

Flixborough Parish Council would like to raise the following concerns:

1. APP-058 6.1.2.12 notes that Great Crested Newts have been located near to the reinstated railway line. Appendix F of APP-058 mentions that bats have been located commuting along this line. The reopening of this line will affect these receptors and effect the current ecological systems. Many human receptors use this railway line for exercise so the reopening of the line will have a negative effect on numerous receptors.
2. If no barrier is to be fitted to cut back the noise from the railway, how will the applicant make sure that the additional noise does not affect the human receptors? APP-055 predicts the train noise will be 43 db. when the government acceptable level is 50db, but this is still a large increase from no noise.
3. Can it be confirmed that the rail line from Dragonby to Flixborough industrial estate will only be used during daylight hours since APP-053 only states that it will be once every 4 hours. APP-055 8.1.2.3 states that during the construction there will be medium magnitude impacts in noise from the railway, but no significant effects are predicted. However, the difference between no noise from the railway to some noise is a disturbance to residents. There are no predicted decibels of noise on the line near Flixborough unlike at Dragonby? APP-055 4.2.1.6 says limited railway night time use from wharf to Dragonby in construction. How limited will this be? Likewise. APP-055 8.4.11 states no trains expected at night during operation. Can a stipulation be put in that **NO** trains are allowed at night, rather than expected
4. APP-055 8.5.1.9 table 20 states that noise at Flixborough will be less than 45 db. which is acceptable at night with windows closed. This will increase the current levels of noise and in summer, residents cannot be expected to have their windows closed at night.
5. Air quality from the chimney stack. APP-053 table 12 states that there will be a negligible difference in the air quality, but recent fires from local waste disposal companies affected the air quality, and even a negligible difference when mixed with these temporary increases could affect the health of human receptors. APP-053 states that the air quality from the chimney is checked but that is the same case at the steel works in Scunthorpe but is currently being monitored since it is not at an acceptable level.
6. The lights from the wharf already seriously affect pollution especially when travelling from Neap House to the village of Flixborough. Any additional lighting will influence the environment even if it is negligible as stated in APP-071
7. 13.11 of the North Lincs Local Plan (submitted for examination) states that 'National policy suggests that industrial or employment areas may be appropriate, as they are often located distant from residential areas and close to where waste is generated.' Flixborough Industrial Estate is close to a village, so this is not an appropriate site for a waste incinerator.
8. The fly ash needs weathering for up to six months before it can be used for concrete blocks. Where will it be stored and where is the contamination to go

while being weathered. Can the applicant confirm all contamination will be removed from the ash before being used in blocks without any risk to human receptors? How can the applicant be certain that these blocks are not a risk to receptors health when being used?

9. The Saxon nunnery, within two miles of the proposed application site, is the site of a medieval church and burial ground and its location is shown in APP-021. APP-060 mentions the nunnery but again it does not seem to make it clear how it will be protected especially since the order limits go along side it. (see Appendix A for further information). The applicant does not appear to have shown how it will make sure that air quality or construction vibrations do not affect/damage it.
10. Odour: APP-053 states that everything will be enclosed and will have no odours. As items are moved from one area there is a risk of an odour being released into the atmosphere although minimal. How can the applicant be 100% sure that there won't be any odours to affect the local human receptors?

Appendix A

Information taken from Historic England and listed on the National Heritage List for England

Saxon Nunnery, Flixborough

The monument at Flixborough includes the remains of an Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical site, probably a nunnery, and also the remains of a ruined medieval church and its attached graveyard. The monument is situated on a low south-facing terrace overlooking the plain of the River Trent. Excavations on an area immediately adjacent to the monument in 1990 revealed evidence for a high-status settlement and for activity of a Middle-Saxon date. Occupation appears to have begun in around 700AD, when a number of substantial timber buildings were constructed on the site. The scale of these buildings indicates that the occupants of the site were of some status. Finds of hearths and slag indicate that industrial processes were being carried out, whilst the numerous loom-weights indicate that textiles were also being produced. A collection of objects associated with literacy are of particular interest, including styli, pointed implements used to write on wax tablets, and implements used for the preparation of parchment. This evidence for literacy, along with the other evidence for high-status activity indicates the ecclesiastical nature of the site. The site excavated was abandoned in about 870 and after this the site was engulfed by the wind-blown sand which still protects it. Immediately adjacent to the Saxon remains and included in this monument are the foundations of a medieval church and its attached graveyard. These features are considered to overlie further Anglo-Saxon remains. The first known church on the site was a Norman foundation, which was replaced in the fifteenth century. It is likely that the Norman church replaced an unrecorded late Anglo-Saxon building. The church was demolished in 1789 and replaced by a mortuary chapel, which is now also in ruins. Only a foundation platform

and a few courses of masonry are visible, but remains of the churches from the eleventh century onwards are preserved beneath this platform.

This example is especially noteworthy because it has been identified on the basis of excavated finds and has no recorded history. Indeed it has produced more archaeological evidence than many other documented sites.

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance.

