

Good morning everybody and welcome. It's now time to open this issue specific hearing, which is being held in connection with an application made by the North Lincolnshire Green Energy Part Limited for an order for development, consent for the construction operation and maintenance for the North Lincolnshire Green Energy Part Project.

The development proposed is a construction and operation of a combined heat and power enabled energy generating station with an electrical output up to 95 megawatt. Incorporating carbon capture, associated district heat and private wire networks, hydrogen production, ash treatment, and other associated developments.

Uh, before I go any further, can I confirm with the case team that teams is working and that I can be heard and seen the recording and live streaming of this event has commenced? Yes. Thank you for those people watching the live stream. Um, explain that if the proceedings are adjourned at any point, we will have to stop the live stream in order to give us a clear recording file.

And when the meeting is resumed, you will need to refresh your browser page in order to review the restarted live stream. I'll remind you again, should this, uh, should we need to adjourn? Um, also, uh, for those on the live stream, you need to understand its. It's a, a one way feed and we can't see you or hear you.

So if there are points that are raised that you wish to comment on, please do so in writing by Deadline one, which is the 1st of December. Now let me introduce myself and my colleagues. My name's Edwin Maund. I'm a charter town planner and planning inspector, and I've been appointed by the Secretary of State as the lead member of the panel of the examining inspectors that together comprise the examining authority.

And the other member of the panel, Dr. Phillip Brewer, um, are now pass to him to introduce himself.

Thank you, . Good morning. My name is Dr. Phil Brewer. I'm a member of the Institute of Acoustics and a planning inspector, and have been appointed by the Secretary of State for leveling up housing communities as a member of the panel of examining inspectors to examine this application. I will now hand back to Mr Maund.

We're also assisted at this hearing by the Inspectorates case team. Today we have the case manager, Sarah Norris, supported by Jake Stevens, both here in person and Steven Parker supporting us remotely. If you have any questions or queries about the examination or the technology we're using, they should be your first point of contact and their contact details can be found at the top of any letter you have received from us or on the project page of the National Infrastructure Planning website.

Now, before I go further, I'll ask uh, Dr. Brewer to highlight a few housekeeping and background matters for today.

Thank you. As explained in the Examining Authorities Rule six letter at annexe E. The issue specific hearings will be live streamed and recorded. The recordings will be published on the project page of the National Infrastructure Planning website as soon as possible after each hearing closes. To assist viewers and listeners, anyone speaking should introduce themselves each time they speak.

As the recordings are retained and published, they form a public record that can contain personal information to which the General Data Protection Regulation applies. The rule six letter includes a link to the planning inspector, it's privacy notice, which provides further information on this topic.

If there is a need to refer to information that participants would otherwise wish to be kept private and confidential, it should be in written form, which can be redacted before being published. If you prefer not to have your image recorded, you can switch off, switch your camera off. I will repeat the request made at the arrangement's conference.

Then in order to minimize background noise, please ensure your microphone or telephone's muted and that you stay muted unless you are speaking. In order to avoid fatigue, it is our intention to take a 15 minute break at 90 minute intervals and a longer break over lunchtime period, which I expect will be about one o'clock.

I'll now I will now hand back to Mr. Maund, who will outline the purpose and conduct of this issue specific hearing.

This issue specific hearing provides an opportunity for the issues raised by interested parties and in particular differences between them to be explored further by the examining authority. The purpose is set out in Section 91 of the Planning Act 2008. And it's held If the examining authority decides it's necessary for the examination to hear oral representations, to enable adequate examination of the issue, or to ensure that an interested party has a fair chance to put their case as indicated in the agenda questioning at the hearing will be led by a member of the panel supported by the other panel member. It is for the examining authority to determine how hearings are to be conducted, including the amount of time to be allowed at the hearing for the making of representations. Now, participants should note that written summaries of your oral submissions to this hearing should be provided to the planning inspector by deadline one, which is the 1st of December.

Now, at this point, I'd like to ask those parties listed on the agenda to introduce themselves and start with the applicant please.

Thank you, sir. Uh, Claire Brook from Womble Bond Dickinson on behalf of the applicant and I'll let the rest of the team introduce themselves separately. Thank you.

Good morning. Colin Hammond from Solar 21 Project Director for the North Links Green Energy Park.

Good morning Sarah Price from D W D on behalf of the applicant.

Uh, good morning sir. Uh, Simon Monier from ERM Principal partner dealing with need on behalf of the applicant.

Good morning says Robert Powell from LDA Design on behalf of the applicant

Morninfg all David Jones. Um, solar21 on behalf of the applicant.

Good morning, sir. Uh, Callum Beza from Fitness Consulting Engineers Limited on behalf of the applicants.

Good morning, sir. Andrew Bradley on behalf of the applicant.

I come now to North Lincolnshire Councils

Thank you Sir Andrew, law principal member of the development management team representing North Links Council.

Thank you and associated British parts.

Good morning, sir. Graham Kuson. I'm the Harbor Services manager representing a as the statutory compulsory harbor authority.

Thank you. Um, is anyone present from National Grid Carbon?

Good morning, sir. My name is Sarah Clark. I'm a partner at bdb Pitmans a law firm, and I am representing National Good Carbon Limited at today's hearing.

Thank you. You're welcome.

And I come next to, um, Mr. Doen from UK Win.

Good morning. I am Josh doin from UK Win and my name is Schlomo Doin. I'm the national coordinator of UK Win.

Thank you. Most welcome. I come now to Mr. Nicholson from uh, rain.

You. You're we, you're welcome. You welcome. If you wish Mr. Nicholson to come and uses set at the top table. Uh, sit wherever you are most comfortable really. But it, it may be if you've got, uh, a number of things that you wish to say today, it may be as, as well to come forward. And I would say the same to anyone else who's present.

If you feel comfortable sitting there, then um, please do so.

Hello, I'm Simon Nicholson representing Rain Residence Against Incineration. Thank you,

Mr. Nicholson. Um, is Mr. Craddick present today?

No. Okay. So are any other parties present that would wish to? Council Marp. Thank you. Yeah,

can, can I just pause you? Cause I don't know whether you are being picked up without a microphone.

So, yeah, sorry. Hello, council Elaine Marp, award member for Burton Winton, north Links counselor.

Thank you.

Is there anyone else who would wish to introduce themselves at this point that hasn't spoken already as again, as I said yesterday, for anyone who wasn't present yesterday. You're not precluded from speaking if you don't, uh, introduce yourself now. But again, I think just take that opportunity. Should anyone wish to introduce themselves at this point?

Mr. Gallop.

Good morning, sir. Uh, Nick, director of Intermod Modality representing the applicant on Rail matters.

Thank you. You're welcome. Okay, well, I think that's everyone. Um, so if we move on from there, so apologies for interrupting you. Um, I, I, I was remiss in not asking Kevin Murphy to also introduce himself, um, in addition to Nick Gallop on behalf of the applicant.

Okay. No, that's fine.

Good morning, Mr. Murphy.

Good morning, sir. As, um, Kevin Murphy with e RM acting as EIA consultant on behalf of the applicants.

Thank you.

Okay. I hope uh, everyone's had the opportunity to read the agenda for this hearing. And during the hearing today we have a number of questions for the applicant and other invited parties. And I'm aware that, uh, interested parties may wish to speak on some of the agenda items. Once I've finished, uh, my direct questioning or Mr. Brewer has finished his, I will open it to the floor for other interest parties. They would like to make their submissions relating to that particular agenda item. I would remind everyone it is an issue specific hearing and submissions made orally should relate to the agenda item that we are discussing.

And I want to reinsure you that your previous submissions have been read and noted, and I understand there may be other issues not on the agenda that parties may wish to raise. But submissions on these matters should be made in writing, again by deadline one on the 1st of December. So thank you in advance everybody for your cooperation on this approach.

Now, to aid those taking part today, or for following things remotely, uh, the documents that I think are likely to be referred to during this hearing are the draft development consent order, which was initially, um, APP 0 0 7, but is now an updated version, which is AS 0 0 6, the chapter on Policy and Legislative Cons context, uh, which is a APP zero 50 in the examination library, and the chapter three, which is the project description and alternatives, which is a AAP 0 5 1, chapter six on climate, which is AAP 0 5 4.

And, uh, the chapter on waste, which is a P 0 63, uh, should we refer to page numbers? Uh, we will be in this hearing using the electronic page number as opposed to a hard document page number. So hopefully, again, if you are, uh, searching through the system, that will aid you in, in finding any document. So if we can come then to the first, uh, item on the question of need for the principal development, for the, for the proposed development, if the applicant could provide us with a, an overview of how, uh, they see that with respect to government policy and emerging government policy.

Sir, Claire Brook on behalf of the applicant. If I may, um, firstly before we get into the the needs section, we thought it might be helpful if Mr. Hammond, as project director on behalf of the applicant gave a very brief introduction on the applicant and the overall vision to set the context for us then to move into the needs section.

If, if you're happy that Mr. Hammond introduces the project quite content, if that's going to help us in understand the project as a whole and how the elements hang together as it were, that that would be quite yes.

So I believe it will. Thank you. So I'll introduce Mr. Hammond,

thank you Colin Hammond on behalf of the applicant. Um, thank you Mr. MAund and Dr. Brewer. By way of background, I just wanted to give a history of Solar 21, who commenced raising funds, uh, for solar assets in Italy in 2010. Um, and that was followed shortly after by biomass, biogas and energy recovery facilities in the uk.

Work on the North Lincshire Green Energy Park started in 2018 with a vision to deliver a sustainable solution to divert waste, um, leftover after recycling from landfill and from being exported. So the site selection and design principles of the project included the following, and in case I refer to some acronyms, which are not easy to refer to, they are listed in ASO 0 5 revision one.

So we have, uh, a full glossary of terms. Uh, there. I will try and use the full terms. So, For, for the location, the multimodal connectivity of Rail, River and Road in a region already exporting RDF and where landfill volumes are high was important to us. So regarding the efficiency to meet government policy and guidance, uh, to be classified as an energy recovery facility, the R one factor must exceed 0.65.

Utilization of waste heat in a district heat network increases this efficiency. So the project is therefore committed to delivering combined heat and power or chb from the outset In relation to carbon footprint. To align with the Solar 21 focus on renewable energy, the following considerations were key to achieve net zero by 2050.

A legally binding, uh, commitment establishes the need for carbon capture utilization and storage, or CCUs as you will hear us. Talk about to meet that target. And together with the proposed base waste industrial carbon capture contract, the project commits to CCUs from the outset as part of the n sip. The white rose project of 2014 was relaunched as a zero carbon cluster for that for the Humber region in 2019 and put the hum region on the map for CCUs.

The success of the East Coast cluster is one of two clusters supported by bays, has supported our commitment to the c Cs. The project is a member of the East Coast cluster for reduced emissions c c s process. Cool. And washes flu gases as part of the process to remove carbon dioxide regarding transport Using river rail, uh, will reduce the carbon footprint of transport to and from the. And providing electronic vehicle or electric vehicle, EV and hydrant refueling will displace the use of fossil fuels for the project. So the project has included the provision of EV and HT H two refueling for the site operations and to enable easy access to the local community, business and local authorities.

Green transport opportunities form part of discussions with the North Lyr council. Hydrogen can be used as energy storage, um, when there is low demand on the grid with the potential of hydrogen being used to decarbonize the gas grid in the future. The district heat network for using the waste tea, it enables, um, the ability to supply low carbon heat as required by government policy to displace the use of fossil fuels, along with low carbon electricity through the private wire network, providing a backbone of a system.

For future off takers to the south of the site is the proposed Linker Lakes development of 6,000 new homes and commercial units and to the north. Industrial and commercial heat and power off takers have been identified as part of a heat and power survey. The biodiversity net gain, although not required, uh, gives the potential to voluntarily deliver a 10% biodiversity net gain, which includes the wetland area, which can sequester a carbon, and would otherwise be released to the atmosphere through modern agricultural practices.

Regarding the re reuse, the cleaning and recycling of water and condensate for the Rios has been designed into the process from the outset. The bottom ash and flu gas treatment residues where mixed with CO2 are used to produce concrete products. Metals will be recovered and recycled from the bottom ash and Recycling of resource segregated plastics will ensure cycle recycling ahead of recovery where commercially viable with regard to energy security, battery storage to balance the supply and demand and hydrogen for energy storage and the best use of energy to, uh, utilize the power delivered. So I give you the North Link Green Energy Project, um, and I will ask my team now to explain in more detail, but we believe the project to demonstrate a truly sustainable and circular economy. Thank you, sir.

Claire Brook So on behalf of the applicant in terms of the need for the principal development, um, my colleagues Sarah Price and Simon Oman will deal with that section. So I'll pass over to Sarah Price first to introduce, um, the government policy position. Thank you.

Thank you, sir. Sarah Price on behalf of the applicant. Um, so in addition to the policy references or the document references that you referred to in the opening, um, we would also draw attention to the planning statement, um, which is a PP035, which gives, uh, a more fuller policy assessment, um, than that's set out.

In the policy chapter of the eia. So, um, we'll be referring to that document as well. Um, clearly you have the planning statement, so I'd just like to draw a few points out, um, which is relevant to today's hearing, and then pass on to my colleague, Mr. Monier to deal with, um, further details in relation to, um, the waste need in particular.

Thank you. Um, you'll be very familiar now with, um, nps E N one, the overarching policy statement on energy, um, which sets out the need for nationally significant infrastructure projects, energy infrastructure projects makes it clear that that need is urgent and again, says you'll be very familiar that e n one is also clear that it's not for this examination to, to test that need.

And that's set out in paragraph 3.1, 0.3 of mps e N one. But nevertheless, there are some important points which we think is, is useful for you as the examining authority as Mr. Hammond set out as, um, a starting point. Um, the North Lincoln Sheer Green Energy Park addresses a number of important national policy themes, um, as well as providing low carbon power, um, through the erf.

It also includes plastics recycling, hydrogen storage, and production. Um, and addresses a number of aims in the 10 point plan, um, which is referred to in, in the planning statement. That's the government policy document of 2020, which also encourages energy hubs that draw together hydrogen carbon capture utilization and storage, and also low carbon energy together.

So N P S E N one also sets state. Says that substantial weight should be given to the contribution that such projects make towards satisfying this urgent need, again in paragraph 3.1, 0.3. So starting with this overall context, I'll make a number of points and then as I said, pastor, my, my colleague, Mr. O Money.

So the government has, as we know, has made a, a legally binding commitment to net zero by 2050 and also decarbonization of the energy sector by 2035. And clearly these cannot be achieved without a real step change in action, um, from where we are. Um, and it's abundantly clear that we need to do more to meet, um, our legally binding net zero targets the National Audit Office in their 2020 report, um, entitled Achieving Net Zero described the scale of this challenge as colossal.

So, so that's our starting point. Then turning to the Climate Change Committee's most recent progress report of 2022. Um, that report concluded that whilst the UK was, was a leader in Target, um, there needed, um, to be much more done, um, to, um, deliver on the scale and urgency that is required. That's the words from the report.

And then more recently, the British Energy Security Strategy in terms of government policy in April, 2022 was published in response to, uh, what we now, um, see, you know, regularly in the news about rising energy bills, um, and also energy security and resilience, um, producing more energy in the UK as a result of, um, amongst other things, the war in the.

The British energy security strategy includes a number of themes, and I just wanted to pull out some, um, that are particularly relevant to our project. That includes reducing the UK's vulnerability to international oil and gas prices by reducing our dependence on imported oil and gas, accelerating

the transition away from oil and gas, and exposure to volatile fossil fuel markets by increasing the rollout of renewables and low carbon energy.

And also building a British energy security system that's more resilient by generating more energy in the UK as well as, as these aims investing in nuclear power, but also hydrogen and carbon capture utilization and storage, but also accelerating the shift, um, to net zero through, um, zero emission vehicles.

And sustainable production of fuel.

So before I, I hand over to Mr. Oman. Um, just a few further points from our national policy, n p s e n one, but also e n three, which deals with, um, renewable energy. So n p s, e n one recognizes the important role of energy from waste as stated in that document, in delivering a predictable peak load and base load electricity.

So that's in paragraph 3.4. Point four of n p s E N one and e n one also recognizes the benefits of having a diverse mix of energy generation. So having lots of, um, different ways of generating renewable and low carbon electricity supply

in this context. Um, is also growing further as, um, traditional, um, coal fired and, um, plants close, but also nuclear power stations. So, um, for instance, all nuclear power stations other than site as well be, are scheduled to close by 2028. And we know more are coming on stream Heley, point C currently under construction and Sizewell C now, um, consented, but these are some way off generation.

At the same time, we have increases in demand through, as we referred to earlier, the decarbonization of the transport sector. So, um, we have, um, decreasing supply at the time of, um, rising demand, which needs to be addressed. So government policy is clear, um, that the electricity sector, as we said, needs to decarbonize first.

Um, but also that there's a growing emphasis on, um, projects like North. And Lincoln Sheer Green Energy Park to generate low carbon electricity alongside other renewables such as wind and solar. Mps e N three also recognizes the importance of energy from waste as part of this energy mix, um, and taking fuel that would otherwise be sent to landfill.

And that's in paragraph 2.5 0.9 of that document. And mps e n one, um, just turning back to that also confirms that the energy recovery from residual waste has a lower greenhouse gas impact than landfill. And that's paragraph 3.3 0.33. Lots of threes. Um, so I'll hand over to my, my colleague, Mr.

Omani now to go through some of those points further and then we'll have a look at, um, local need as well.

Thank you. Says

thanks, says I'm going to deal, um, with en three and the issue of, um, quantitative need for waste management. Um, in paragraph, uh, 2.5 0.2, uh, e N three, uh, makes it clear the dual function of energy from waste. Firstly, in relation to the supply of renewable energy, uh, which Mrs. Green has just dealt with, and, and I'll say no more about.

Um, and then secondly, uh, in terms of the management of waste, um, in order to deliver objectives set out elsewhere, um, the key, um, objective, uh, in that area is that of the waste h. And driving waste management up the hierarchy, which is the phrase which is typically used in policy documents. And we see that repeated, um, many times, um, in, uh, the resources and waste strategy for England, uh, 2018.

Um, for example, on page 20, uh, in the national planning policy, uh, for waste, uh, in appendix A, um, and, and also in, um, documents, policy documents relating to climate change, um, because of the critical impact that waste management has on greenhouse gas emissions, again, which Mrs. Green has just, uh, referred to.

So the, the key objective is to push waste up the hierarchy, um, and e n three again at paragraph 2.5 0.2. , um, states that energy from waste, um, in accordance with the hierarchy or where carried out in accordance with the hierarchy is going to be increasingly important. And that's in order that it can play its part in, um, managing waste, which would otherwise have to be disposed to landfill, which is the bottom run of the waste hierarchy again at, um, paragraph 2.5 0.64.

Um, e n three states that energy from waste need not disadvantage, uh, the waste hierarchy. And, and that's where we get to the issue, uh, of need, how much energy for waste capacity is required, uh, to ensure that we minimize disposal of residual wastes to landfill, but do not prejudice. Those levels higher up the hierarchy.

Um, the answer to that question is going to be addressed in the quantitative need document, the RDF supply report that we will present by Deadline one. But after I return to Mrs. Green and she comes back to me, I'll say a little bit more, uh, about the headline figures, uh, from, uh, from that document. Thank Mr.

So just to very briefly interrupt, just to give you the reference for that. Oh, sorry. That document. Um, so Mr. Oman was referring to a 36, which is, uh, an application document dealing with the RDF

assessment as Mr. Amani has outlined. We are in the process of updating that document and proposed to submit that.

To the examination at Deadline One. The reason it's being updated is we now have more recent waste data for 2020 and 2021. When it was first prepared, we only had the 2019 data. So that's the primary reason for updating that, but it will be with you by deadline one. Thank you for that clarification.

Thank you sir. Sarah Price. Sorry. theEnd. . So Mr. O Romeo is just apologizing for getting my surname wrong, but it is Sarah Price. So before moving just briefly onto, um, local policy, I just wanted to say something about the draft national policy statements as. Because of course we have a, a suite of emerging energy policy documents, including revised drafts of N p s e n one and NPS e N three.

Um, those drafts, um, have, uh, been been published for consultation, um, not yet revised. We expect them at some point shortly, but we don't know when. Um, those drafts have also been through a House of Commons select committee. Um, and we deal with this in the planning statement that I preferred to previously.

Um, I think some, um, wait can be placed on those documents as, uh, effectively statements of current government intent. Um, and also I think it's important that that select committee, um, did also recognize that in the context of the points I was making earlier around net zero that the policy documents.

Needed to go further to ensure that net zero, um, was achieved. So we await to see what the revised drafts say, um, in relation to energy from waste. Um, there are, um, some new paragraphs, um, which relates to demonstrating that energy from waste. Plants are in line with D'S policy position on the role of energy from waste in treating municipal waste.

That's a paragraph two point 10.4. Um, and also that, um, proposed energy from waste plants must not, and this is the draft wording result in over capacity of energy from waste treatment at a national or local level. And that's a paragraph two point 10, 0.5. Um, and Mr or Manya is going to, um, deal with those, those points, um, uh, in relation to a local level, but also the revised report, um, uh, that Ms.

Brook referred to earlier. Can I just clarify? You said the first paragraph was two point 10.4. Yes, I did. So thank you.

So turning to local policy, um, for, for waste energy from waste, uh, the core strategy, which is uh, a somewhat dated document now, but 2011, um, policy CS 20 states that new and enhanced facilities for treatment and management of waste will be located at five broad locations and that includes the borough industrial estate, the draft local plan.

Um, and Mr. Law might have, um, more to say, um, on this, and I'm sure you might have questions for him, um, has now been submitted for examination, um, that was submitted on the 11th of November, 2020.

And, um, what that policy says, um, is that, um, we have policy W s a S one, um, which encourages and supports the minimization of waste production and also the reuse and recovery of waste materials and states that those will normally be supported. We then have draft policy w a s two, which relates to new waste management facilities, um, and that, um, encourages appropriately cited energy from waste facilities and sets out a sequential approach to selection of sites, um, for such facilities, um, including employment sites.

Um, and in this case, as we set out in the planning statement, um, the ERF is located predominantly within the designated existing. Employment area as a flex industrial estate. And all proposals need to make a range of criteria, including demonstrating that there's a need for such a facility. We also have policy w a s three, which sets out the principle of net self-sufficiency in waste management, um, within the North Lincoln Share area.

So after we sort of have that overall supportive emerging policy context, again if I pass to my colleague, Mr. Or Meier, just to, um, deal with the waste need in a bit more detail. Thank you.

Uh, thank you Sarah. Um, so the, um, RDF supply report will set out both the national and the local, uh, position with respect. Waste, arisings and current management, as well as forecasts of the position through to 2035. Currently there's approximately 53 million tons of household waste and commercial and industrial waste arising.

Um, in England, um, that's a combination of 2020 and 2021 figures. Um, because of the publication of the household waste data by defra. Um, the significant part of that is already recycled 31 million tons of the total, uh, and of the residual waste. Um, approximately, um, 5.2 million tons, um, is sent to landfill.

That's for England, um, as a whole and. Approximately 1.1 million tons, uh, of waste, uh, is landfilled in Yorkshire and the Humber and the East Midlands within the local area, um, that we are looking at.

So that represents quite a considerable potential, uh, for additional energy from waste capacity to assist in driving waste up the hierarchy away from landfill and avoiding its greenhouse gas emissions. Um, in, um, north Lincolnshire. Um, we have an unusual situation in that there are a considerable imports to, uh, the area, um, associated with export of refuse derived fuel to facilities in mainland Europe.

I. So there is, um, something like 2 million tons of waste coming into North Lincolnshire, both to be land filled and treated in the area, some of which is land filled, um, and the remainder of which is exported as rdf. That's the current position. Um, the residual waste that is already, uh, subject to energy from waste, um, is provided through a fleet of 48 energy from waste facilities that provide capacity of 13 million tons per Ann.

So would you say 13 or 13? Yeah. Yeah. Um, obviously that capacity is, is taken up so it, it doesn't provide, uh, any surplus. Uh, to enable further diversion from landfill. Um, the majority of that capacity we can expect to continue to provide, um, for the management of waste other than landfill. Um, through this period, however, there are some plant which are now quite aged and we might expect to close.

Um, and there are other plants, um, that have relatively low efficiency, um, are not able to, uh, increase that including through the, uh, supply of heat and are also, uh, not able to, uh, deliver carbon capture, use and storage because of their location or, um, other, uh, constraints. So there will be a falling away of some of the existing energy from waste, uh, capacity.

As well as a dropping competitiveness of some of the capacity because it becomes less attractive to waste producers, basically, it, it would increasingly not align with their objectives for the end of life treatment of the waste they produce. It would incur a, an environmental burden which increasingly businesses and local authorities are seeking to avoid.

Um, in the RDF supply report, we've made some, um, projections of what that dropping capacity might be. Um, we have also looked at what will be the effect of increasing the rate of recycling of the wastes that I, uh, mentioned right at the start, uh, to hit by 2035. Uh, the target for England. Of 65% recycling, um, and also a sensitivity analysis looking at the 68% that is recommended by the Committee on Climate Change.

Um, it's worth saying that currently the recycling rate for England has plateaued and indeed fallen. So it sits around 45% and, and a, an uplift from 45% to 65% is, would be quite some considerable achievement given how long it's taken, um, for England to get to 45% despite a lot of, um, significant encouragement and investment from government and local authorities.

Um, nonetheless, that's what we've modeled. Um, but it's, I think, worth suggesting that there may be a shortfall. and if there is a shortfall and no other capacity available, those wastes will continue to report to landfill and incur the environmental damage that we are seeking to avoid. Um, nonetheless, we've modeled, um, the 65% rate, uh, and combined with the change in capacity of energy from waste, uh, due to, um, aging plant, um, uh, falling away, um, we expect there to be a capacity gap by 2035, uh, of approximately 3 million tons.

Um, that's for, um, England as a whole. Um, for, um, the area, um, as I said, there is a considerable import of waste at the moment. both for landfill and for export. Can I just ask a question? Yeah, go ahead. Mr. Nicholson. Simon Nicholson for rain. You say the capacity, um, of incinerator would be up to now, um, reducing because of natural wastage, uh, in other words coming to the end of their life or not increasing capacity.

Does that include proposed projects or is that just existing projects? Um, Simon on Amani on behalf of the applicant. That's a very good, uh, point, Mr. Nicholson and I should have made that clear. Um, we've looked at increases in capacity from plant that are. In commissioning or under construction as part of, uh, part of that model.

So there will be a growth in the, a net growth in the fleet over the period to 2035 as a result of that additional capacity coming online.

Um, so, um, yes, sorry, uh, that appears to contradict what you said before. So where, where you appear to suggest that the, uh, capacity was declining. So perhaps, uh, that can be clarified. Please. Apologies, sir. Um, the current fleet, the, the capacity of that current fleet will decline because some plant will close.

Uh, but there will be new additions to the fleet from those plant that are in commissioning or construction. Overall, the number of plant will increase. Um, and there will be, uh, a growth in capacity that it provides. But not all of the fleet available in 2022 will continue to provide capacity.

Uh, if I can come back first, if that's all right? Yeah, I, I've allowed you quite a lot of latitude this morning because, uh, it was hopefully helpful to us, and I think it has been, but you are making a lot of references to a document, no one's seen yet. And, uh, we've got to be fair in assessing this. And so we're clearly gonna need to come back to this at a, a later date once everyone's had the opportunity to read this revised documentation.

Uh, but I think it will be important that this document makes it very clear the various timeframes that are involved with. Expectations for capacity rises from new plant, either under construction or going through the processes of, of planning and what have you in at the same time as an analyzing

those plants which are heading towards decommissioning or or so on so that it's clear to everyone where the balance lies with overall capacity.

I think it will also be helpful to understand where in the country that capacity is, um, and, uh, particularly for defining what you mean by, um, your Chumba and East Midlands and where Northlink sits in that. Um, because we don't have a plan that I've seen that shows that clearly to us so far. So I hope that will be part of this new document.

Uh, Mr. Nicholson, does that assist you or did you have a further point that you wanted to? Simon Nicholson from Rain. My point that you didn't answer was that, um, you made a, you didn't make a, um, didn't answer about the proposed developments. You didn't, uh, say whether they were included in what you were saying, just the ones that are under construction or prop or, um, uh, in, in the pipeline.

But, but current proposals are obviously, um, a different figure. Again, this, the one that, that, uh, immediately comes to mind is the 1.2 million tons capacity that's under consideration at Boston. Thank you. Thank you both for your points and, uh, we certainly recognize the need to be very clear about what is quite a complex.

Situation with respect to the types of waste arising, how they're managed and the capacity that they currently report to. Uh, that's one of the reasons why you don't have the document now, because we need to make sure that it is abundantly clear. Um, and of course we would expect to answer questions on that when it is provided.

Um, to Mr. Nicholson's point, um, yes, those, uh, um, facilities in the pipeline, ie. From the, the very first concept of a proposal that is in the public domain, um, are included in the report, but they're dealt with separately from those plant that we have a very high level of confidence of coming forward.

Either they're in commissioning or under cons. Um, again, that doesn't necessarily mean that in due course they will provide capacity. And we know from the air products development, for example, that very large scale facilities have been built to manage residual waste and then they have been closed and that capacity lost.

So there is still uncertainty even about those projects, um, that are under construction or become operational. Um, but the report makes it clear these various categories, you might say, of energy from waste capacity, those that are operating, those that are under construction, those that are in commissioning, and that those, and those that are only in the planning pipeline.

Just to clarify as well, and, uh, interrupt Mr. Armani at that point, CLA Brook for the applicant. The intention is that the application document a P 36, which is the current RDF supply assessment that is in the process of being updated for Deadline one will follow the same format. So, for example, table eight of a P 36 includes consented energy capacity, and Table nine also includes any planning applications that have been submitted but not yet determined.

So we will follow and adopt the same approach with the updated statistics. So that, that's the intention, sir. Thank you. I, I, I think it no possibly needs to go slightly further, as I've mentioned there, there's no, um, plan there defining the areas for Orrin Humber. North Lincolnshire, east Midlands. And I think that's a key to understanding how you are framing your arguments.

Um, and so I think whilst using that as a template is fine, I think it potentially needs to go a bit further in providing clarity. No problem. So we'll make sure that's included. Thank you. Now I note that Mr. Doan has his hand up, but before I go to him, was there any o other point that you wish to make on this topic?

Item of you now concluded,

uh, Simon Amani for the applicant. If I could just repeat the last point I made, sir, which was that, um, for, uh, the North Lincolnshire area, um, we have this figure, um, of imports of 2 million tons of waste per year, uh, to report to landfill or for export, as well as the arisings within the area of municipal.

Uh, wastes, uh, that require management and it's predominantly, um, those arisings that we would expect to, um, to report to the facility. Thank you. Okay. If I can come to Mr. Do then please.

Uh, thank you very much, sir. Uh, hi. This is Josh doin from uk. W I'm not going to go into all of our concerns about the scheme and ITSs of local and national policies today, as I was already summarized in our relevant representations and will be explored in detail in our written representation. We're trying to understand the applicants need case.

So we have two focused questions that which we can hopefully, uh, get an answer to, to clarify where the applicant is coming from. Uh, and we are grateful to the examining authority for flagging the need to revisit, uh, some of these issues once we have seen the applicant's latest rdf. The applicant's current RDF Supply Assessment, A P P oh 36 assumes a maximum household recycling rate of 65% and predates and therefore does not consider the impact of the proposed environmental target to have radi waste sent to either landfill or iteration, which the government said is equivalent to achieving a national recycling rate for England over between 70 and 75%.

Earlier we heard from Mr. Mane that we were, uh, going to be expecting a sensitivity analysis for 68% recycling from the applicant. Is it therefore, the applicant's intended approach to justifying need to rely on assumptions that are incompatible with meeting this emerging government target, which the government has said is achievable.

Where are we going to get an assessment against the new target? In the updated version of 83 0 3 6, submitted that deadline one. I'll say my second question for after you've had an answer to the first, can I just clarify with you, Mr. Doe, and you made reference to emerging targets. Can you tell me where they are, set out what documents you are referring to, please?

It's the government's consultation on environmental target. Yes, it is the, it is the government's consultation document on environmental target and they're associated, uh, impact assessments. I'm not sure if that, I'm not sure if there are actually inquiry documents yet. Yet. Well, can I ask when you submit your, uh, submissions following today's hearing, that you include a clear reference to those so that we can, uh, you know, see them and they become part of the examination library?

Uh, would you, uh, would you like, would you like us to send copies of the full documents as you're kind of quite long or just the kind of relevant extracts that we think are pertinent? I, I think, uh, it, it's for you to decide really, but, uh, I think it would be helpful if you point out the relevant sections to us, but also if you can provide, um, you know, the detail of the document itself, hope, assuming it's a public document, um, then we should be able to, to find it and, and then if appropriate, read the whole thing to understand the full context.

Excellent. Well in, yeah, that's fine. It, it is publicly available on the Defer website, so, uh, that's easy for us to, uh, sign, sign post to. Excellent. Thank you. Thank you. Um, I think your hand is still raised. Is there another point that you wish to raise at this point? Uh, it's, it's still raise cause I do have a second question for after Amman's answered the first one, although I could an I couldn't ask it now if you'd prefer to take them in combination as it were.

Yeah, please continue. Okay. Okay. So the second question that I want to ask, uh, separate from the recycling target question is that Mr. Amman making earlier about air products capacity, which did not go ahead. Uh, am I correct that this was using experimental plasma art cation technology and that none of the capacity that is currently under construction is using the plasma art cation technology, nor is any the currently proposed capacity in the UK using that plasma technology is my second question.

Uh, Simon, I'm on, on behalf of the applicant. Um, Government policy is for recycling to rise to 65%, which is why that's the case that we've modeled, um, the Committee on Climate Change, um, which is, I think to put it mildly, fairly bullish in terms of the, um, changes it's suggesting to policy has recommended a target of 68%, which is why we've looked at that as our sensitivity case in the RDF supply report to be provided by December the first.

Um, I'm, I'm not, I will look at the document that you have suggested, uh, and we will take a judgment on whether that's a, that that suggests a further case that would be helpful to model. Um, but I will make the point, uh, again, that I suggested beforehand that. Um, we're currently at 45%. There's been a slight fall off in the recycling rate for England, and it's proved, um, extremely difficult, uh, even to get to 45% with, um, very considerable investment through the waste, uh, infrastructure development, uh, program.

Um, so a lot of funding by defra. I'm not sure that funding is available to, uh, take us into the realms of recycling rates way above, um, government, uh, current government policy. But we can have a look at that. Um, the air products development to Mr. Stone's second point, yes, that was a plasma arc technology.

It's still a thermal treatment and recovery technology. It was commissioned and worked, but air products chose to close it for commercial reasons. Um, and what I was at the point that I was making is that simply because a piece of infrastructure, um, does become operational doesn't mean that it continues to be provided for, um, the medium or long term.

Okay. If I can come to other interested parties, then, are there any further points that people would wish to raise or having heard what they have so far this morning? Mr. Nicholson,

Simon Nicholson from Rain. Um, you mentioned about import into the local area of, of, um, waste that would be going, going to land. , um, are you aware that that'll be drastically reduced by 2024, stroke five? Um, when the 3 million cubic meters of waste that currently goes to Roxby tip will, uh, be exhausted. So there'll be no more waste going in there.

There will, the only waste that's not really relevant to what we're talking about will be capping material. So that's not, that's not actually landfill and it's not suitable for incinerating or export. Um, has that been taken into consideration in your figures?

Uh, Simon Amani for the applicant? Uh, that's a very good point, Mr. Nicholson. Um, currently it's circa 5 million, uh, sorry, 500,000, not 5 million. 500,000 tons a. That goes to landfill, i e the bottom of the waste hierarchy. And that the whole policy spectrum, um, requests is pushed up the hierarchy to, uh, other waste management route.

And the point that, that it closes in 2024 is that not only should that waste find, um, a place higher up the hierarchy, but by 2024, it will also be looking for a new home in terms of the capacity that manages it.

So I Nicholson from Rain, the, I believe there is a government, um, directive that says that waste that's produced should be processed locally. Most of the incoming waste that you've disc, you've discuss. He's coming from all four corners of the uk. Once that's into Roxby tip, it's coming from London, Manchester, the Northeast.

So that's not local. If waste is treated local to where it is, then that really destroys your argument,

uh, consideration of, of the adherence to waste proximity. Um, so yeah, it's all, it's all fine words, but, um, it doesn't really adhere to government policy does it?

Simon Onee on behalf of the applicant. Um, perhaps you could draw our attention to that government directive that you talked about, about local manage.

Well, whilst you're doing that, um, I'll, I'll point out that the proximity principle, um, derives from the waste framework directive and applies at the member state level. So it's a national need for self-sufficiency, not a more local one, as it is, I think probably quite understandably taken to be, uh, in some circumstances,

Simon Nicholson from Rain, that's as maybe that Lincolnshire being in its rural location, um, has been treated as the dirty man of the UK for many, many years as historically there have been many, many landfills with waste coming from outside the area for many, many years. And I know it's, it's Northlink policy, which I'm sure Mr.

Law will back me up on that. Once the landfill is, is finished at Roxby, then it would be because we are such low producers of our own waste, why should we be harbors of others waste from others, um, when we are not producing it? Plus the, the amount of excess waste that's not going to landfill, that's produced locally is, is a very, very small proportion.

So therefore there would be no, the recycling is very good in this area, so therefore the, uh, amount of fuel that we provided locally would be minimal. Also, going back to the conversation, uh, at the consultation, um, period, uh, for the proposition, it was stated that no biomass would be burnt in the, in the plant.

There would be no biomass in the rdf. Is that still the case? Can I just pauses there? We, we are going a little bit off the agenda in terms of the discussion on, on need. Um, I think we are clearly going to have a further discussion on waste at a point in the future and it may well be helpful to reserve that sort of question to them, particularly when everyone's had the opportunity to look at the revised document that comes in at deadline one.

So if people are content with that approach, then I think it may be sensible if there aren't any other points on the question of need, uh, to perhaps move on to the next agenda item. Okay. There any other final points from the applicant that they would wish to. Uh, Simon for the applicant. So if I could make just one point that that came up with, uh, Mr.

Nicholson's, uh, uh, comments, um, I think it is helpful to observe the amount of, um, permitted capacity that there is in North Lincolnshire for the management of wastes. Um, I mean that, that exhibits a, um, uh, an approval of those processes, um, both for landfill and for treatment, for export. Um, where RDF is currently exported, uh, to, uh, c Continental plant through Europe.

Um, the infrastructure infrastructure exists to manage those wastes to provide a fuel, uh, to, uh, the facility.

Okay. Thank you.

If I can then go on to, uh, effectively item four, which is the components of the North Lincoln J Green Energy Park project. Uh, I appreciate you've touched on this in your opening address, Mr. Hammond, but I think it is important for us to understand how those various elements are intended to, uh, fit together, both in terms of the, um, practical elements on the ground, but also how it fits with development, uh, development, consent orders in terms of your main development as well as the associated development.

And then obviously you have within the dco, other associated development. So I think if you are able to provide us clarification on that, I think the other element that we. Keen to understand is very clearly what the application is. And the reason I say that is that, uh, the description of development that you've provided is not consistent.

Uh, the application form says it's one thing. The chapter three description of development uses a slightly different wording and the draft DCO uses a further different wording. So hopefully you'll be able to explain exactly which the correct wording is, um, whilst you are explaining to us what the, the components of the proposal.

Thank you. Thank you sir Claire Brook on behalf of the applicant. We can certainly pick up any specific questions around potential inconsistencies between those documents that you've referred to and hopefully we can address that, um, as we go through, but we'll, we'll certainly happily pick that up with you, sir.

Um, if I may just introduce the members of the applicant team that will deal with this section. Firstly, uh, Mr. Powell, uh, from LDA will describe the relevant components of the scheme, both the principal development and the associated development. And then Mr. Beza will deal with the dependencies point, how the relevant aspects of the different parts of the project fit together and work together.

And then finally, Mr. Jones will address the timing and the proposed construction phasing. Um, as you've requested, um, in, in that description, therefore section four. So if I may hand over to Ms. Powell in the first instance.

Thank you Claire. Um, it says, um, in addition to the documents you listed at the start of the, um, hearing, I'd also like to make reference to the design and access statement a P 0 3 7 and especially figures 3.1 energy park components and figure five point eight's, the initiative master plan, um, within that document.

So if we could just bring up figure 3.1 energy park components onto the screen. Cause I think that will aid everybody listening as I'm describing the distribution of the different elements of the project. The vision as set out and the design and access statement in a P 0 3 7 for the North Lincoln Sheer Green Energy Park is for it to be a hub for low carbon and renewable energy generation set within a sustainable landscape of wetlands and woodlands corridors.

The Green Energy Park will act as a catalyst for regeneration of the FlexPro industrial estate and other existing and proposed development, providing a source of jobs and facilitating the transition to low carbon living. Through research and education, it'll manage waste in a more sustainable way.

Instead of burying it, the waste will be turned into energy to power and heat, local homes and businesses. The byproducts from processing the waste will be captured, reused, ensuring minimal waste goes to landfill. The Green Energy Park is made up of a number of com.

Um, Simon Nicholson from Rain. You say that Minimal will go to landfill. A big selling point at the open meeting in Burton upon , um, where the proposer, um, flawed questions about project. It was stated that there would be zero, there would be zero ways to going to landfill from the site, and it would be an all inclusive site.

Thank you.

I'll have to come back to you on that or defer to one of my colleagues to answer that question. That's okay. Yeah, that, that, that's fine. Um, Mr. Nicholson, um, can you let the person making the

presentation make their con, you know, conclude what they're saying, please. And then, um, hopefully we can get through the agenda.

In a way I understand it's a strong point that you are wishing to make and it will be important for the applicant to clarify the position if there is, uh, a lack of consistency in what they've been saying at public meetings in advance. But obviously that'll be something for the applicant to come back to.

So if we can try and respect each other's positions. Thank you. Thank you. Robert. Par on part, the applicant.

Could we bring the figure 3.1 back up on the screen please? Thank you. Um, the Green Energy park is made up of a number of components as shown on figure 3.1 of the design and access statement AP P 0 3 7. The limits of deviation for each of the components are shown on the works plans, which consist of a p.

0 1 7 0 1 8 and as zero nine and are described within schedule one of the draft DCO ass 0 0 6 At its core is the energy recovery facility, which is shown as, um, illustrated on the plan. Figure 3.1 is number one, up in the north of the order limits the ERF will combust refuse to derive fuel, which will be delivered to the ERF via a combination of three transport options, which includes by road, which involves the construction of a new access road connecting FlexPro Industrial Estate with Ferry Road West, which is shown as point number eight on figure 3.1.

Um, at the junction with Ferry Road West. A new roundabout will be constructed providing a gateway into the Green energy Park and flex for industrial estate beyond. By rail through the reinstatement of the railway and provision of a new railhead and sidings at FlexPro Industrial Slate and new sidings at Dragon Be and by by river.

Through the use of the existing FlexPro Wharf, it should be noted no improvement works are required to the wharf to accommodate barges transferring RDF along the river trend. The proposed routing of the RDF to the ERF are shown on figures 5.17, 5.18, and 5.19 of the design and access statement, which illustrates how the ERF will be delivered to the tipping hall within the ERF to ensure minimal waste goes to landfill.

There are a number of associated facilities which will process the byproducts from processing the rdf. These include the carbon capture utilization storage plant, which is shown as number two on the figure 3.1 that is on the screen. . This is located to the west of the ERF building. Combustion gases from the ERF will be diverted through the facility for CO2 removal prior to being emitted through the ERF stack.

The facility will contain equipment needed to capture the CO₂ and store it on site before it is used within the green energy part. Shipped offsite or removed by train or road vehicle, the residue handling and treatment facility and concrete block manufacturing facility as numbered number three on figure 3.1 of the design and access statement.

This is located immediately to the south of the erf. The residues consisting of bottom ash and flu gas treatment residue from the ERF will be transported by an enclosed elevator conveyor belt where it'll be processed into useful aggregates such as concrete blocks. The plastics recycling facility as numbered, numbered number four on the figure 3.1 will enable up to 25,000 tons of plastics to be recycled rather than being recovered through the erf.

The source segregated plastics will be processed and reformed into plastic pellets or flakes that can be used to manufacture new plastic products. In addition to these facilities, the following facilities have also been incorporated into the project to maximize the efficient use of heat and power generated by the project.

These facilities include the district heat and private wire network, which consists of 11 kilometers of buried pipe work and cabling that is capable of being delivering heat and power generated by the ERF to other facilities within the energy park, as well as potentially delivering heat and power to local, commercial and residential off takers.

Around the northern and western edges of scan thought as identified in the combined heat and power assessment a P 0 3 8. The district heat and private wire network will run south along the new access road and along Ferry Road West before splitting into two branches. One branch will run east within the A 10 77 into scan Thorpe to the existing Skunthorpe North substation, and the other branch will run south within the agricultural fields to the west of the A 10 77 and the M 180 1.

The full extent of the district heat and private wine network is shown on works Plans b a p 0 1 7.

In addition, there's the hydrogen production facilities, which are numbered number six on figure 3.1. There will be up to two hydrogen production facilities. One located in the north and one located in the south. The hydrogen will be used to power hydrogen fueled vehicles. It'll be injected. It can be injected into the gas grid, or it can be used as backup fuel to support the district heat network displaced displacing natural gas.

The hydrogen production facilities have been located adjacent to the gas mains and both include above ground infrastructure that will enable the injection of hydrogen into the gas grid. The electrical charging and hydrogen refueling station is numbered number seven on the figure 3.1. This is located on the junction of the new access road and ferry road west.

The facility will be powered by the electricity generated from the ERF and the hydrogen produced by the Southern hydrogen production facility. Adjacent to this facility is the battery storage facility as numbered number five on figure 3.1. The facility has been located adjacent to the electric vehicle charging and hydrogen refueling station.

It'll be supplied with power by the ERF and the electrical grid and will be used to store power for the use of EV charging and other facilities within the Green Energy Park, as well as providing grid services. The facility increases the self consumption of power within the Green Energy park. All of these facilities will be set within a new multifunctional landscape as illustrated on 5.8 of the design and access statement.

The initiative master plan, if we could bring that upon the screen as well. Please,

this I should clarify. Figure 5.8 is of the design and within the design and access statement, AP P 0 3 7. The Landscape master plan, um, has been designed to integrate the new infrastructure and buildings into the landscape. The landscape proposals are capable of delivering wide green infrastructure benefits.

For example, new woodland is proposed, um, in the north of the site, um, and provides screening which form part of a connective habitats and provide an appropriate setting to the existing public rights of way. And new permissive paths to the west of the New Access Road is a proposed new wetland that will manage surface water drainage from the facilities within the Green Energy Park, providing a variety of features such as ponds, swes, and ditches that will be planted and managed to improve the quality of the surface water runoff and provide a mosaic of habitat type cable of supporting a wide range of ecological species.

There will also be improved access and permeability through the provision of a series of new permissive paths that provide additional walking and cycling route for local communities. The network of new paths is shown on figure. 5.25 Within the design and access statement, a P 0 3 7 set within this multifunctional landscape is also the visitor center, which is located at the northern end of the wetlands, connecting the ERF and the associated for acidities with the wetlands.

The visitor center will provide a first point of contact for visitors and local people, and will provide training, security, screening, and waiting services. The visitor center will provide control to access to the elevated walkway, allowing safe, secure, and segregated access for visitors and staff to the buildings away from the movement of HTVs.

The movements of staff and visitors is shown on figure 5.26 of the design and access statement, a P 0 3 7. Hopefully that provides a useful overview to the spacial distribution and the elements of the proposed scheme. Um, I will, the intention now is to pass over to Mr. Beza who will talk through the interdependencies of those different elements.

Unless there's any further questions, uh, not from me at the moment, but I'll come to other interested parties having heard, uh, what you have are, are there any issues that anyone would wish to raise at this point? Mr. Nicholson? Simon Nicholson from rain. Um, you say plastics are going to be reprocessed on site.

Where are the, where are the plastic's going to come from?

Robert Pile on behalf of the applicant? Um, I will have to, I don't. Source of, for me personally, I dunno the source of the, um, plastics, but I will, Colin Hammond will be able to answer that question. Uh, Claire Brook for, for the applicant in the first instance to assist, um, Mr. Powell in terms of the precise sources of materials, in terms of the plastics, the source segregated plastic material, and lessen.

Until we secure a consent for the scheme, we will not have contracts in place at this juncture to determine the precise location in terms of generically where the plastic materials are proposed to come from. That's in conjunction with the re refuse derived fuel and the ability in terms of negotiating those contracts to provide the opportunity for any of those.

To also supply source segregated plastic rather than binding it in with the refuse derived fuel so that there is an ability to recycle as as much of that plastic material as possible. Mr. Hammond may be able to add any further context if you feel it's necessary at this juncture. Sir, open to you whether there is anything that Mr.

Hammond can add at this point. No, it's Mr. Hammond. Colin Hammond for on behalf of the applicant, uh, says the waste processing normally tends to blend both industrial, commercial, uh, plastics waste with residential municipal wastes. And so our intention is to segregate where we can so that those plastics which can be easily recyclable, are recycled but they'll still be part of our contract.

So we are deemed we have to take that contract. So all we're trying to do is to ensure that any plastics that could commercially viably be recycled are recycled in line with government policy. Thank you. But the, um, sort of the segregation is not happening on this site. It would be happening elsewhere.

Correct. And so any of those plastic items, whether from commercial or domestic, would effectively be, um, segregated at those other recycling sites before coming here for reprocessing, if, if that's the right phrase. That's correct. Mr. Thank you. Thank you. Mr. Nicholson. Simon Nicholson from rain. Yes. You say that the, the plastics are going to be segregated before arrival on site.

Um, how will they be transported and where will they be stored? in the meantime. And also I, I'm, I'm aware that you are trying to do a lot of things on the same side. That the, the, the plastic seem to be a bit of an anomaly. You are bringing in a product, product from outside purely to process on site to make the project look more fanciful if you like.

Thank you.

So, I dunno if it's appropriate Claire book on behalf of the applicant in, in terms of responding to direct questions from Mr. Nicholson. We we're very happy to deal with what we can on, on the spot, but if you feel that there are questions that you want to direct our way in terms of this overarching scope of the proposed development session, um, then, you know, we will very happily answer what we can.

Um, but it may be that certain more very specific questions regarding waste import. Maybe appropriately dealt with, um, either in a later section or maybe that Mr. O Monier can respond. So we, we will respond happily where we can, um, as you feel appropriate that, that, that's helpful. Thank you. I think at this stage we probably won't get much further because as has already been explained, there aren't contracts in place.

So the location from, uh, where both the waste and or plastics might come from is not yet known. I think that's the, the honest position as it stands. It was actually the storage on site where be stored. Uh, um, okay. Well if, if there's a quick answer to that, Claire Brook for the applicant. I, I suspect, and I defer to colleagues, um, that the relatively quick answer In terms of storage, we, we have a, a building proposed for the plastic recycling facility.

Um, we have incorporated maximum parameters at this stage within the DCO because we don't yet know who the technology provider, um, would be for that specific, um, process. And hence we've incorporated maximum parameters, but that would incorporate room for storage of the, um, imported source, segregated plastic material.

And, and you will note from the DCO document itself, in terms of the overall tence that will be accepted at the plastic recycling facility that is capped at up to 25,000 tons per annum. So it's a much smaller quantity in terms of, um, the main ERF facility. and hence, so if you do have subsequently have questions around the associated development, that is why it is described as associated development in our draft dco, if that's helpful, sir.

Thank you. Okay. Do you want to come onto your next element of the presentation or explanation? Uh, hi everyone. Callen Beza for the applicant. I'm gonna be discussing dependencies within the facility. Uh, my colleague Mr. Pilot discussed the ERF and some detail. Um, the first element I'm gonna discuss is the carbon capture utilization and storage facility, which is integrated directly into the rf.

The CCS facility receives heat power and flu gas from the rf. A portion of the flu gas in the RF is treated first and then in carbon capture process, which removes carbon dioxide from that flu gas stream. This captured carbon dioxide is then stored on site and is intended to be used within the wider energy park and exported to offsite users.

The residue handling and treatment facility and concrete block manufacturing facilities take the residues from the RF and process these to produce a lightweight aggregate. The residues treated are incinerated bottom ash and a flu gas treatment residue. These are treated through separate processes, the first of which is a maturation process for an incinerated bottom ash incineration.

The bottom ash is then crushed. Graded metals are removed and is processed to form graded aggregates. Flu gas treatment residue is treated through a carbonation process in which the residue is mixed with water cement and carbon dioxide encapsulating any harmful materials and forming a lightweight aggregate.

The outputs from both of these facilities are then inputs to the concrete block manufacturing facility. This facility combines these aggregates I've discussed earlier with a secondary aggregate water and cement to form concrete blocks, which can be used for decorative and structural purposes.

Electricity for both of these facilities will be drawn from the RF via the onsite private wire network. The plastics recycling facility will reduce the quantity of recyclable plastics processed by the rf. Any material unsuitable for processing in this facility will be re-exported back to the rf. A district heating in the private wire network will allow for the direct export of electricity and power from the RF sporting, displacing local fossil fuel usage for heating and reducing demands on the local electricity.

The district heating network will derive heat from the erf steam turbine fire, steam bleed, uh, heat exchange process, and the private wire network will be, will be installed, integrated into the energy recovery facility. The hydrogen production facility and battery storage facility will both increase self consumption of electricity within the wider facility.

These facilities allow for short and longer term duration. Duration energy storage, reducing reliance on fossil fuels for grid support, including of both hydrogen production and battery energy storage

facilities, increases flexibility, energy storage, and the resilience of energy export from the energy recovery facility, the scheme includes two hydrogen agis and two electro areas During works number seven and eight.

The two agis allow for connection to different pressure gas mains increasing the flexibility of the scheme to connect where capacity is available. The southern hydrogen electrolyzer will be instructed to provide hydrogen to the vehicle refueling facility, which is included in work Number eight.

Currently, hydrogen injections, the gas grid is not possible. However, if in the future this becomes possible and capacity is available in the southern gas main, the southern hydrogen AGI will be constructed. If there is insufficient capacity in this gas main and, and hydrogen injection is feasible, the Northern AGI intellectually will be constructed.

Okay.

Sorry, I'd intended, uh, to refer to, um, figure 5.9 from the design and access statement, which is document reference 5.3 if that's available. It shows a clever for the applicant. I, I believe that we do have a copy of that available just to share on the screen. It, it, it may be helpful to illustrate the interdependencies as, as well to follow the narrative that Mr.

Beezer has provided in case there are any particular questions around that. So just waiting to see if it's going to pop up on the screen. This is the, the figuring question. Thank you.

This is part of the design and access statement? Yes.

I, I do have a couple of questions, but I think bearing in mind the time, uh, it might be worth taking a break. Also, I noticed Mr. Dohan has his hand up, so. Um, if we can take a break now and come back at, uh, 10 to, um, so we resume at, uh, 10 to 12 and I'll come to you, Mr. Doan, in the first instance when we do reconvene.

And again, I can, if I can remind those on the live stream that you will need to, uh, refresh your browser page when we do return. So if we can just adjourn now until ten two. Thank you.