



ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT: 6.1 CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

DECARBONISATION

Cory Decarbonisation Project

PINS Reference: EN010128

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Background.....	1
1.2. Requirement for Development Consent.....	4
1.3. National Policy Statements.....	5
1.4. Definition of EIA.....	5
1.5. Requirement for EIA.....	6
1.6. EIA Scoping.....	6
1.7. Consultation and Engagement.....	6
1.8. The Environmental Statement.....	7
1.9. References.....	17

TABLE

Table 1-1: Information Provided in this ES.....	8
Table 1-2: Confirmation that this ES has been Prepared in line with Regulation 14(3) and 14(4)	15

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. Cory Environmental Holdings Limited (hereafter referred to as the Applicant) is part of the Cory Group, one of the UK's leading resource management companies, with an extensive river logistics network in London underpinned by a long history and deep connection to the city stretching back to the late 1700s.
- 1.1.2. The Cory Group has invested heavily in London's waste recycling, energy generation and river logistics infrastructure. In addition to its commercial customers, the Cory Group is a trusted partner for several local authorities in London (serving a combined population of approximately 3 million people). It operates essential infrastructure which London relies heavily upon on a day-to-day basis.
- 1.1.3. Its core activity, recovering energy from residual waste, is undertaken at the Riverside 1 and Riverside 2 facilities, located adjacent to the River Thames at Belvedere in the London Borough of Bexley (LBB). Riverside 1, an energy from waste (EfW) facility generating up to 80.5 megawatt (MW) of electricity, has been operational since 2011^a. Riverside 2^b, an EfW facility with a generating capacity of approximately 76MW, is currently under construction and anticipated to be operational in 2026.
- 1.1.4. Riverside 1 and Riverside 2 will provide over 1.5 million tonnes per annum (tpa) of residual waste management capacity, making a substantial contribution to addressing the waste needs of London and south east England.
- 1.1.5. The Applicant intends to construct and operate the Proposed Scheme to be linked with the River Thames. It comprises of the following key components, which are described below, and further detail is provided within **Chapter 2: Site and Proposed Scheme Description (Volume 1)**:
- The Carbon Capture Facility (including its associated Supporting Plant and Ancillary Infrastructure): the construction of infrastructure to capture a minimum of 95% of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from Riverside 1 and 95% of CO₂ emissions from Riverside 2 once operational, which is equivalent to approximately

^a Pursuant to a Section 36C Variation issued by the Secretary of State on 17 December 2021 (LBB planning register reference: 21/01744/ALA) Riverside 1 is consented to generate up to 80.5MW capacity and receive up to 850,000 tpa residual waste.

^b The Riverside Energy Park Order 2020 (SI2020/419) was made by the Secretary of State on 9th April 2020. This has been amended by the Riverside Energy Park (Correction) Order 2021 which came into force on 10 March 2021 and the Riverside Energy Park (Amendment) Order 2023, which came into force on 17 February 2023. Riverside 2 can receive up to 805,920 tpa residual waste.

1.3Mt CO₂ per year^{c.1}. The Carbon Capture Facility will be one of the largest carbon capture projects in the UK.

- The Proposed Jetty: a new and dedicated export structure within the River Thames as required to export the CO₂ captured as part of the Carbon Capture Facility.
- The Mitigation and Enhancement Area: land identified as part of the **Outline Landscape, Biodiversity, Access and Recreation Delivery Strategy (Outline LaBARDS) (Document Reference 7.9)** to provide improved access to open land, habitat mitigation, compensation and enhancement (including forming part of the drainage system and Biodiversity Net Gain delivery proposed for the Proposed Scheme) and planting. The Mitigation and Enhancement Area provides the opportunity to improve access to outdoor space and to extend the area managed as the Crossness Local Nature Reserve (LNR).
- Temporary Construction Compounds: areas to be used during the construction phases for activities including, but not limited to office space, warehouses, workshops, open air storage and car parking, as shown on the **Works Plans (Document Reference 2.3)**. These include the core Temporary Construction Compound, the western Temporary Construction Compound and the Proposed Jetty Temporary Construction Compound.
- Utilities Connections and Site Access Works: The undergrounding of utilities required for the Proposed Scheme in Norman Road and the creation of new, or the improvement of existing, access points to the Carbon Capture Facility from Norman Road.

1.1.6. Together, the Carbon Capture Facility (including its associated Supporting Plant and Ancillary Infrastructure), the Proposed Jetty, the Mitigation and Enhancement Area, the Temporary Construction Compounds and the Utilities Connections and Site Access Works are referred to as the 'Proposed Scheme'. The land upon which the Proposed Scheme is to be located is referred to as the 'Site' and the edge of this land referred to as the 'Site Boundary'. The Site Boundary represents the Order Limits for the Proposed Scheme as shown on the **Works Plans (Document Reference 2.3)**.

1.1.7. The Proposed Scheme demonstrates the Applicant's status as a leader within the decarbonisation agenda and the Proposed Scheme is the next stage of the company's ambitions to continue to drive forward innovation. Carbon capture is the leading technological approach that can be applied to significantly reduce CO₂ emissions and help contribute to achieving the UK Government's net zero 2050 target

^c Assuming a nominal assumed throughput, this is equivalent to approximately 1.3Mt CO₂ per year. **Table 13-10 of Chapter 13: Greenhouse Gases (Volume 1)** demonstrates that based on the fully consented throughput of Riverside 1 and Riverside 2, the Proposed Scheme would result in net operational emissions savings of 1,620,603 tCO₂e, annually, relative to future baseline. Notwithstanding, throughout this ES the 1.3m figure is used when describing the Proposed Scheme.

as part of the Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener¹ Strategy, and as elucidated in its 2023 'CCS Vision' and the Overarching National Policy for Energy (EN-1)⁸.

- 1.1.8. The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019² made the UK the first major economy to commit to a 'net zero' target, requiring the UK to bring all greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. The Sixth Carbon Budget: The UK's Path to Net Zero (Sixth Carbon Budget)³ was published in December 2020 and enacted by the Government in June 2021. It covers the period 2033 to 2037 and is the first budget to reflect the net zero target. In Box 24 (page 90) the Sixth Carbon Budget³ confirms that *"All of the pathways explored in our Sixth Carbon Budget advice see the use of carbon capture and storage (CCS) as a critical and cost-effective means of meeting the UK's 2050 Net Zero target."* It also recognises that all energy from waste plants would need to use CCS and concludes (page 91):
- "... CCS is essential to achieving Net Zero, at lowest cost, in the UK. The importance of CCS globally further underscores the urgency of progressing CCS plans in the UK."*
- 1.1.9. This reflects the Committee on Climate Change's 2019 view that CCS is a 'necessity', not an 'option' to meet net zero.
- 1.1.10. NPS EN-1⁸, Paragraph 3.5.1 states that *"there is an urgent need for new carbon capture and storage (CCS) infrastructure to support the transition to a net zero economy"*. Paragraph 3.5.8 states that *"to support the urgent need for new CCS infrastructure, CCS technologies, pipelines and storage infrastructure are considered to be CNP [critical national priority] infrastructure"*.
- 1.1.11. The Proposed Scheme is CCS infrastructure which meets that urgent need and is therefore a project of critical national priority.
- 1.1.12. The Proposed Scheme will also form an important element of the proposed Riverside Heat Network; designed to deliver heat to homes in the LBB and the Royal Borough of Greenwich, with other opportunities being explored.
- 1.1.13. A full description of the Site and the Proposed Scheme is presented in **Chapter 2: Site and Proposed Scheme Description (Volume 1)**.
- 1.1.14. The Hydrogen Project and the battery energy storage system, as identified in the Scoping Report⁴ are no longer a part of the ongoing Proposed Scheme design as set out in **Chapter 2: Site and Proposed Scheme Description (Volume 1)**. Neither the Hydrogen Project nor the battery energy storage system have been considered further as part of the Proposed Scheme.
- 1.1.15. WSP has been commissioned by the Applicant to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Environmental Statement (ES). A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)⁵ was produced in connection with the formal statutory consultation for the Proposed Scheme, which was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 16th October 2023.

- 1.1.16. There have been four amendments to the Site Boundary since that presented in the PEIR⁵. The first, the Mitigation and Enhancement Area (previously named ‘Mitigation Area’) has been extended to the west of the Site, to include the ability for mitigation and enhancement within the existing Crossness LNR and to Public Rights of Way (PRoW). This amendment also allows for the potential to re-route the Thames Water Access Road. The second, an extension to the southeastern tip of the Site Boundary, to facilitate utilities connections. The third, is a minor extension to the north of the Iron Mountain Records Storage Facility to allow sufficient space for construction of the Proposed Jetty. Lastly, a minor reduction at the southern end of Norman Road to reflect land ownership boundaries. These refinements are recorded in the **Design Approach Document (Document Reference 5.6)**; the resultant Site Boundary is shown on **Figure 1-1: Site Boundary Plan (Volume 2)** and the **Works Plans (Document Reference 2.3)**.
- 1.1.17. A BNG Opportunity Area located offsite within land at the former Thamesmead Golf Course, shown in **Figure 7-7: Proposed Habitat and Creation Enhancements (Volume 2)** has been identified to provide compensation and enhancement for ecological losses resulting from the construction of the Proposed Scheme, further details are described in **Section 2.2 of Chapter 2: Site and Proposed Scheme Description (Volume 1)** and **Section 4.19 of Chapter 4: EIA Methodology (Volume 1)**. Offsite improvements will be secured by a Section 106 Agreement.
- 1.1.18. This ES is based on the Site Boundary shown in the **Work Plans (Document Reference 2.3)** and **Figure 1-1: Site Boundary Plan (Volume 2)**. **Figure 1-2: Satellite Imagery of the Site Boundary Plan (Volume 2)** shows the Site Boundary with satellite imagery background. **Figure 1-1: Site Boundary Plan (Volume 2)** is to form the maximum extent of all potential permanent and temporary works required in the construction and operation of the Proposed Scheme.
- 1.1.19. Glossary and abbreviations lists, to define the terms used in this ES, are provided in the **Glossary (Document Reference 1.7)**.

1.2. REQUIREMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT CONSENT

- 1.2.1. By way of letter dated 6th October 2022⁷, the Secretary of State (SoS) made a Direction, under Section 35(1) of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008)⁶, that the Proposed Scheme should be treated as development for which development consent under the PA2008⁶ is required and therefore a Project of National Significance (PNS). The SoS was satisfied that⁷:
- *“The Proposed Project is in the field of energy and development and will be wholly within England;*
 - *The Proposed Project does not currently fall within the existing definition of a “nationally significant infrastructure project” and therefore it is appropriate to consider use of the power in section 35(1) of the PA2008; and*

- *Cory's request constitutes a "qualifying request" in accordance with section 35ZA(11) of the Planning Act 2008.*

1.2.2. In coming to this conclusion, the SoS noted that the *"Proposed Project relates to the construction of post combustion carbon capture, storage, and transfer equipment; and the construction of hydrogen facilities and thus sits within one of qualifying infrastructure fields listed in section 35(2)(a)(i) – energy - of the Planning Act"*.

1.2.3. The SoS highlighted that one of the reasons that the Proposed Scheme should be considered as a PNS is that⁷:

"The carbon capture element of the Proposed Project would provide and support the decarbonisation of energy from waste derived CO₂ emissions in the UK, delivering over a million tonnes of CO₂ savings per annum, and supporting the achievement of a fully de-carbonised district heating network that crosses local authority areas."

1.2.4. A letter from SoS on 28th February 2024 confirmed the Proposed Scheme remains considered as a PNS.

1.3. NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENTS

1.3.1. The most up to date versions of the National Policy Statements for Energy were designated in January 2024⁸. Paragraph 1.3.10 of EN-1⁸ states that *"EN-1, in conjunction with any relevant technology specific NPS, will be the primary policy for Secretary of State decision making on projects in the field of energy for which a direction has been given under section 35"*. This means that the Proposed Scheme will be determined under section 104 of the PA2008⁶, and that NPS EN-1⁸ will apply to the Proposed Scheme.

1.3.2. The UK Government has concluded that there is a Critical National Priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure⁸. Furthermore, pursuant to Paragraph 3.5.8 and Paragraph 4.2.5 of NPS EN-1⁸, it is considered that the Proposed Scheme, as a carbon capture development, constitutes a scheme of CNP Infrastructure as defined by that NPS. Thus, the implications of this status as set out in Section 4.2 of NPS EN-1⁸ will be applied to the Proposed Scheme.

1.4. DEFINITION OF EIA

1.4.1. The term EIA describes a procedure that must be followed for certain types of developments before they can be granted 'consent'. The procedure is a means of identifying, consulting upon and assessing a development's likely significant environmental effects. This helps to ensure that the importance of the predicted effects and the scope for avoiding, preventing, reducing or, if possible, offsetting them are properly understood by the public and the authority granting consent before it makes its decision.

1.5. REQUIREMENT FOR EIA

- 1.5.1. As the Proposed Scheme is a PNS (the reasons for which are outlined in **Section 1.2**), the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017⁹ (hereafter referred to as ‘the EIA Regulations’) are the relevant regulations to be considered. The Applicant considers that the Proposed Scheme is ‘EIA development’ for the purposes of the EIA Regulations⁹.
- 1.5.2. The process and content of EIA is summarised in Regulation 5 of the EIA Regulations⁹. Central to the process is the preparation of an Environmental Statement (ES) and the carrying out of associated procedural steps, including consultation, publicity, and notification.

1.6. EIA SCOPING

- 1.6.1. A Regulation 8 (of the EIA Regulations)⁹ letter, along with the EIA Scoping Report⁴, was submitted to the SoS on 18th April 2023. This confirmed that the Applicant intends to submit an application for development consent, which will include an ES, in Q1 2024. The Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the SoS, adopted a Scoping Opinion on 26th May 2023¹⁰.

1.7. CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

- 1.7.1. Under Section 42 (duty to consult), Section 47 (duty to consult local community), Section 48 (duty to publicise) and Section 49 (duty to take account of responses to consultation and publicity) of the PA2008⁶ and Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations⁹, there is a duty placed on the Applicant to consult relevant and prescribed organisations, local authorities, interested parties, local communities and any individual notified to the Applicant by the SoS in accordance with Regulation 11(1)(c) of the EIA Regulations⁹.
- 1.7.2. The PEIR⁵ was produced as part of the statutory consultation to inform the public and stakeholders of the Applicant’s preliminary assessment of the potential likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Scheme in line with the requirements of Regulations 12(2) and 14(2) of the EIA Regulations⁹.
- 1.7.3. All comments raised during the statutory consultation process on the PEI have been considered during the EIA process. Responses to consultation comments in relation to the Proposed Scheme and alternatives are presented in **Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: EIA Methodology (Volume 1)**. Chapter specific consultation comment responses are provided in **Section X.3** of each of **Chapters 5: Air Quality – Chapter 21: Cumulative Effects (Volume 1)** of this ES. In addition, the **Consultation Report (Document Reference 5.1)** provides detailed information on the statutory consultation process and the **Design Approach Document (Document Reference 5.6)** describes the direct relationship between consultation and the design of the Proposed Scheme.

1.8. THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

- 1.8.1. The EIA process is an interdisciplinary and multi-step procedure allowing environmental context to inform project design and ultimately ES reporting on impact arising. The purpose of the EIA process is to inform decision-makers and the public of the environmental consequences and benefits of the Proposed Scheme.
- 1.8.2. To enable the SoS to take account of the environmental effects of the Proposed Scheme (when deciding whether or not to grant the DCO) this ES presents results from the technical topic assessments.
- 1.8.3. This ES identifies and sets out any likely significant environmental effects, as well as any measures needed to mitigate likely significant adverse environmental effects.
- 1.8.4. This ES identifies residual effects. Residual effects are those which the Proposed Scheme is likely to have after mitigation measures have been implemented.
- 1.8.5. This ES also assesses the potential cumulative effects of the Proposed Scheme in combination with other relevant, known, proposed or consented developments, as well as the cumulative effects resulting from the interrelationship of the various environmental effects caused by the Proposed Scheme (where the cumulation of these effects results either in a new significant effect or increases the significance of an effect already identified).
- 1.8.6. This ES is also intended to enable other interested parties who have a role, or wish to participate in the statutory decision-making process, to understand the effects of the Proposed Scheme.
- 1.8.7. This ES has been produced in accordance with Regulation 14 of the EIA Regulations⁹, including all necessary information required to fulfil Regulation 14(2)(a)-(f) and Schedule 4⁹, which state what environmental information must be included in an ES. A summary of the information required and its location within this ES is provided in **Table 1-1** below.
- 1.8.8. Confirmation that the approach to this ES also satisfies Regulation 14(3) and 14(4) of the EIA Regulations 2017⁹ is set out in **Table 1-2** below.

Table 1-1: Information Provided in this ES

Location in EIA Regulations 2017 ⁹	Requirement	Location in ES
Reg 14(2)(a)	<i>“a description of the proposed development comprising information on the site, design, size and other relevant features of the development”.</i>	Chapter 2: Site and Proposed Scheme Description (Volume 1).
Schedule 4(1)(a) to (d)	<p><i>“A description of the development, including in particular—</i></p> <p><i>(a) a description of the location of the development;</i></p> <p><i>(b) a description of the physical characteristics of the whole development, including, where relevant, requisite demolition works, and the land-use requirements during the construction and operational phases;</i></p> <p><i>(c) a description of the main characteristics of the operational phase of the development (in particular any production process), for instance, energy demand and energy used, nature and quantity of the materials and natural resources (including water, land, soil and biodiversity) used;</i></p> <p><i>(d) an estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (such as water, air, soil and subsoil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation and quantities and types of waste produced during the construction and operation phases.”</i></p>	Chapter 5: Air Quality to Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1).

Location in EIA Regulations 2017 ⁹	Requirement	Location in ES
Reg 14(2)(b)	<i>“A description of the likely significant effects of the proposed development on the environment”.</i>	Chapter 5: Air Quality to Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1).
Schedule 4(4)	<i>“A description of the factors specified in regulation 5(2) likely to be significantly affected by the development: population, human health, biodiversity (for example fauna and flora), land (for example land take), soil (for example organic matter, erosion, compaction, sealing), water (for example hydromorphological changes, quantity and quality), air, climate (for example greenhouse gas emissions, impacts relevant to adaptation), material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological aspects, and landscape”.</i>	
Reg 14(2)(c)	<i>“A description of any features of the proposed development, or measures envisaged in order to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset likely significant adverse effects on the environment”</i>	Chapter 5: Air Quality to Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1).
Schedule 4(7)	<i>“A description of the measures envisaged to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset any identified significant adverse effects on the environment and, where appropriate, of any proposed monitoring arrangements (for example the preparation of a post-project analysis). That description should explain the extent, to which significant adverse effects</i>	

Location in EIA Regulations 2017 ⁹	Requirement	Location in ES
	<i>on the environment are avoided, prevented, reduced, or offset, and should cover both the construction and operational phases”.</i>	
Reg 14(2)(d)	<i>“A description of the reasonable alternatives studied by the Applicant, which are relevant to the proposed development and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for the option chosen, taking into account the effects of the development on the environment”.</i>	Chapter 3: Consideration of Alternatives (Volume 1).
Schedule 4(2)	<i>“A description of the reasonable alternatives (for example in terms of development design, technology, location, size, and scale) studied by the developer, which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects”.</i>	
Reg 14(2)(e)	<i>“A non-technical summary of the information referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d)” of Regulation 14(2).</i>	A summary of the significant effects identified in this ES is set out within Chapter 22: Summary of Effects (Volume 1) .
Schedule 4(9)	<i>“A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 8” of Schedule 4.</i>	A Non-Technical Summary (NTS) (Volume 4) has been prepared as part of this ES.
Reg 14(2)(f)	<i>“Any additional information specified in Schedule 4 relevant to the specific characteristics of the particular development or</i>	Chapter 5: Air Quality to Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1).

Location in EIA Regulations 2017 ⁹	Requirement	Location in ES
	<i>type of development and to the environmental features likely to be significantly affected</i> ".	
Schedule 4(3)	<i>"A description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment (baseline scenario) and an outline of the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge"</i> .	Chapter 2: Site and Proposed Scheme Description and Chapter 5: Air Quality to Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1).
Schedule 4 (5)(a)	A description of the likely significant effects of the development resulting from - <i>"the construction and existence of the development, including, where relevant, demolition works"</i> .	Chapter 5: Air Quality to Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1).
Schedule 4(5)(b)	A description of the likely significant effects of the development resulting from - <i>"the use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water, and biodiversity, considering as far as possible the sustainable availability of these resources"</i> .	Chapter 7: Terrestrial Biodiversity (Volume 1), Chapter 8: Marine Biodiversity (Volume 1), Chapter 11: Water Environment and Flood Risk (Volume 1), Chapter 16: Materials and Waste (Volume 1) and Chapter 17: Ground Conditions and Soils (Volume 1).
Schedule 4(5)(c)	A description of the likely significant effects of the development resulting from - <i>"the emission of pollutants,</i>	Chapter 5: Air Quality (Volume 1), Chapter 6: Noise and Vibration (Volume 1) and Chapter 7: Terrestrial Biodiversity (Volume 1).

Location in EIA Regulations 2017 ⁹	Requirement	Location in ES
	<i>noise, vibration, light, heat and radiation, the creation of nuisances, and the disposal and recovery of waste”.</i>	Chapter 8: Marine Biodiversity (Volume 1), Chapter 10: Townscape and Visual (Volume 1), Chapter 12: Climate Resilience (Volume 1), Chapter 13: Greenhouse Gases (Volume 1), Chapter 14: Population, Health and Land Use (Volume 1) and Chapter 16: Materials and Waste (Volume 1).
Schedule 4(5)(d)	A description of the likely significant effects of the development resulting from - <i>“the risks to human health, cultural heritage or the environment (for example due to accidents or disasters)”.</i>	Chapter 2: Site and Proposed Scheme Description (Volume 1), Chapter 5: Air Quality (Volume 1), Chapter 6: Noise and Vibration (Volume 1), Chapter 9: Historic Environment (Volume 1), Chapter 14: Population, Health and Land Use (Volume 1), Chapter 15: Socio-economics (Volume 1), Chapter 17: Ground Conditions and Soils (Volume 1), Chapter 18: Landside Transport (Volume 1) and Chapter 20: Major Accident and Disasters (Volume 1).
Schedule 4(5)(e)	A description of the likely significant effects of the development resulting from - <i>“the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources”.</i>	Chapter 21: Cumulative Effects (Volume 1).

Location in EIA Regulations 2017 ⁹	Requirement	Location in ES
Schedule 4(5)(f)	A description of the likely significant effects of the development resulting from - <i>“the impact of the project on climate (for example the nature and magnitude of greenhouse gas emissions) and the vulnerability of the project to climate change”</i> .	Chapter 12: Climate Resilience (Volume 1) and Chapter 13: Greenhouse Gases (Volume 1).
Schedule 4(5)(g)	A description of the likely significant effects of the development resulting from - <i>“the technologies and the substances used”</i> .	Chapter 5: Air Quality to Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1).
Schedule 4(6)	<i>“A description of the forecasting methods or evidence, used to identify and assess the significant effects on the environment, including details of difficulties (for example technical deficiencies or lack of knowledge) encountered compiling the required information and the main uncertainties involved”</i> .	Chapter 4: EIA Methodology (Volume 1) and Chapter 5: Air Quality to Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1).
Schedule 4(8)	<i>“A description of the expected significant adverse effects of the development on the environment deriving from the vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and / or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned. Relevant information available and obtained through risk assessments pursuant to EU legislation such as Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) or Council Directive 2009/71/Euratom (4) or UK</i>	Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1).

Location in EIA Regulations 2017 ⁹	Requirement	Location in ES
	<p><i>environmental assessments may be used for this purpose provided that the requirements of this Directive are met. Where appropriate, this description should include measures envisaged to prevent or mitigate the significant adverse effects of such events on the environment and details of the preparedness for and proposed response to such emergencies”.</i></p>	
<p>Schedule 4(10)</p>	<p><i>“A reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments included in the Environmental Statement”.</i></p>	<p>Chapters 1: Introduction to Chapter 22: Summary of Effects (Volume 1).</p>

Table 1-2: Confirmation that this ES has been Prepared in line with Regulation 14(3) and 14(4)

Location in EIA Regulations 2017 ⁹	Requirement	Response
Regulation 14(3)(a)	<i>“where a scoping opinion has been adopted, be based on the most recent scoping opinion adopted (so far as the proposed development which was subject to that opinion)”.</i>	This ES has taken account of the Scoping Opinion adopted by the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the SoS on the 26 th May 2023 ¹⁰ and an explanation of how each point has been addressed is set out in Appendix 4-2: Scoping Opinion Responses (Volume 3) .
Regulation 14(3)(b)	<i>“include the information reasonably required for reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the development on the environment taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment”.</i>	The conclusions of this ES and the methodologies for forming these, as well as any information required to do so, are provided in the chapters (Chapter 5: Air Quality to Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1)) and their associated Figures (Volume 2) and Appendices (Volume 3) . A description of the Proposed Scheme is provided within Chapter 2: Site and Proposed Scheme Description (Volume 1) and the assessments presented in this ES (presented within Chapter 5: Air Quality to Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1)) are based on this description.
Regulation 14(3)(c)	<i>“be prepared, taking into account the results of any relevant UK environmental assessment, which is reasonably available</i>	This ES has taken account of any relevant UK environmental assessment available at the time of writing and this is set out in the technical chapters (Chapter 5:

Location in EIA Regulations 2017 ⁹	Requirement	Response
	<i>to the applicant with a view to avoiding duplication of assessment.”</i>	Air Quality to Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters (Volume 1)), which includes the relevant documentation as part of the Riverside 2 application for development consent ¹¹ .
Regulation 14(4)(a)	<i>“The applicant must ensure that the environment statement is prepared by competent experts”.</i>	This ES has been authored by technical specialists, as relevant for each of the chapters.
Regulation 14(4)(b)	<i>“The environmental statement must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of such experts”.</i>	A statement setting out the relevant expertise of the authors of this ES is provided in Appendix 4-1: Relevant Expertise and Competency (Volume 3) .

1.9. REFERENCES

- ¹ UK Gov. (2022). 'Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener'. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/net-zero-strategy>
- ² UK Gov. (2019). 'The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019'. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111187654v>
- ³ Climate Change Committee. (2020). 'Sixth Carbon Budget'. Available at: [\[REDACTED\]](#)
- ⁴ Cory Environmental Holdings Limited. (2023). 'Environment Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Cory Decarbonisation Project'. Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010128/EN010128-000021-EN010128%20-%20Scoping%20Report.pdf>
- ⁵ Cory Environmental Holdings Limited. (2023). 'Preliminary Environmental Information Report: Cory Decarbonisation Project'. Available at: [\[REDACTED\]](#)
- ⁶ UK Gov. (2008). 'Planning Act 2008'. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents>
- ⁷ Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. (2022). 'Direction by The Secretary of State Under Section 35 of The Planning Act 2008 Relating to The Cory Decarbonisation Project'. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cory-decarbonisation-project-section-35-direction-planning-act-2008>
- ⁸ Department of Energy Security & Net Zero. (2024). 'Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)'. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-policy-statements-for-energy-infrastructure>
- ⁹ UK GOV. (2017). 'The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017'. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents/made>
- ¹⁰ The Planning Inspectorate. (2023). 'Scoping Opinion: Proposed Cory Decarbonisation Project'. Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010128/EN010128-000026-EN010128%20-%20Scoping%20Opinion.pdf>
- ¹¹ National Infrastructure Planning. 2020. 'Riverside Energy Park'. Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/london/riverside-energy-park/>