which turns a turbine to drive a generator. Efficiencies can be increased if some of the steam can be used for heating or industrial processes such as cooking food.

how does it work?



EfW facilities safely and effectively convert residual waste into clean, renewable baseload energy and useful by-products, while sustainably powering communities and protecting the environment.

Combustion

Waste burns safely at very high temperatures.

High pressure steam

Heat from the waste fire heats water in the boiler and creates high pressure steam.

Electricity and heat production

Superheated steam turns a turbine to generate electricity and some steam can be extracted for heating.

Metals and ash recovery

Ash and metal are recovered from the process to be recycled.

Air quality control

Hot gases from the boiler are treated and filtered to meet strict air quality standards.

why EfW over landfill?

In the UK now, there is over 15 million* tonnes of residual waste per year that is still going to landfill or being shipped abroad for disposal. This is not sustainable and we should be treating this waste as a resource.

As an alternative to landfill, thermal treatment and efficient recovery of energy offers a number of advantages including environmental and financial benefits.

Landfill sites produce methane, which is 25 times worse than CO₂ as a greenhouse gas and exporting waste requires it to be shredded, baled and transported far greater distances than treating it locally. Shredding, baling and transport all carry an additional carbon footprint, which can be avoided with a local solution.

*Tolvik Consulting, February 2019

EfW does not compete with recycling

It is worth noting that MVV do not target municipal recyclable waste and as such our facilities have no direct impact on municipal recycling rates in the country. EfW competes with landfill, not recycling.

MVV supports the transition towards a circular economy. We acknowledge that within a circular economy there will still be materials that have reached the 'end of life' point and are only suitable for energy recovery.

OVER 15 MILLION* TONNES OF **RESIDUAL WASTE** PER YEAR IS STILL GOING TO LANDFILL OR BEING **TRANSPORTED OVERSEAS**



EfW REDUCES WASTE GOING INTO LANDFILL

COMPARED TO LANDFILL EfW REDUCES THE **CARBON FOOTPRINT** WHILST GENERATING RENEWABLE ENERGY



*Tolvik Consulting, February 2019

EfW reduces landfill and contributes to **renewable energy generation**, reducing the UK's reliance on fossil fuels and cutting methane (CH₄) emissions

DECOMPOSITION of organic materials in **LANDFILLS** accounts for around **30%** of the UK's emissions of **METHANE**

*University of Southampton, Dr Tristan Rees-White

NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES ACCOUNT FOR **MORE THAN 60%** of the UK's electricity

*UK Government - UK electricity generation trade and consumption, July to September 2019

EfW reduces **landfill** and the UK's reliance on **fossil fuels**

energy from waste process

EfW is a way to recover valuable resources and a vital part of a sustainable waste management chain. This diagram takes you step-by-step through the EfW process.

1 Tipping hall

Waste is delivered to the facility in lorries. They enter the enclosed tipping hall and reverse up to the bunker edge. Air is sucked through the tipping hall and bunker and into the furnace so that odours do not escape.

2 Waste bunker

The waste is stored in the bunker waiting to be loaded into the furnace by crane. Around 10 days worth of waste can be stored here. Air is sucked through the tipping hall and bunker and used in the furnace so that odours do not escape.

3 Furnace

The waste is burnt under very carefully controlled conditions to ensure safe and complete combustion, and maximise the amount of heat recovered as useful energy. The walls of the furnace are made up of pipes within which water is heated and turned into steam in the boiler drum.

4 Bottom ash

Those bits of the waste that don't burn, e.g. metals and bricks, are part of the ash that falls off the furnace grate. This falls into water to cool it and is then put into a separate bunker before being taken away for recycling.

5 Boiler

The very hot gases from the furnace are passed through the boiler. The steam from the boiler drum goes through tubes in the boiler to superheat it, ready to be sent to the turbine.

6 Air pollution control system

Having given up most of their energy to create useful heat in the form of steam, the flue gases have to be cleaned before they enter the chimney. The flue gases are injected with activated carbon and lime which react with pollutants such as acidic gases. The filters at the end of the system ensure that the residues, together with dust from the furnace, are captured so that the flue gas entering the chimney is well within the limits set by law. The system is controlled "real time".

7 Chimney

The chimney height will be calculated to ensure that the limited emissions allowed under law are dispersed safely.

8 Turbine hall

Superheated steam from the boiler is sent to the turbine where it is used to drive an alternator, generating useful electrical energy. Steam can also be taken from the turbine at pressures and temperatures suitable for use by local industry. This reduces their dependency on fossil fuels and improves the overall efficiency of the facility.

9 Air cooled condenser

The condenser takes the exhaust steam from the turbine. Very quiet fans send cool air up through the condenser tubes. Warm water goes back to the boiler, where it is used to make steam again.

10 Energy distribution

The energy in the waste has finally been turned into useful electricity and steam for use by local industry. Any excess electricity is sent to the grid locally, displacing fossil fuels. Steam will be sent to local industry through an over ground pipeline.

We aim to produce **53** Megawatts of **of electricity** enough to power **74,000** homes

We aim to produce **30** Megawatts of **usable steam** (heat) energy

EfW only accounts for **0.05%** of total particulate emissions in the UK ANNUALLY*

*Environment Agency and National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory

Bottom ash may be used as an **aggregate**, replacing the need to quarry for virgin aggregate, for example in road construction

features of the Medworth EfW CHP facility proposal

UK-based company MVV Environment plans to develop a new Energy from Waste (EfW) Combined Heat and Power (CHP) facility generating electricity and steam on land at Algores Way, Wisbech.

A subsidiary, **Medworth CHP Ltd**, has been set up to deliver the Medworth project. It is this company that will submit the application to the Secretary of State for a Development Consent Order. Medworth CHP Ltd will be seeking permission for an Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility on the industrial estate at Algores Way, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. Medworth CHP Ltd will be looking to employ local people to help build, operate and maintain the facility.

The development includes not just the EfW facility but also the connections to the electricity grid and industrial heat users, and some modifications to the road network.

We are committed to playing an active role in supporting and engaging our local communities and being a good neighbour. Please let us know any suggestions on how we can do this in and around Wisbech and about any local projects and/or groups that we could work with to support.

Please use the 'Community benefits' question and the 'General comments' box on the feedback form to tell us about these projects/groups.

key elements of our proposal

A high efficiency EfW facility capable of handling residual waste, that is **waste left over after recycling** - turning it in to useful energy



INVESTMENT OF
£300 million

is likely to attract further quality development in the area around the site via supply of sustainable electricity and heat



Supply electricity and heat to local industrial customers

The EfW CHP facility will generate up to...

53^{MW}
of electricity
enough to power
74,000 homes

50^{MW}
of usable steam
(heat) energy

Employment opportunities



700
JOBS DURING
CONSTRUCTION



40 FULL TIME
JOBS IN A RANGE
OF SKILLED ROLES

The project will divert around

0.5 million

tonnes of residual waste per annum from landfill, depending on waste composition



Access
Improvements

including some modifications to the road network



where will it be and what might it look like?

Viewpoint D Halfpenny Lane north-west of Elm.

Indicative photomontage of the proposed Medworth EfW CHP facility

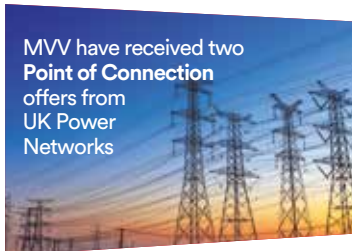


ALLOCATION OF AREAS FOR TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION COMPOUNDS



for the main
construction site
and grid connection

MVV have received two
Point of Connection
offers from
UK Power
Networks



where will it be?

The proposed site is in the Medworth ward of Fenland District Council. The facility fits into the industrial setting, on a site that is currently used as a waste transfer station. This industrial area in Wisbech offers opportunities to achieve high efficiencies with Combined Heat and Power (CHP).

This means that some of the steam produced by burning residual waste could be used for heating or industrial processes, avoiding the use of fossil fuels.

Such steam supplies would also increase the efficiency of the proposed facility by increasing the amount of energy put to good use. We have already started talking to local companies about the opportunities to do this.



proposed area
for the site



Find out more about the project
by visiting our website

landscape and visual

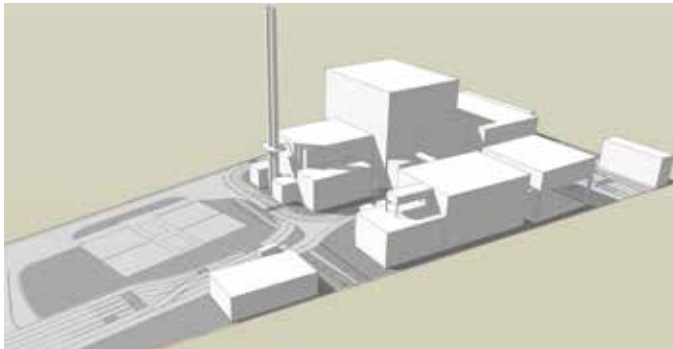
what might it look like?

Since our non-statutory consultation last year, we have been working with architects to develop the external design of the main building.

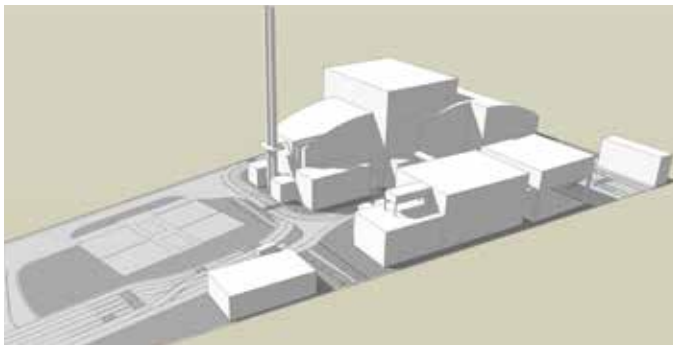
We have listened to feedback and considered how the EfW CHP facility will fit into the existing landscape.

The EfW CHP Facility

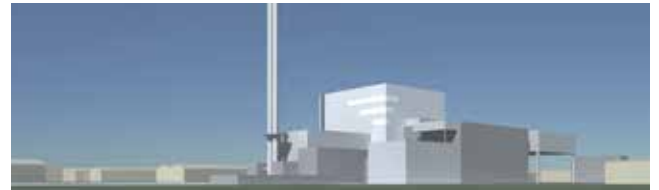
A selection of shapes and designs have been considered for the main building:



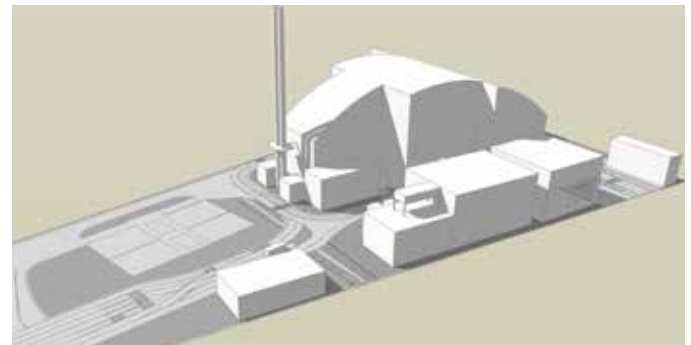
Massing model 2



Massing model 3



Massing options
as viewed from the eastern end of New Bridge Lane



Massing model 4

existing



proposed



Viewpoint A: Lidl car park west of Cromwell Road

existing



proposed



Viewpoint B: A47 east of roundabout junction with the B198

existing



proposed



Viewpoint C: Halfpenny Way Byway north of A47

existing



proposed



Viewpoint D: Halfpenny Lane north-west of Elm

existing



proposed



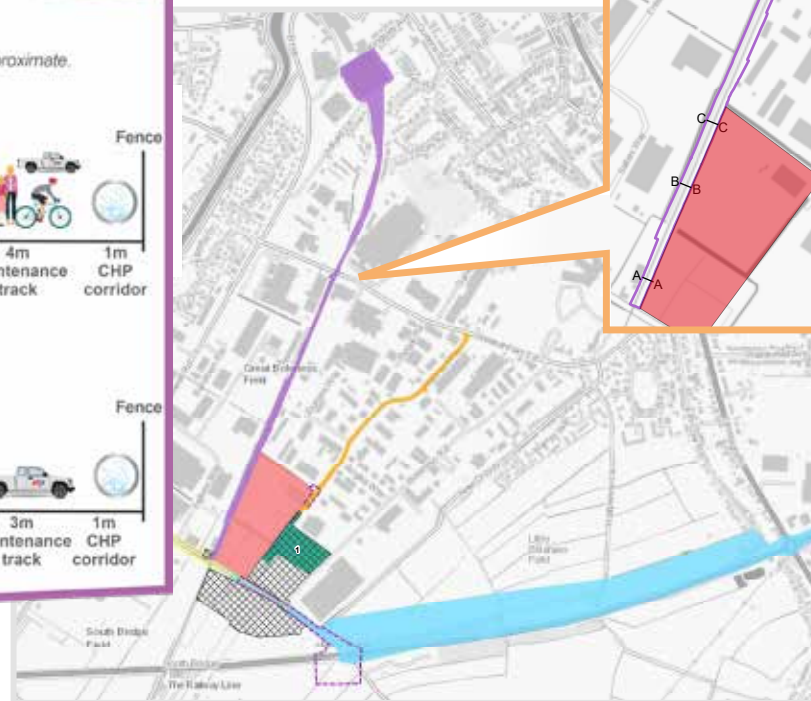
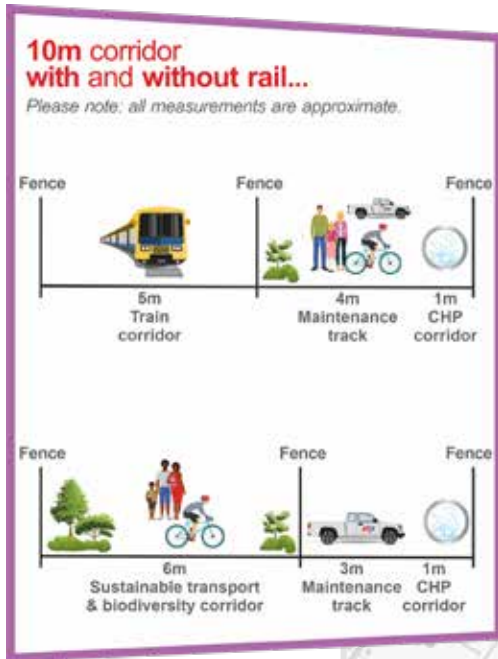
Viewpoint E: Begdale Road between Elm and Begdale

associated infrastructure

The EfW CHP Facility has been designed to deliver usable steam (heat) to other businesses on the industrial estate, helping them to reduce reliance on fossil fuels in line with Government targets.

There will be two pipes, one to export steam from the Facility and one to return condensate (water) to the Facility. These pipes will run along the disused March to Wisbech railway line but will not prevent it from re-opening in the future.

CHP connection



- Facility
- Steam (heat) pipeline
- Common grid connection
- Temporary construction compound
- Anglian Water connection

grid connection options

Initial discussions focused on Walpole sub-station...

Initial discussions and meetings with UK Power Networks, in August 2019, determined that a connection to the substation at Walsoken would not be possible.

Design and survey work therefore focused on the longer connection to Walpole substation, as reported in the Medworth Grid Corridor Options Report September 2020; this was presented at our non-statutory consultation in autumn last year.

Further analysis showed Walsoken could be an option...

Further analysis by UK Power Networks showed that a point of connection could be made at Walsoken so we have looked at this much shorter route in more detail.

Three possible routes from the facility to the sub-station at Walsoken were considered, based on three factors:



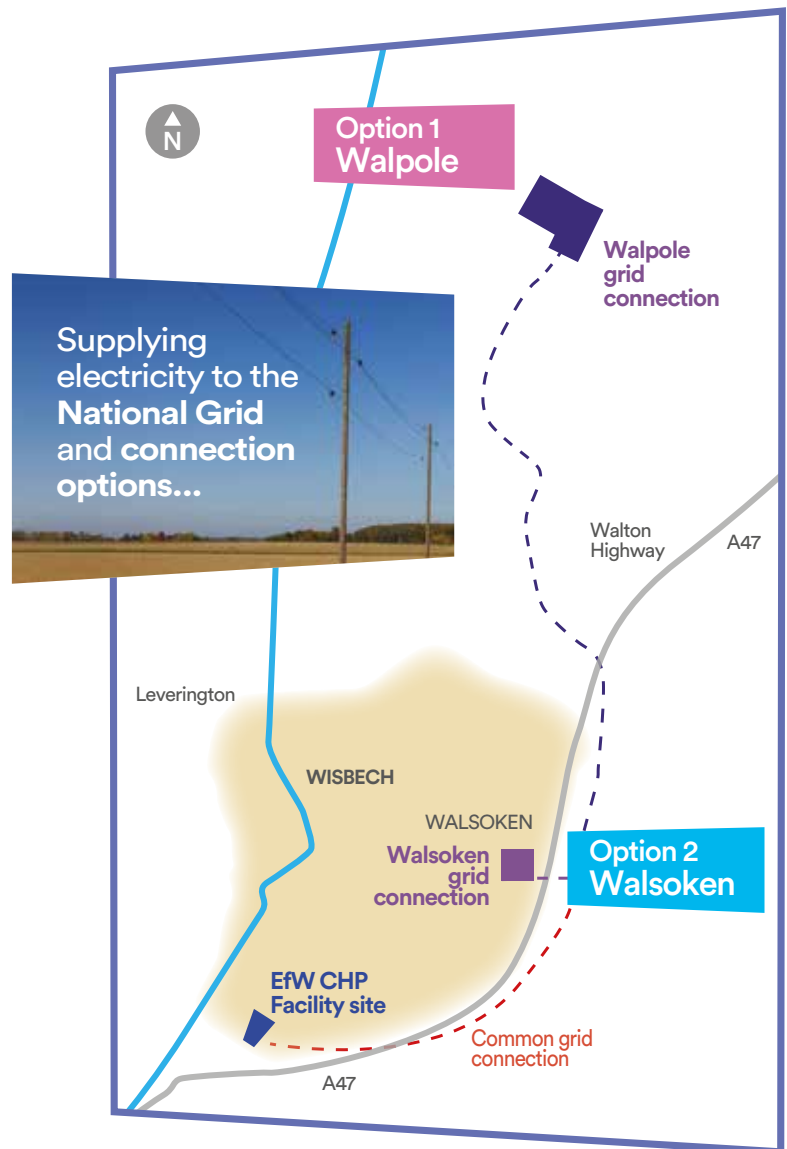
Environmental



Technical



Land use



We will continue to review the options

and develop more detailed designs, taking into account any relevant comments and feedback received through the statutory consultation.

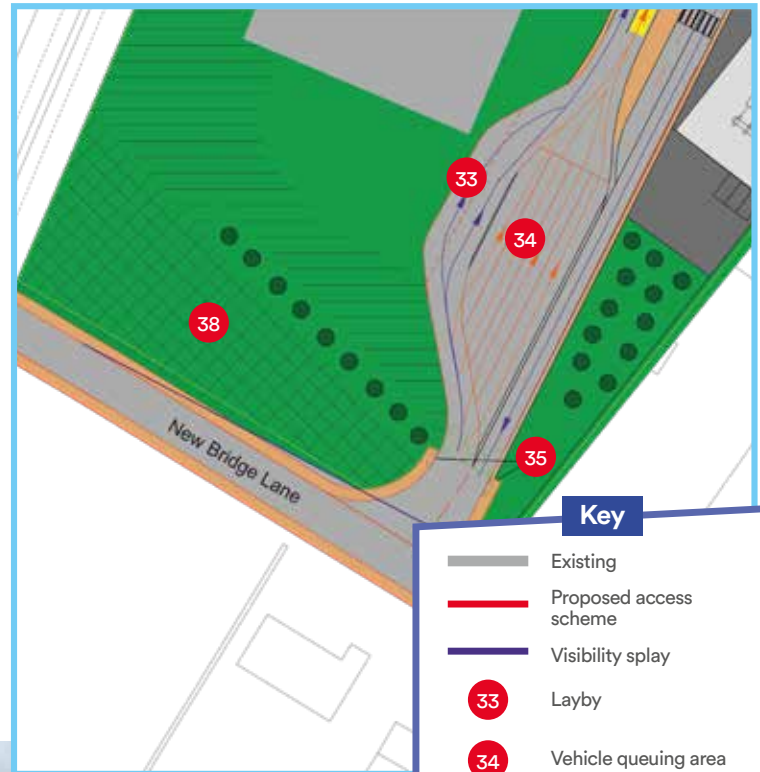
access improvements

We are proposing to improve New Bridge Lane to enable lorries to access the Facility from New Bridge Lane during operations.

Currently, access is via the northern end of the industrial estate and along Algores Way, with the southern end of the industrial estate inaccessible from the south.

Note

1. Proposed viability based on New Bridge Lane being subject to a revised 30mph speed limit.
2. Visibility requirements 4.5m x 70m, desirable minimum.



Key

- Existing
- Proposed access scheme
- Visibility splay
- 33 Layby
- 34 Vehicle queuing area
- 35 Dropped kerb crossing
- 38 Rail embankment (by others) reservation area



future environmental requirements

As we develop our proposals, we have taken into account the need to **ensure that future environmental requirements can be delivered**. These might include:



Carbon Capture and Storage



Biodiversity net gain



Other developments in the vicinity of our project, such as industrial/housing development, improvements to the road networks and the reopening of the disused March to Wisbech railway line

- 36 Carbon Capture and Storage or other environmental requirements, as determined by future Government policy
- 37 potential rail siding unloading area, dependent upon the reopening of the railway line and waste deliveries arriving by rail
- 38 area reserved for a rail bridge embankment, which would be linked to the reopening of the railway line (and therefore undertaken by others)
- 39 gated rail siding access, if the railway line is reopened
- 40 rail siding, if the railway line is reopened
- 41 March to Wisbech railway line, if reopened



where will the waste come from?

Waste companies will want to deal with waste as **close to its source** as possible, to control transport costs. If approved, waste for the Medworth EfW CHP facility will come from the east of England region. This will enable MVV to ensure that the facility provides a **regional solution to a regional problem**.

Only waste that complies with the environmental permit will be accepted. In the event that non-compliant waste is identified, it will be removed from site for safe disposal/treatment.

The project will divert around
0.5 million

tonnes of **residual waste per annum from landfill**, depending on **waste composition**

what kinds of waste will you accept?

We would source non-hazardous household and business waste from the region which currently goes to landfill or for export. The exact wastes that can be accepted will be specified in an Environmental Permit, issued by the Environment Agency, based on European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes.

will there be plastic in the waste?

There will be an element of plastic in the waste stream. This represents those types of plastic that cannot yet be easily recycled, as well as plastic that remains after businesses or householders have separated out their recyclable waste.

Plastics that have been collected for, and are suitable for recycling cannot be accepted by MVV under the standard conditions of an environmental permit.

Medworth EfW CHP facility aims to:

Recover useful, sustainable, energy from residual municipal waste



Divert around half a million tonnes of residual waste per annum from landfill, depending on waste composition



Generate over 50 MW of electricity



Generate up to 50 MW of usable steam (heat) energy



Supply electricity and heat to local industrial customers



Export surplus electricity to the National Grid



Waste capacity zones*

- Capacity gap
- Capacity balanced

**Suez, Mind the Gap 2017-2035, 2017*



air quality and climate

From our non-statutory consultation, it is clear that **air quality and climate change** are of high importance to local people – as they are globally.



We have installed a **continuous air quality monitoring station**


at Thomas Clarkson Academy to establish baseline air quality.

We have considered **two aspects** relating to **climate change**:

 **1** The **effect our facility might have** in terms of reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions.

 **2** The **impact that climate change might have** on our facility in the future.

Assessment

 These have been assessed for the **construction, operation and decommissioning** phases of the development, as well as in relation to how they might affect the ability of the **UK Government** to meet its **carbon reduction targets**.

what is the impact on local air quality?

Thanks to state-of-the-art flue gas cleaning, our power facilities comply with the very strict UK regulations for clean air.

According to Public Health England, by comparison, industry and traffic account for about 40% of particulate emissions.

UK EFW
facilities generate
LESS THAN 0.05%*
UK PARTICULATE EMISSIONS

*Environment Agency and National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory

EfW and health

The most recent independent review of evidence shows no link between EfW emissions and adverse health impacts. This is upheld by Public Health England's position, that well run and regulated municipal waste incinerators do not pose a significant risk to public health, and this should reassure anyone living near an EfW facility.

is EfW a major source of dioxins?

INDUSTRY AND TRAFFIC ACCOUNT FOR

40%*

OF EMISSIONS IN THE UK ANNUALLY



*Health Protection Agency (now Public Health England)

No, this is not the case due to highly sophisticated flue gas cleaning systems.

In the past, EfW facilities were a significant source of dioxins, but following reductions in emission limits in 1995 and 2000 (*that came in to effect more than 20 years ago*), EfW now accounts for less than 1% of the overall dioxin emissions to the air in the UK. In fact, dioxin emissions from EfW in the UK have changed dramatically, with a 99.8% reduction in dioxin emissions per tonne of waste since 1990.

Safety is of the utmost importance and the system is designed to ensure that emissions to air are controlled even in the event of equipment failure.

Sophisticated monitoring techniques throughout the process, from combustion through to filtration of the flue gases, ensure that the facility operates within the strict limits of the Environmental Permit.

what safety measures are in place to ensure air quality protection, even when there's an equipment failure?

who monitors waste-to-energy facilities in the UK?

The Environment Agency (EA) regulate all waste sites and act as an independent body which monitors a facility's outputs.

If limits are breached, the EA has the power to shut down the plant and impose fines accordingly.

MVV monitors the majority of emissions from the facility continuously. Other trace emissions must be monitored by extractive sampling as they are present in such tiny amounts; this is carried out at regular intervals as required by the Environmental Permit. The emissions data is logged and stored and reported to the Environment Agency weekly.



traffic and transport

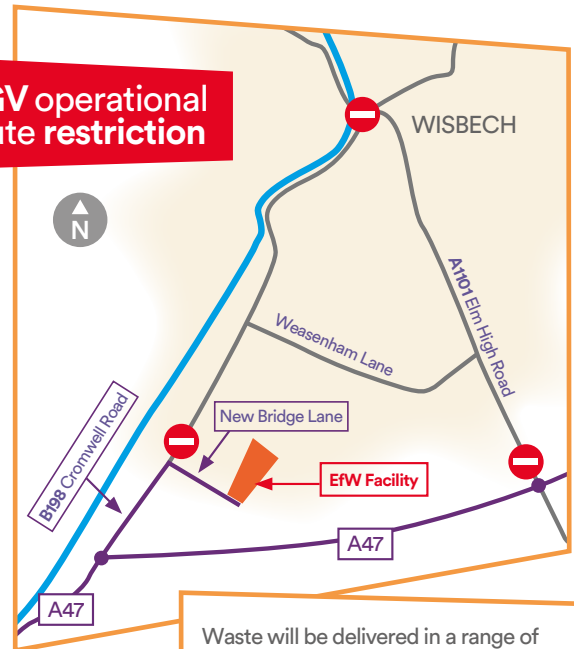
Traffic and transport effects have been assessed for both construction and operation of the Facility.

Four scenarios have been assessed for construction, to cover different access options; two scenarios have been assessed for the operational phase, based on access via Algores Way and via New Bridge Lane.

We will develop a lorry routing strategy to allow local but prevent regional deliveries from travelling through Wisbech town.

On a normal week day 181 lorries will deliver to the Facility (362 two-way movements), this includes waste vehicles already delivering to the existing waste transfer station.

HGV operational route restriction



Waste deliveries will **only be** between **07:00** and **20:00**

Waste will be delivered in a range of vehicles, including **dustcarts (RCVs)** and **articulated HGVs**.



RCVs carry approximately **8 tonnes** of waste



Articulated HGVs carry approximately **23 tonnes** of waste

A **Construction Traffic Management Plan** will be developed and implemented to minimise the impact of construction materials and workforce travelling to and from the construction site

This document will be available:

- ✓ in draft at the Document Inspection Locations
- ✓ online: mvv-medworthchp.co.uk
- ✓ at our consultation events

The traffic and transport assessments consider a range of potential impacts including delays, amenity and safety on a number of groups, including:



People at home
People at work



Pedestrians
Cyclists



Sensitive groups including children, elderly and disabled



Open spaces, recreational areas and shopping areas



Sensitive locations such as hospitals, churches, schools and historic buildings



Sites of ecological and nature conservation value

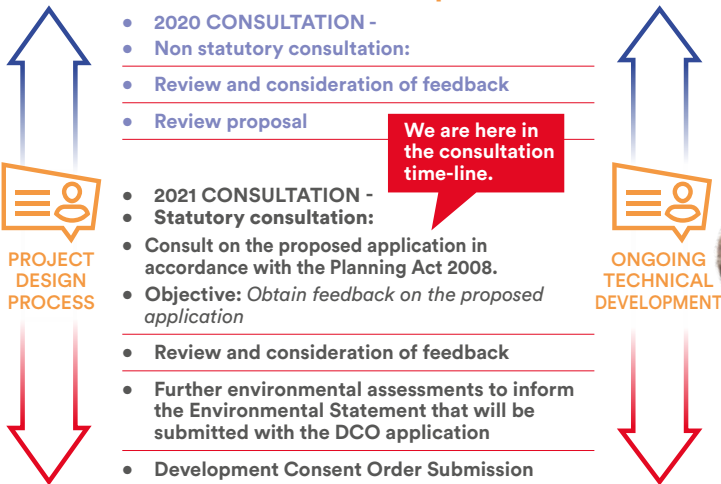


Sites of tourist/visitor attractions

where we are in the **consultation** process

MVV invite you to take part in this statutory consultation opportunity. We **encourage comments and questions** from the community and local businesses. We want to understand the issues that are important to you and we hope that as many people as possible will come along to find out more about the project, as well as discuss any concerns they may have.

where are we in the **consultation** process?



what happens next?

Once the statutory consultation has finished, we will collect all of your feedback a Consultation Feedback Report, which will accompany the DCO application.

All consultation documents will be available on our website throughout the consultation period: <https://www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk/documents>

Further information on events can be found on the MVV Medworth website:
www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk/events

Community benefits

We are committed to delivering our services in a professional way that exceeds the needs and expectations of our customers, local communities and other stakeholders in a sustainable manner.

This is enshrined in our Safety, Quality, Wellbeing, Energy, Environment, Community and Health (SQWEECH) policy, which sets out our high-level culture and values.

We aim to engage with local communities in the vicinity of our facilities on a number of levels relevant to the context of each development.

This commitment will involve some or all of the following measures:



Please use the **'community benefits'** and **'general comments'** boxes on the feedback form to tell us which aspects are **most important** to you.



Liaison committee

At our facilities in **Devonport, Plymouth,** and **Baldovie, Dundee,** we have established liaison committees to facilitate clear and transparent communication. As well as inviting local residents to join, we also encourage engagement from local council(s), the Environment Agency and other relevant bodies; this ensures that the relevant expertise is available for meaningful discussion.

Get involved

Please use the 'General comments' box on the feedback form to tell us what topics you would like to discuss, where you would prefer to meet and how often.

We will use this consultation period to gather responses and feedback from as many people as possible; once we have reviewed the feedback, we will be in touch with everyone who has expressed an interest in joining the liaison committee.

How to join?

Once formed, the Committee will meet on a regular basis to discuss issues arising, forthcoming events on site and any community benefits.

If you are interested in joining, please feel free to speak to our staff at an exhibition. Alternatively, you can contact us by phone, email or via our website.

@ Contact us via email
medworth@mvvuk.co.uk

☎ Telephone the team
01945 232 231

🌐 Visit our website
www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk

get in touch

MVV recognises the importance of local people and knowledge to any new project and aims to develop a two-way dialogue with as wide a range of stakeholders as possible; we want to understand the issues that are important to you.

consultation feedback



If you have any further thoughts on the project which we should consider as we finalise our proposal, please let us know. Our preferred method for collecting your comments is via our dedicated project website.

www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk



Other ways you can tell us what you think:



Feedback can also be provided by completing the consultation feedback form by hand and using the freepost address, "Freepost MVV".

Alternatively you can submit your consultation feedback form at one of our events. Assistance with completing feedback forms will be provided at events for those who request it.



Other forms of correspondence can also be sent using the freepost address.



Appendix BB Consultation Feedback form



Medworth EfW CHP facility

STATUTORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION
feedback form

get in touch

Medworth CHP Limited invite you to take part in their **statutory consultation**, which is a legal requirement of the application process for a **Development Consent Order**. We recognise the importance of working with the **local community** to understand the issues that are **important to you**.

Please take some time to fill in this feedback form; your views will help to shape and finalise our proposals for the Medworth EfW CHP Facility.

You do not have to provide your personal details, but this information will help us to understand the range of responses and enable us to send you further information relating to the proposed Medworth EfW CHP Facility.

Any personal data received as part of the consultation or as part of the consultation process will be stored and protected in accordance with our Privacy Notice (www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk/consultation-privacy-notice).

Title	First name	Surname
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Email address	Mobile number	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
House name or number	Street name	Town or city
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
County	Postcode	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Are you responding on behalf of an organisation?

Yes No

If so, which organisation?

6. Community benefits

We are proud to be part of the communities in which we operate. On other projects, we have provided a number of community and environmental benefits and we are keen to understand which benefits you think would be best suited to your area. Of the benefits listed below, please tick up to 5 benefits that are most important to you:

For more information on community benefits please see the Consultation Booklet and Chapter 15 of the PEIR.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| • Employment of local people | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Skills development for staff and the wider community | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Use of local suppliers | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Support to/working with local community groups | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • A visitor area for schools and community workshops at the facility | <input type="checkbox"/> | • A local liaison group | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Hosting site visits for schools and local community groups | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Biodiversity and ecological enhancement | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Support for apprenticeships, internships and work experience | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Waste awareness and education | <input type="checkbox"/> |

We would also like to hear about other ideas or initiatives that you consider could benefit your community. Please tell us about these in the box below:

7. General comments

We are keen to hear any further thoughts or ideas that you might have about the Medworth EfW CHP Facility and associated development or this consultation (such as the quality of the documents, website and events). Please tell us about these in the box below:

8. Keeping you informed

How would you like us to keep you informed about the proposed Medworth EfW CHP Facility?

Please tick all relevant options:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| • By post | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Email | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • A local liaison group | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Text | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Website | <input type="checkbox"/> | • I'm not interested* | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Please be advised that we will use the contact details you have provided on this form to keep you informed in your preferred way.

*Please note that we may have a statutory requirement to notify you about the proposed Medworth EfW CHP Facility in the future. Any statutory notification will be sent to you by post.

Return to: FREEPOST MVV



www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk



Appendix CC S46 Acknowledgment



National Infrastructure Planning
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Customer Services: 0303 444 5000
e-mail: Medworth@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Gerran McCrea, Head of Development
By email only

Your Ref:

Our Ref: EN010110

Date: 8 July 2021

Dear Mr McCrea

Planning Act 2008 (PA2008) – Section 46 and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 – Regulation 8

Proposed application by Medworth CHP Limited for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility

Acknowledgement of receipt of information concerning proposed application

Thank you for your letter of 14 June 2021 and the following documentation:

- A covering letter sent to those consultees pursuant to section 42(1)(a) and section 42(1)(b)
- A covering letter sent to those consultees pursuant to section 42(1)(d)
- A hard copy of the statutory consultation plan, and
- A hard copy of the Section 48 notice

I acknowledge that you have notified the Planning Inspectorate of the proposed application for an order granting development consent for the purposes of section 46 of the PA2008 and supplied the information for consultation under section 42. The following reference number has been given to the proposed application, which I would be grateful if you would use in subsequent communications:

EN010110

I also acknowledge notification in accordance with Regulation 8(1)(b) of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 that you propose to provide an Environmental Statement in respect of the proposed development.

I will be your point of contact for this application – my contact details are at the end of this letter.

The role of the Planning Inspectorate in the application process is to provide independent and impartial advice about the procedures involved and to have open discussions with potential applicants, statutory bodies and others about the processes and requirements of the new regime. It is important that you keep us accurately informed of your timetable and any changes that occur.

We will publish advice we give to you or other parties on our website and, if relevant, direct parties to you as the Applicant. We are happy to meet at key milestones and/or provide advice as the case progresses through the Pre-application stage.

Once you have prepared draft documents we are able to provide technical advice, in particular on the draft Development Consent Order, draft Explanatory Memorandum, the draft Consultation Report and any draft Habitats Regulations Assessment. You may therefore wish to build this into your timetables.

In the meantime, you may wish to have regard to the guidance and legislation material provided on our website including The Infrastructure Planning (Fees) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and associated guidance, which you will need to observe closely in establishing the correct fee to be submitted at the successive stages of the application process.

When seeking to meet your Pre-application obligations you should also be aware of your obligation under the current data protection legislation to process personal data fairly and lawfully.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Tracey Williams
Case Manager

Tel. 0303 444 5085

Email. Tracey.Williams@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

This communication does not constitute legal advice.
Please view our [Privacy Notice](#) before sending information to the Planning Inspectorate.

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk>





Appendix DD Press Release



25th June 2021

MVV commences statutory consultation on its Medworth energy from waste proposal

MVV has announced the start of the statutory consultation period on its proposed Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power facility. As part of the early stages of the pre-planning process for the proposal, MVV Environment Ltd undertook an initial period of non-statutory consultation in 2020. Due to the Coronavirus pandemic and associated restrictions, the planned statutory consultation period has been delayed until now.

MVV's Managing Director, Paul Carey, said, "Since our non-statutory consultation in 2020 we have further developed our proposals and incorporated feedback from a variety of stakeholders. This is now the opportunity for the local community and all other stakeholders to look at what we propose and provide further feedback."

The statutory consultation period will run from 28th June to 13th August 2021. It will incorporate eight public exhibitions over the two weeks commencing 13th July. There will be venue-specific risk assessments and appropriate precautions in place, in line with prevailing government Coronavirus regulations.

Date:	Location:	Time:
13 th July 2021	Queen Mary Centre, Wisbech	2pm to 8pm
14 th July 2021	Oasis Community Centre, Wisbech	2pm to 8pm
16 th July 2021	Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre, Wisbech St Mary	2pm to 8pm
17 th July 2021	Rosmini Centre, Wisbech	10am to 4pm
19 th July 2021	Walton Highway Village Club, Walton Highway	2pm to 8pm
20 th July 2021	Marshland Hall, Marshland St James	2pm to 8pm
21 st July 2021	Walpole Community Centre, Summer Close, Walpole St Andrew, Wisbech	12noon to 6pm
2 nd July 2021	Tower Hall, Friday Bridge	2pm to 8pm



MVV's project team will be at the public exhibitions to answer questions and listen to concerns. For those unable to attend an exhibition, the same information will also be available at a number of locations, where the current consultation documents can also be inspected.

Location:	Opening times (subject to Covid-19 restrictions, please check with venue):
Marshland Hall, 156-158 Smeeth Road, Wisbech, PE14 8JB	Tue/Thu/Fri, 10am to 2pm Sat, 10am to 1pm
Oasis Community Centre, St Michael's Avenue, Wisbech, PE13 3NR	Mon to Fri - 8:30am to 7pm
Rosmini Centre, 69a Queens Road, Wisbech, PE13 2PH	Please contact venue for opening times
Walton Highway Village Club, Lynn Road, Walton Highway, Wisbech, PE14 7DF	Mon to Fri, 6:30pm to 11pm Sat, 12pm to 11:30pm Sun, 12pm to 11pm
Wisbech St Mary Sports and Community Centre, Beechings Close, Wisbech St Mary, Wisbech, PE13 4SS	Mon/Tue, 6:30 to 12am Wed/Sat/Sun, 12pm to 12am Thu/Fri, 6pm to 12am

You can contact MVV by email, by letter and by phone, details of which are on MVV's project website, <https://www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk/get-in-touch>. All events are being advertised on the website, via leaflet drops, in local media and at community venues.

Feedback can be provided via the online feedback form, <https://www.mvv-medworthchp.co.uk/get-in-touch> and via hard copies at public exhibitions or document inspection locations. These can be returned to MVV using the Freepost address, 'Freepost MVV'.

Press queries may be directed to Paul Carey, Managing Director, on 07768 842 715



Note to Editors

About MVV

With a work force of around 6,300 employees and an annual turnover of around € 3.5 billion, MVV's core business comprises the distribution of energy, natural gas and water in Mannheim and other cities, the generation of Energy from Waste (EfW) and other energy projects with a focus on renewables such as onshore wind power and energy efficiency.

MVV Umwelt, a subsidiary company of MVV, has over 50 years' experience in building and operating waste management facilities in Germany, and is one of the top three companies in Germany in its field. "Umwelt" is the German word for environment, so it operates as MVV Environment in the United Kingdom. In Germany, MVV Umwelt operates five EfW (taking residual household waste) and Biomass (taking waste wood) facilities, treating 1.6 million tonnes of waste and biomass a year.

MVV entered the UK market in October 2008, bidding primarily for public sector waste contracts across the country. Now established as a responsible and growing group of companies in the UK, MVV operates three EfW and Biomass facilities treating over 500,000 tonnes of household residual waste and biomass a year. MVV is in the pre-application stage of developing its fourth project in Wisbech to deliver a joint waste management solution and combined heat and power facility in the Medworth ward of Fenland District Council.

Ends



Appendix EE Coding framework

Theme	Sub-themes
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment methodology and scope • Local/regional air quality • Operational emissions • Transport emissions • Mitigation • Monitoring, reporting and enforcement
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment methodology and scope • Climate Change impacts • Operational carbon emissions • National and International Carbon emissions targets • Mitigation • Monitoring, reporting and enforcement
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • Adverse impacts of construction • Construction mitigation • Construction related communication • Construction safety • Construction working hours • Traffic and Transport
Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation correspondence • Consultation documents • Consultation events • Consultation feedback • Consultation suggestions • Consultation website • Materials and information requests • Technical engagement on the PEIR
DCO, Design and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy Statements • Other Policy and Guidance • Location of the proposed development • Principle of the proposed development - support • Principle of the proposed development - object
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment general • Ecology, biodiversity and designated areas • Flood Risk and water environment • Historic Environment • LVIA (Landscape and Visual impacts) • Monitoring, reporting, enforcement and management and mitigation • Noise and vibration
Grid Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid Connection general



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Walsoken connection option• Walpole connection option
Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment methodology and scope• Health effects – air quality• Health effects – community• Health effects – employment, training and economy• Health effects – community cohesion and identity• Health effects – construction related• Health effects – road safety• Health and community fund• Health and property policies
Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ash management and disposal• Compliance and monitoring• Energy generation• Operating times and lifespan• Operational impacts• Waste supply and contracts
Socio economic and Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment methodology and scope• Viability or displacement of businesses or commercial activity• Disruption to residents' economic activity• Skills and training in or related to operational development
Traffic and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment methodology and scope• Baseline conditions• Construction Traffic• Operational Traffic• Other road users• Rail transport



Appendix FF Emails to Stakeholders

Councillors

Email sent 30/06/21:

“Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility

This is a courtesy email to notify you of the statutory consultation on our proposed development for Medworth Energy from waste Combined Heat and Power Facility, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. The attached leaflet summarises how you can access information and submit comments to us.

This email has been sent to your democratic services team or committee clerk too.”

The following consultation invitation flyer was attached to the email.



Distribution list:

Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk

- Cllr Alan Holmes
- Cllr Alexandra Kemp
- Cllr Alun Ryves
- Cllr Barry Ayres
- Cllr Brian Long
- Cllr Charles Joyce
- Cllr Chris Crofts
- Cllr Colin Manning
- Cllr Colin Rose
- Cllr David Whitby
- Cllr Francis Bone
- Cllr Geoffrey Hipperson
- Cllr Harry Humphrey
- Cllr Ian Devereux
- Cllr James Moriarty
- Cllr Julian Kirk
- Cllr Lesley Bambridge
- Cllr Michael Dewhalley
- Cllr Mike Howland
- Cllr Paul Kunes
- Cllr Richard Blunt
- Cllr Sandra Squire
- Cllr Stuart Dark
- Cllr Terry Parish
- Cllr Vivienne Spikings
- KLWN Democratic Services team (CC'd)

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority

- Austen Adams (Business Board Chair)
- Cllr Anna Bailey (East Cambridgeshire District Council)
- Cllr Bridget Smith (South Cambridgeshire District Council)
- Cllr Chris Boden (Fenland District Council)
- Cllr Lewis Herbert (Cambridge City Council)
- Cllr Lucy Nethsingha (Cambridgeshire County Council)

- Cllr Ryan Fuller (Huntingdonshire District Council)
- Councillor Wayne Fitzgerald (Peterborough City Council)
- Nik Johnson (Mayor of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough)

Cambridgeshire County Council

- Cllr Bryony Goodliffe
- Cllr Catherine Rae
- Cllr Derek Giles
- Cllr Elisa Meschini
- Cllr Henry Batchelor
- Cllr Janet French
- Cllr Lorna Dupre
- Cllr Lucy Nethsingha
- Cllr Peter McDonald
- Cllr Richard Howitt
- Cllr Samantha Hoy
- Cllr Sebastian Kindersley
- Cllr Simon King
- Cllr Steve Count
- Cllr Steve Tierney
- Cllr Tom Sanderson
- CCC Democratic Services (CC'd)
- CCC Committee Clerk (CC'd)

Fenland District Council

- Cllr Alex Miscandlon
- Cllr Andrew Lynn
- Cllr Andy Maul
- Cllr Anne Hay
- Cllr Billy Rackley
- Cllr Bob Wicks
- Cllr Charlie Marks
- Cllr Chris Boden
- Cllr Christopher Seaton
- Cllr Daniel Divine
- Cllr David Connor
- Cllr David Mason
- Cllr David Patrick
- Cllr David Topgood
- Cllr Dee Laws
- Cllr Fred Yeulett
- Cllr Gavin Booth
- Cllr Ian Benney
- Cllr Jan French
- Cllr Jason Mockett (sent by post due to no email address)
- Cllr John Clark
- Cllr Kay Mayor
- Cllr Kim French
- Cllr Mark Purser
- Cllr Maureen Davis
- Cllr Michael Humphrey
- Cllr Michelle Tanfield
- Cllr Mike Cornwell
- Cllr Nick Meekins
- Cllr Peter Murphy
- Cllr Rob Skoulding
- Cllr Sam Clark
- Cllr Samantha Hoy
- Cllr Sarah Bligh
- Cllr Simon Wilkes
- Cllr Steve Count
- Cllr Steve Tierney
- Cllr Susan Wallwork
- Cllr Will Sutton
- FDC Member Services (CC'd)

Lincolnshire County Council

- Cllr Jack Tyrrell
- Cllr Peter Coupland
- LCC Democratic Services (CC'd)

Norfolk County Council

- Cllr Andrew Proctor
- Cllr Barry Stone
- Cllr Ben Price
- Cllr Brian Long
- Cllr Brian Watkins
- Cllr Ed Colman
- Cllr Edward Maxfield
- Cllr Fabian Eagle

- Cllr Graham Plant
- Cllr Steve Morpew
- NCC Democratic Services (CC'd)

Wisbech Town Council

- Cllr Aigars Balsevics
- Cllr Andrew Lynn
- Cllr Andy Maul
- Cllr Ben Prest
- Cllr Billy Rackley
- Cllr Boryana Pehlivanova
- Cllr Dave Topgood
- Cllr David Oliver
- Cllr David Patrick
- Cllr Garry Tibbs
- Cllr Michael Hill
- Cllr Nick Meekins
- Cllr Peter Human
- Cllr Samantha Hoy
- Cllr Sidney Imafidon
- Cllr Steve Tierney
- Cllr Susan Wallwork
- Cllr Trevor Ketteringham (Sent by post due to no email address)
- Town Council Clerk (CC'd)

Community Group and Additional interested parties (not prescribed)

Email sent 30/06/2021:

“This is a courtesy email to notify you of the statutory consultation on our proposed development for Medworth Energy from waste Combined Heat and Power Facility, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. The attached leaflet summarises how you can access information and submit comments to us.

Should your organisation have any questions about why you have been consulted or if you do not want to receive future notifications, please contact us.”

The following consultation invitation flyer was attached to the email.



Distribution list

- Bramley Line Heritage Trust
- Brooke Weston Trust
- Cambridge Airport
- Cambridge Friends of the Earth
- Cambridgeshire Chambers of Commerce
- Cambridgeshire Microlights Flying School
- Fenland Airfield
- Getting It Sorted (Fenland District Council)
- National Trust
- Norfolk Wildlife Trust
- North London Skydiving
- Norwich Airport
- Railfuture
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- The Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire
- Thomas Clarkson Academy
- Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
- Wisbech Society
- WISWIN (Wisbech Without Incineration)

Local Authorities Section 43 Consultee Band A to D

Email sent 30/06/2021:

“Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility

We are writing to you as part of a statutory consultation exercise carried out pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 (“the Act”). You have been identified as a consultee for the purposes of section 42 of the Act and/or Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations.

On the 23 June 2021 we sent your organisation (and others) a formal notification (by special delivery) that our statutory consultation for the proposed development commenced and provided you with an opportunity to review and comment on our Preliminary Environmental Impact Report. Unfortunately, and after these letters were sent, we spotted an error on the addressed envelopes that might of, in some instances, led to either the letter being returned or not reaching the recipient. Therefore, and for the avoidance of doubt, today, these letters and accompanying information are being reissued to your organisation by special delivery and are also attached to this email.”

Distribution list

- Bedford Borough Council (Chief Officer for Planning & Highways)
- Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk (Assistant Director Environment & Planning)
- Breckland Council (Director of Planning & Building Control)
- Cambridgeshire County Council (Joint Interim Assistant Director, Environment and Commercial)
- Central Bedfordshire Council (Head of Planning Delivery)
- East Cambridgeshire District Council (Planning Manager)
- Essex County Council (Head of Planning & Development)
- Fenland District Council (Head of Planning)
- Hertfordshire County Council (Director of Environment & Infrastructure)
- Huntingdonshire District Council (Development Management Team Leader)
- Lincolnshire County Council (Head of Planning)
- Norfolk County Council (Head of Planning)
- North Norfolk District Council (Major Projects Manager)
- North Northamptonshire Council (Head of Joint Planning & Delivery Unit)
- Peterborough City Council (Head of Planning)
- South Holland District Council (Head of Planning)
- Suffolk County Council (Head of Planning)
- The Broads Authority (Head of Planning)
- West Suffolk Council (Director of Planning & Growth)

Members of Parliament

Email sent 30/06/21:

“This is a courtesy email to notify you of the statutory consultation on our proposed development for Medworth Energy from waste Combined Heat and Power Facility, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. The attached leaflet summarises how you can access information and submit comments to us.”

The consultation invitation flyer (below) was attached.



Distribution list:

- Anthony Browne MP
- Shailesh Vara MP
- Stephen Barclay MP
- Paul Bristow MP
- Jonathan Djanogly MP
- Lucy Frazer MP
- Sir John Hayes MP
- Elizabeth Truss MP
- James Wild MP
- Daniel Zeichner MP

Local Authority, Statutory Undertakers and Government Agency officers

Email sent 30/06/2021:

“This is a courtesy email to notify you of the statutory consultation on our proposed development for Medworth Energy from waste Combined Heat and Power Facility, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. The attached leaflet summarises how you can access information and submit comments to us.

Should you have any questions about why you have been consulted or if you do not want to receive future notifications, please contact us.”

The consultation invitation flyer (below) was attached.



Distribution list (organisations):

- Anglian Water
- Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk
- Cadent Gas
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Environment Agency
- Fenland District Council
- Forestry Commission
- Fulcrum Utility Services
- Harlaxton Engineering
- Highways England
- Little Ranch Leisure
- Marine Management Organisation
- Maritime and Coastguard Agency
- National Grid
- Network Rail
- Norfolk County Council
- Peterborough City Council
- Royal Mail c/o BNP Paribas
- Suffolk County Council
- Walsoken Parish Council
- Water Management Alliance
- West Suffolk Council

Parish Councils (inc. prescribed and within the consultation zone)

Email sent 30/06/21:

“This is a courtesy email to notify you of the statutory consultation on our proposed development for Medworth Energy from waste Combined Heat and Power Facility, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. The attached leaflet summarises how you can access information and submit comments to us.”

The following consultation invitation flyer and poster was attached.



Distribution list:

- Elm Parish Council
- Emneth Parish Council
- Gorefield Parish Council
- Leverington Parish Council
- Marshland St James Parish Council
- Newton-in-the-Isle Parish Council
- Outwell Parish Council
- Parson Drove Parish Council
- Sutton Bridge Parish Council
- Tydd St Giles Parish Council
- Walpole Parish Council
- Walsoken Parish Council
- West Walton Parish Council
- Wisbech Town Council

Prescribed Consultees S42

Email sent 30/06/2021:

“Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility

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Distribution list:

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority
- Cambridgeshire County Council Highways Authority
- Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Downham Market Internal Drainage Boards (*additional email sent to contact named in returned email 01/07/21*)
- Elm Parish Council
- Ely Group of Internal Drainage Boards
- Emneth Parish Council
- Environment Agency
- Forestry Commission
- Health and Safety Executive
- Highways England
- Historic England
- Hundred of Wisbech Internal Drainage Board
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee
- King's Lynn Internal Drainage Board
- Marine & Coastguard Agency
- Marine Management Organisation
- Marshland St James Parish Council
- Middle Level Commissioners
- Ministry of Defence, Defence Infrastructure Organisation
- Natural England
- NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group
- NHS England
- NHS West Norfolk Clinical Commissioning Group (*initial email address no longer valid, checked and sent 01/07/21 to different address*)
- Norfolk County Council Highways Authority
- Norfolk Fire and Rescue Service
- Public Health England
- The Crown Estate
- The Police and Crime Commissioner for Cambridgeshire
- The Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk
- Walpole Parish Council
- Walsoken Parish Council
- West Walton Parish Council
- Whittlesey and District Internal Drainage Board
- Wisbech Town Council

Statutory Undertakers S42

Email sent 30/06/21:

“Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility

We are writing to you as part of a statutory consultation exercise carried out pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 (“the Act”). You have been identified as a consultee for the purposes of section 42 of the Act and/or Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations.

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Distribution list:

- Anglian Water
- Cadent Gas Ltd
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust
- Civil Aviation Authority
- East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust
- Eclipse Power Network Limited
- Energetics Gas Limited / Energetics Electricity Limited
- Energy Assets Pipelines Limited / Energy Assets Networks Limited
- ESP Pipelines Ltd / ESP Networks Ltd / ESP Electricity Limited / ESP Connections Ltd / ES Pipelines Ltd
- Fulcrum Electricity Assets Limited
- Fulcrum Pipelines Ltd
- GTC Pipelines Limited
- Harlaxton Energy Networks Ltd
- Harlaxton Gas Networks Limited
- Highways England Historical Railways Estate
- Homes England
- Independent Power Networks Limited / Independent Pipelines Limited
- Indigo Pipelines Limited
- Inland Navigation Authority
- Leep Electricity Networks Limited (subject C2)
- Murphy Power Distribution Limited / Murphy Gas Networks limited
- National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc
- National Grid Gas Plc
- NATS En-Route Safeguarding
- Network Rail
- Quadrant Pipelines Limited
- Royal Mail c/o BNP Paribas
- Scotland Gas Networks Plc
- Southern Gas Networks Plc
- Sutton Bridge Power Generation
- The Electricity Network Company Limited
- UK Power Distribution Limited
- UK Power Networks Limited
- Utility Assets Limited
- Vattenfall Networks Limited
- Wisbech Harbour Authority (Nene Ports Authority)



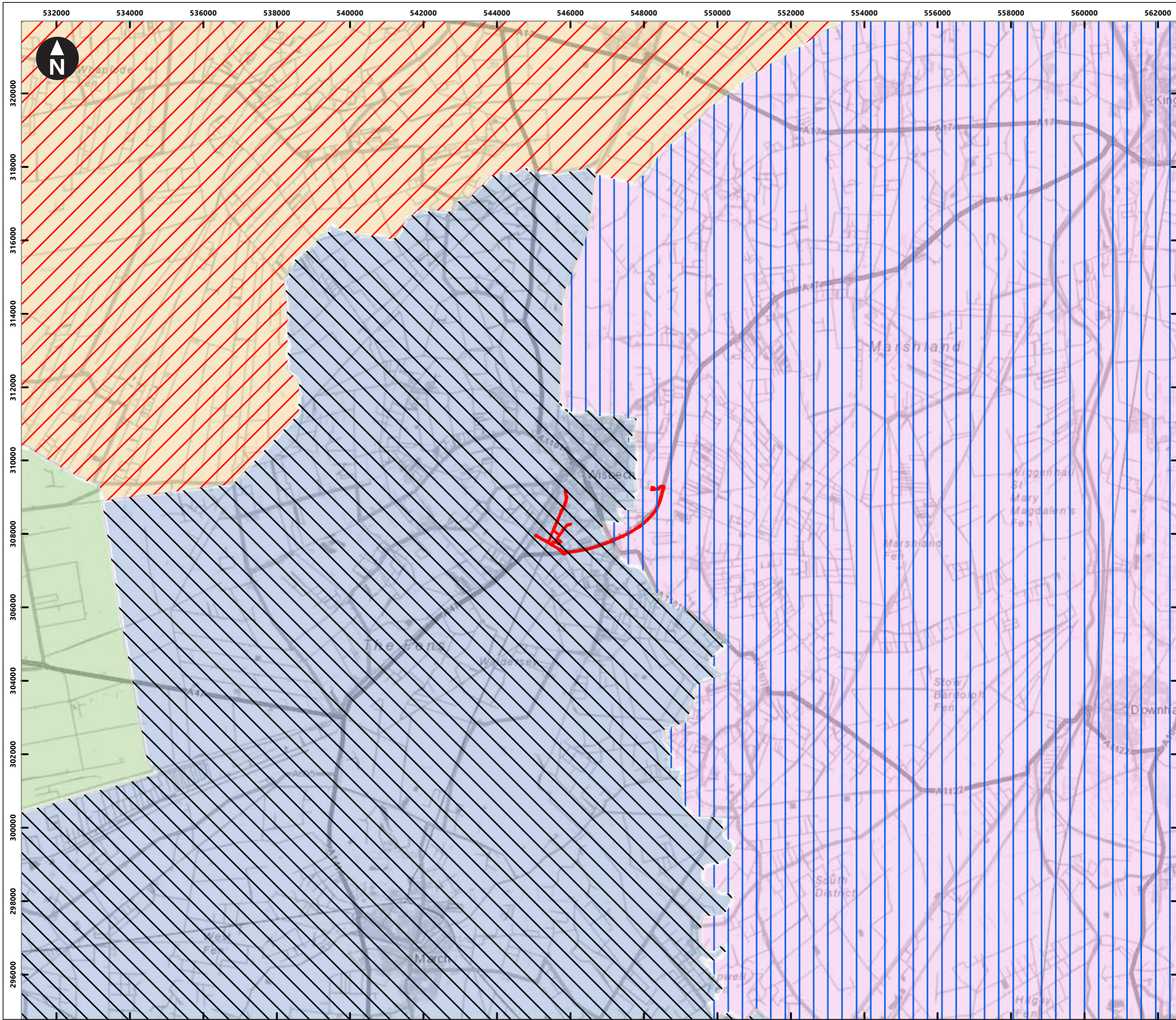
Appendix GG Stage 1 Consultation Events Postponement Publicity

The following materials are provided to demonstrate publicity and notification activities undertaken to raise awareness of the postponement of Stage 1 Consultation events, due to COVID-19 restrictions:

1. Press Release by MVV (18 March 2020)
2. Coverage of the postponement in the Wisbech Standard (18 March 2020)
3. Screenshots of the updated project website containing notices of postponement (March 2020)
4. Half-page advertisement in the Fenland Citizen (March 2020)
5. Email to host local authorities (18 March 2020)
6. A copy of the Poster issued to Document Inspection Locations and exhibition venues for display (20 March 2020)



Appendix HH Local Authority Boundaries map



Key

- Proposed Development Red Line Boundary
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Lincolnshire County Council
- Norfolk County Council
- City of Peterborough
- Fenland District
- King's Lynn and West Norfolk District
- South Holland District

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000m
Scale at A3: 1:100,000
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Client



Medworth CHP Limited
Medworth Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility DCO
Consultation Report

Figure 1.2
Local Authority Boundaries



Appendix II Online Advertisements



MVV's Medworth
Energy from Waste
Combined Heat
and Power facility

**public
events**

WILL BE HELD BETWEEN
13 JULY - 22 JULY

Click [here](#) to find out more



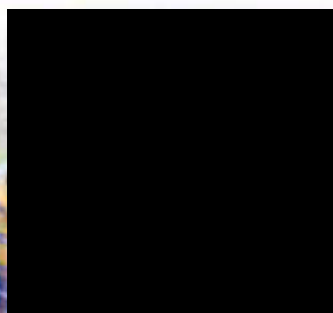


MVV's Medworth
Energy from Waste
Combined Heat
and Power facility

public events

WILL BE HELD BETWEEN
13 JULY - 22 JULY

Click [here](#) to find out more





MVA's Medworth
Efw CHP facility

public
events

[Click here](#) to find out more





MVV's Medworth
Energy from Waste Combined
Heat and Power facility

public
events

Click [here](#) to find out more





MVV's Medworth Energy from Waste
Combined Heat and Power facility

public events

WILL BE HELD BETWEEN 13 JULY - 22 JULY

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