

## Minutes

**HaskoningDHV UK Ltd.  
Industry & Buildings**

**Present:** Mike Gildersleeves, Michelle Sacks, Pauline Chapman (Boston Borough Council), Neil McBride (Lincolnshire County Council), Gary Bower (Royal HaskoningDHV, EIA Project Manager), Abbie Garry (Royal HaskoningDHV EIA Co-ordination) Bethan Griffiths (Athene Communications)

**Apologies:** [Click to enter "Apologies"](#)

**From:** Abbie Garry

**Date:** 19 May 2020

**Location:** Teleconference

**Copy:**

**Our reference:** PB6934-RHD-ZZ-XX-MI-Z-1055

**Classification:** Project related

**Enclosures:**

**Subject: Boston Alternative Energy Facility Update Meeting with the Boston Borough Council and Lincolnshire County Council**

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| 1   | <b>Project Update</b> |        |

Following discussions, the client has decided to move away from gasification to Energy from Waste (EfW) as the gasification technology supplier made the decision to divest their business away from gasification. This has the benefit that there are more reference plants for EfW, as opposed to gasification plants. This is also beneficial from an investment perspective.

### **Construction**

*Previous Scheme Detail:* concrete was needed for six large silos for storing processed RDF which were to be constructed by slip-form concrete. This requires a high number of vehicle movements during construction. This was a concern for some consultees.

*Current Scheme Detail:* There will be a concrete batching plant on site. The raw materials for making concrete can be transported in larger quantities, thus reducing vehicle movements. Furthermore, there will be aggregate delivery via ship during construction due to early construction of part of the wharf.

*Outcome:* Overall there will be a reduction in the volume of concrete necessary as silos are no longer required. There will be a reduction of construction vehicle movements associated with concrete supply.

The calculation of the reduction in traffic movements has not been completed but this can be sent when complete.

The overall construction timeline is the same as with the previous scheme detail, with a 4 year construction time period.

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### ***RDF Supply***

*Previous Scheme Detail:* Main supplier was N&P however they changed their business priorities to 'subcoal' and SRF. Previously the RDF was coming from 3 UK ports.

*Current Scheme Detail:* The client has engaged with a company called Totus. These have a wider range of ports (11 UK ports) which will lead to a more widespread distribution of source material. Some suppliers will have different bale sizes which could impact on the number of bales per ship. Due to these different sizes there will be consideration of the number of bales per stockpile stored on site to maintain compliance with the 450m<sup>3</sup> limit in EA Fire Prevention Plan guidance.

*Previous Scheme Detail:* Gasification technology had a very specific RDF specification required, hence 1.5 million tonnes of RDF was needed as worst case to cope with potential variation in calorific value and quality and to ensure that sufficient material was available following processing in the RDF Processing building (see below).

*Current Scheme Detail:* Conventional Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities can cope with wider variances in calorific value and RDF quality, hence the worst case can be reduced to 1.2 million tonnes of RDF.

Therefore, the worst case quantity is reduced by 300,000 tonnes, leading to approximately 120 less ships are required annually.

The RDF supply will still come from the UK only – not Europe or the Republic of Ireland.

NM asked if we are moving away from black bag waste and whether that would impact on taking supply from the transfer station at Slippery Gowt Lane, which currently transfers waste to the EfW at North Hykeham.

It is the view of the Project team that it is unlikely to impact this. The main source of RDF that Totus will supply is residual recycling material. The calorific value and specification of the local waste would have to be considered to identify whether any further processing would need to be assessed as would other factors that would need to be considered in any procurement decision by Lincolnshire County Council (as waste disposal authority) in this regard.

### ***RDF handling (wharf)***

*Previous Scheme Detail:* One crane at each berth. Cranes offloaded bales and these were removed to the external bale storage area by trailer. Approximately 4 days of supply was anticipated to be stored at the wharf in an area of approximately one hectare.

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### *Current Scheme Detail:*

- Two cranes per berth.
- Automated cranes offloading the ships and moving the bales from the stockpiles to the conveyors.
- Bales can be directly loaded onto the conveyors to be shredded and stored in the EfW bunker.
- Bunker has 4 days of supply.
- External storage area has approximately 1-2 days of supply and which means less storage area is required (between 25 and 50% of previous storage requirements).

*Outcome:* Reduction in the impacts associated with external storage of bales in a larger area. Increased efficiency in offloading the bales. Reduced health and safety and nuisance risks.

In addition the red line boundary (RLB) has been amended (by contracting the boundary) to exclude a main sewer line, as discussed with Anglian Water.

### ***RDF Pre-Processing***

*Previous Scheme Detail:* Large RDF processing facility involving eight shredding lines and automated segregation of ferrous metal, non-ferrous metal, fine inert material, hard plastic and medium to heavy density inert material. This was required due to the sensitivity of the gasification process. EfW does not require this level of pre-processing.

### *Current Scheme Detail:*

- Increased space and less compact layout by removing this large building and the six 48,000 m<sup>3</sup> silos required to store the processed RDF.
- Simplified layout works more efficiently and allows for construction flow to be optimised.
- No pre-processing or segregation, therefore no vehicle movements associated with removal of inert materials or metals off site from the RDF pre-thermal treatment.
- Has allowed for repositioning of the air cooled condenser (ACC) and turbine building to a central point to potentially reduce noise impact from the site.

### ***Thermal Treatment***

#### *Previous Scheme Detail:*

- Gasification technology, three line system.
- One combined stack with three cores within, one for each line – approximately 5m width.

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- High level of screening and segregation of metals and inert materials prior to processing etc.

*Current Scheme Detail:*

- Energy from Waste technology (still three lines).
- Three lines but one individual stack per line, these stacks will be the same height but narrower than the combined stack in the previous design.
- Plant is slightly taller (approximately 4-6m taller)
- There will also be more cladding around this facility which could reduce the noise impact.
- Greater amount of ash and ash processing – ash will be ground and sent to the Lightweight Aggregate (LWA) Facility as previously. Around 10% more aggregate would be produced.
- Metal will be screened from the ash and sent for offsite recycling (but there will be a reduction in the number of lorries compared to previously).

*Outcome:* There will be an updated Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment with the Zone of Theoretical Visibility checked.

Emissions for the EfW will be required to comply with the new BAT Waste Incineration document issued in December 2019 – this would be the same for gasification – there are no different standards. The emissions of the three separate stacks as opposed to one would be modelled but are unlikely to exceed previous scheme levels.

**Other Changes**

The red line boundary has been reduced at the southern end, however there is still space for laydown associated with construction of the facility. The operational boundary will likely be reduced to exclude some of this area. This will be represented by the construction and parameter plans produced for the DCO application.

The power output will be the same as previous, as the agreement with Western Power has not changed.

*Previous Scheme Detail:*

- One carbon dioxide capture unit.
- The Roman Bank (also known as 'Sea Bank') embankment running through the site and a public footpath follows the route. There is a gap in it currently and the previous plan was to route pedestrians down across the gap, which be across a road leading from the main gasification plant to the Lightweight Aggregates Plant and back up the bank (making sure to consider safe passage where this crosses the site road).

*Current Scheme Detail:*

- Adding another CO<sub>2</sub> capture unit, so two in total. The capacity for further CO<sub>2</sub> units in the future.

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- Amended red line at the wharf storage area.
- Footbridge over the gap in the bank. As this bank has heritage significance this will be discussed with the Lincolnshire County Council heritage team.

MG suggested viewing platforms, improving access etc. Suggested including as part of consultation.

MG asked whether the bale conveyors were open. The conveyor is open near to the external bale storage at the site of the wharf, but then becomes enclosed for the majority of its length. It will have access points from the sides and top via hinged flaps.

Regarding job opportunities, post construction (during operation), there will be around the same number of jobs estimated (around 125). Although there is more automation there will still need to be operators for the cranes etc. With no automation it was estimated there would be around 130-140 jobs.

Heat will be a by-product of the lightweight aggregate facility however there is no opportunity for export of heat and this was not included previously. Instead the heat is used within the lightweight aggregates process.

**2 Consultation**

The current general arrangement of the site now represents the frozen scheme design and we are not anticipating changes of plant within the boundary. We are still waiting to confirm vehicle movements, parameters plans and elevations, then we can begin consultation.

We have had a preliminary discussion with the Planning Inspectorate. They were content that we didn't need to have a formal consultation process, however the Project team identified that there is a need to inform stakeholders.

For regulators and statutory stakeholders we will plan meetings, hold webinars and send information via email.

We will engage with the public but cannot hold public exhibitions.

We are proposing a 4 week consultation period where we notify members of the public. We propose to undertake a maildrop in the Boston Borough area with a summary of the proposed changes and an opportunity to provide comment with a 28 day consultation window and then a 2 week period where we will consider those comments.

We will also update the website.

As we have already undertaken formal consultation, we are not proposing to update the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), as this would

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|     | <p>significantly increase the timescales needed. BBC agreed in the approach to not changing the SoCC and requested that we inform them of when we are ready to go with consultation and provide them with a Briefing Note to outline the changes and proposed consultation strategy that can be distributed to Members.</p> <p>It was suggested that for public and parish councils engagement a webinar could be hosted using an appropriate platform (Facebook live or other social media platform). There is also more access to video calls now, so these could be used such as using Zoom etc which could incorporate a Q&amp;A element.</p> <p>We will also set up calls and digital round table discussions with consultees we have previously been in contact with.</p> <p>We will not be able to produce plant design visuals as 3D images as part of the mail drops but we will update this for the LVIA work as part of the assessment process prior to submission.</p>                | <p><b>Project team to inform BBC and LCC of the beginning of consultation</b></p> <p><b>Project team to provide Boston BC and Lincolnshire CC with a briefing note</b></p> |
| 3   | <p><b>Timescales</b></p> <p>Aiming for early Q4 submission.</p> <p>It was noted that we should manage expectations by giving stakeholders an idea of timescales.</p>  |  |
| 4   | <p><b>AOB</b></p> <p>Noted that there were action/ discussion points from the previous meeting which need highlighting. Pauline to review and highlight the key points.</p> <p>We will have another catch up meeting to discuss any outstanding points during the consultation period.</p> <p>NM asked if there would be contaminated material and metals in the feedstock from the MRF facilities.</p> <p>GB stated that there will be a reduction in the amount of metal captured because the majority of recyclate (including metal) would have been removed in the materials recycling facility before the RDF is supplied to the Boston facility, however there would still be some. There would be a screening of metals from the ash.</p> <p>Although there is less material being taken off site for recycling than previously, the material has already been subject to recycling and the current facility is considered a recovery facility (this is the same as for gasification).</p> | <p><b>PC to circulate previous action points</b></p>   |