



Statement of Community Consultation Boston Alternative Energy Facility

Updated SoCC

Client: Alternative Use Boston Projects Ltd.

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Appendix 3	Response to first SoCC from East Lindsey District Council
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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Document

- 1.1.1 This document is the updated Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) for the proposed Boston Alternative Energy Facility (the 'Facility'), which is to be located within the Riverside Industrial Estate adjacent to the River Witham (known as The Haven), in Boston, Lincolnshire.
- 1.1.2 The SoCC provides information about the proposed strategy for consultation with local communities in accordance with section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 (the Act) in respect of the Facility.
- 1.1.3 It explains how we have identified who to consult (see section 8), the consultation methods proposed (see section 9), the timescales for consultation and how consultees can help shape the project.
- 1.1.4 The SoCC is a key part of the ongoing stakeholder and public engagement process for the Facility. The first SoCC was issued in December 2018 following a formal consultation process. This document provides an update to the first SoCC, to describe the changes to the proposed consultation strategy.

1.2 Reason for update

- 1.2.1 The first SoCC proposed two rounds of consultation. One of the intended purposes of the second round, Phase Two in February 2019, was to allow local communities and stakeholders to provide comment on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for the proposed development. The PEIR will include a description of the proposals and baseline information and identify the potential impacts of the development, as well as possible mitigation measures to reduce, prevent or offset these. However, key data from the technology providers and Environmental Regulators were not available in time to allow the PEIR to be issued before Phase Two consultation began. Consequently, to enable stakeholders and local communities to have the opportunity to provide opinion on the PEIR, the project team has proposed that an additional consultation round (Phase Three) will be introduced later in Q2 2019, after the PEIR has been issued.
- 1.2.2 This updated SoCC has been subject to formal consultation with local authorities in accordance with section 47(2) of the Act.
- 1.2.3 This updated SoCC has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's (formerly the DCLG) pre-application

process guidance note¹.

1.3 Previous consultation on the SoCC

- 1.3.1 A draft version of the first SoCC was issued to Lincolnshire County Council and Boston Borough Council to obtain their feedback prior to finalisation of the document and the formal consultation taking place.
- 1.3.2 The document was then issued formally to Lincolnshire County Council, Boston Borough Council, South Holland District Council, South Kesteven District Council, North Kesteven District Council and East Lindsey District Council in accordance with section 47(2) of the Act, to obtain their response within a 28-day period.
- 1.3.3 This timeframe was extended by 17 days at the request of Boston Borough Council, to allow for consideration by its Cabinet. Responses were received to the first SoCC from Boston Borough Council (Appendix A), Lincolnshire County Council (Appendix B), East Lindsey District Council (Appendix C) and North Kesteven District Council (Appendix D).
- 1.3.4 All comments received from the local authorities were considered by the project team, and where agreed were adopted into the SoCC to ensure that an appropriate and adequate approach to consultation was taken. Table 1 below outlines how the comments were responded to.

Table 1: Responses to Formal Consultation on the first SoCC

Local Authority	Comment made	Response to comment
Lincolnshire County Council	3.4.7- There is a mistake in this paragraph as the development is not a Material Recycling Facility, but rather a Waste Transfer Station. 'To the South of the Boston Alternative Energy Facility site there is a waste transfer station (operated by Lincolnshire County Council) that receives household waste from South Lincolnshire (Boston and South Holland) before being taken to the EfW at North Hykeham.'	Paragraph amended in the SoCC as requested.
Lincolnshire County Council	3.6.1 and 3.6.2- this does not clearly state that the land has been allocated in the Lincolnshire Waste and Mineral Local Plan for development which is	Paragraphs amended in the SoCC as requested.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-the-pre-application-process-for-major-infrastructure-projects>

Local Authority	Comment made	Response to comment
	related to waste. Please see the site allocations of this document. This plan has been adopted but hasn't been referenced correctly within the document.	
East Lindsey District Council	Having examined the document, I consider the SoCC to be appropriate for this type of proposal and have noted the need to put measures in place to secure the attention of 'Hard to Reach' groups in Boston, which is welcomed.	None required.
Boston Borough Council	All 6th form pupils at the senior schools within the borough along with students at Boston College be consulted.	Posters advertising the Phase Two Public information days were sent to local secondary schools and Boston College.
Boston Borough Council	That a greater innovative approach be undertaken in respect of media consultation throughout the lifetime of the project to allow engagement with the younger demographic and that research into today's modern companies was required to seek new ways of working alongside the traditional social media.	A dedicated Twitter feed was set up ahead of Phase Two consultation with posts promoting the events. In the Third Phase of consultation, the project team will engage with the local community and relevant stakeholders to seek innovative ways of working with young people. This will continue as the project develops further.
Boston Borough Council	That regular briefings be provided for all Boston Borough Councillors at each stage of the NSIP [Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project] with up to date presentations providing information at the right point in the process.	Briefings were offered to all Boston Borough and Lincolnshire County Councillors during Phase Two, and further briefings will be offered at key stages of the Development Consent Order (DCO) process. Paragraph 8.3.3 of the revised SoCC reflects this request.
Boston Borough Council	That wording within paragraph 6.4.2 of the report 'proposed to do' be amended to 'will do'.	Paragraph 6.4.2 of the revised SoCC has been updated to reflect this request.
Boston Borough Council	That the radius of the consultation area from the development site be increased to between 7 – 10 kilometres.	We have reviewed the consultation areas for the Boston Barrier and Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm, as well as similar Energy from Waste proposals. With this, and the suggestion of Boston Borough Council in mind, we extended the maildrop distribution area to advertise Phase Two of the pre-application consultation to include the whole of the Boston Borough Council area. This is

Local Authority	Comment made	Response to comment
		<p>reflected in paragraphs 6.4.1 and 9.2.1 of the SoCC. The project team plans to use the same consultation area for the forthcoming Phase Three consultation.</p> <p>It is noted that increasing the consultation radius to 7 or 10 kilometres extends partly into the neighbouring East Lindsey District Council (ELDC). ELDC were consulted on the SoCC and did not require residents within their boundary to be consulted.</p>
Boston Borough Council	<p>That in line with the extension of the consultation area the following venues be added to the list of consultation venues for all future events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rochford Tower Hall in Fishtoft • Wyberton Parish Hall • Kirton Town Hall • Trinity Church Spilsby Road Boston. 	<p>The addition of the suggested four venues was considered by the project team and the number of Phase Two Public Information Days increased to six to include an event in Wyberton. This was a direct consequence of the recommendations made by Boston Borough Council and also following suggestions made by the public at the Phase One Public Information Days. However, it should be noted that this venue had the second lowest attendance of the Phase Two events.</p> <p>As per Phase One, events for Phase Two were already being proposed for venues in central Boston as well as the Fishtoft and Kirton and Frampton wards and it was felt disproportionate to hold two events in each of these locations. This was reflected in the attendance numbers of Phase Two, where all venues recorded lower attendees than for Phase One.</p>
Boston Borough Council	<p>That the additional venues also be used as 'drop-in' centres with all venues being used for the pre-app consultation.</p>	<p>The project team does not have control over the availability of venues and unfortunately this means it would not be possible to commit to regular drop-in sessions at these locations.</p> <p>The project team are committed to engaging with the public. This included the February 2019 events and again during the forthcoming Phase Three consultation. The project team has provided a range of communication methods to local stakeholders to identify where they can find information about the project after these</p>

Local Authority	Comment made	Response to comment
		events, in the lead-up to submission and thereafter.
Boston Borough Council	That should the Secretary of State accept the application then the developer to be requested to provide a dedicated hub to allow on-going access to the progress of the development for the public.	The developer has identified that a visitor centre at the Facility will be included in the DCO application. This could be used as an information hub.
Boston Borough Council	That the Household Waste Recycling Centre at Slippery Gowt be used as an information site to issue information on the development.	The household recycling centre on Bittern Way/Nursery Road is not owned or operated by the developer, and as such, the operator of the facility would be under no obligation to engage its staff in providing information about the Boston Alternative Energy Facility. We sent posters advertising the Phase Two Public Information Days to the centre and other businesses in the area, with the request that they are displayed and will do so again for Phase Three.
Boston Borough Council	That the developer be asked to liaise with the Environment Agency to ask if they would feedback on their experience of consultation with residents during their consultation on the Boston Barrier project.	The project team are in ongoing discussions with the Environment Agency as part of the section 42 consultation, and this dialogue will continue at each stage of the DCO application process.
North Kesteven District Council	Thank you for consulting North Kesteven District Council of the Draft SOCC for the Boston Alternative Energy Facility. I write to confirm that this Council has no observations to make on the draft document.	None required

1.3.5 The first SoCC was advertised in the Boston Standard, Boston Target, Lincolnshire Free Press and the Spalding Guardian and is available to view on the Project website www.bostonaef.co.uk and at the information points listed in **section 9.8** below. Members of the local community were able to inspect and make feedback on the SoCC using the mechanisms listed in **section 9.7** of the first SoCC. The deadline for responses from members of the local community was 18 January 2019. No feedback was received.

- 1.3.6 As well as local community consultation, Alternative Use Boston Projects Ltd (AUBP; the Applicant) is consulting with statutory consultees in accordance with section 42 of the Act. Information on this consultation process is outside the scope of this document. Details from statutory consultation will be available in the Consultation Report submitted as part of our formal application for the Development Consent Order (DCO).

1.4 The Boston Alternative Energy Facility

- 1.4.1 The Facility is a state-of-the-art power generation plant that will generate 102 MW (gross) of renewable energy. It is proposed that it will deliver approximately 80 MW (net) to the National Grid. The energy recovery plant will be a gasification facility. The energy recovery plant will generate energy using refuse derived fuel (RDF) as the feedstock (i.e. the fuel). The power derived from gasification is a source of renewable energy in accordance with the definition in Government Policy². This cutting-edge technology contributes to the UK Government's target of generating at least 15% of energy from renewable sources, including energy from waste³, by 2020.
- 1.4.2 The RDF will be sourced from UK suppliers and will comprise residual waste (i.e. 'black bag waste') from householders that has not been segregated for recycling. Therefore, the Facility will not use any source-segregated waste that can be recycled.
- 1.4.3 The proposed facility is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) because it will have a generation capacity over 50 MW of energy. This means it requires a Development Consent Order (DCO) under the Planning Act 2008. The DCO application will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), who will determine the application on behalf of the Secretary of State. The Facility is currently in the pre-application stage of the DCO process.

1.5 The Consultation Process

- 1.5.1 The aim of the SoCC is to clarify the development programme, lines of communication and means of engagement with the local community. During the determination of the application, the Facility will be measured against the commitments made in the SoCC. It is therefore a critical document in the consenting process.
- 1.5.2 PINS' advice acknowledges that responding to a developer's proposals at the pre-application consultation stage is the best time to influence a proposal's final design

² National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)

³ The Government defines technologies such as gasification as 'renewable' in policy EN-3.

or mitigate any perceived impacts.

1.5.3 This SoCC provides information on the nature and extent of the consultation that AUBP intends to undertake with the communities potentially affected by the Facility before the DCO application is submitted.

1.5.4 The consultation process will focus on the details of the proposed DCO application. This will include:

- Details of the project proposals and parameters;
- Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) that has been gathered and how this has informed and affected the design;
- Proposals for maximising the positive effects of the Boston Alternative Energy Facility; and
- Minimising and mitigating any adverse effects on the local community or environment that could be caused by the project.

2 About the Promoter

2.1.1 The Boston Alternative Energy Facility will be developed and funded by Alternative Use Boston Projects Ltd, a privately-owned project company.

3 The Proposal

3.1 The Boston Alternative Energy Facility

3.1.1 The Facility is a proposed power-generation plant, using RDF as a feedstock, with associated development. It will deliver approximately 80 MW of renewable energy to the National Grid. The Facility will receive approximately 1,300,000 tonnes of RDF per annum.

3.1.2 The Facility includes:

- A wharf with cranes and berthing points for up to three ships;
- A storage area to temporarily store the incoming RDF bales from ships pending processing;
- A processing facility to prepare the feedstock to a consistent specification, including storage silos;
- Conveyors for transferring the incoming RDF bales, and the processed material;
- Three gasification units and steam turbine generators that will generate power, which will then be exported to the National Grid via an on-site grid connection and

substation;

- A lightweight aggregate manufacturing plant to process the residues from the gasification process into an aggregate product;
- Infrastructure required for carbon capture, allowing a proportion of the carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the gasification facility to be captured and converted to high grade CO₂ for off-site industrial use;
- A storage area for loading of the lightweight aggregate onto a ship for removal from the site; and
- Associated infrastructure (including the visitor centre, car parking, onsite roads, site surfacing, site security, fencing and site control centre) and welfare facilities.

3.1.3 The Facility will be designed to operate for an expected period of 25 years, after which ongoing operation will be reviewed. If it is not appropriate to continue operation the plant will be decommissioned.

3.1.4 The proposal comprises a range of buildings, silos, conveyors and structures, the tallest of which will be the gasification plant exhaust stack and the two proposed lightweight aggregate plant stacks. The height of these features will be confirmed by detailed modelling of the exhaust gases to ensure that there is no unacceptable impact to human health and the environment.

3.2 What is Gasification?

3.2.1 Gasification is a process that converts organic material (the organic content of the RDF feedstock for the facility) into a synthetic gas (largely comprising carbon monoxide, hydrogen and carbon dioxide). See **Figure 3.1** for a schematic of this process. The processed RDF is fed into a chamber at high temperatures (up to 850°C) containing a hot bed of sand which is constantly moving. The processed RDF falls into the sand and is mechanically ground down to reduce the particle size. The conversion of this solid material into a gas happens without combustion, using a controlled (and limited) amount of oxygen. The resulting gas mixture is called 'syngas' and is itself a fuel.

3.2.2 This syngas passes to the next phase of the process, where the temperature is elevated to approximately 960°C, where more air is introduced and the syngas is ignited. The resulting hot flue gas (comprising water vapour, air, and carbon dioxide, plus non-hazardous ash residue) is routed to the boiler section of the plant for heat recovery which generates the energy.

3.2.3 The system employs technology to minimise and capture emissions. It uses an on-line Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) to provide continual

monitoring of the exhaust gasses to ensure the overall system is running well within the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) emission limits. The residual ash is collected and routed to a lightweight aggregate plant, where it is converted into a lightweight aggregate product.

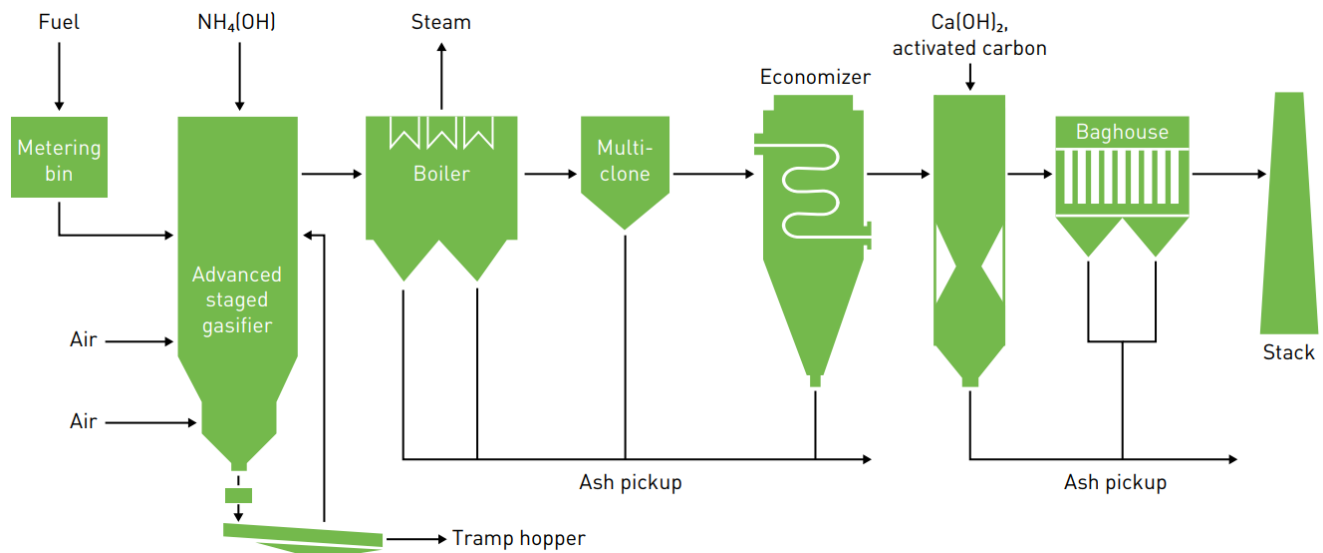


Figure 3.1 Schematic of the gasification process

3.2.4 When in operation, the Facility will generate energy equivalent to the power demand of more than 206,000 homes. This cutting-edge technology provides significant environmental benefits compared to landfill. The UK has a target of generating at least 15% of energy from renewable sources, by 2020. The Facility will contribute to this target when built.

3.3 The Process

- 3.3.1 Household waste is separated at home by the householder into dry recyclables that are sent for recycling and residual 'black bag' waste, which contains material that cannot be recycled. This might either be because it is unsuitable, contaminated, or because there is no efficient recycling technology available for it. The RDF is made from this residual 'black bag waste' and will be sourced from UK suppliers only. The facility will not use any source-segregated recyclable waste.
- 3.3.2 This residual household waste is either landfilled or used to generate power, either in the UK or abroad. Currently, over three million tonnes of RDF from the UK are sent abroad to generate energy in European facilities. The Facility will receive approximately 1,300,000 tonnes of RDF, allowing the UK to benefit from this resource through generating energy rather than lose it to continental Europe.

- 3.3.3 The RDF will be delivered to the facility by ship to a new dedicated wharf. The wharf will be able to receive two ships delivering the RDF at any one time. The RDF will be received in bales sealed with thick plastic wrap. The bales will be removed from the ships by crane and moved to a temporary storage area, where it will be stored for up to five working days.
- 3.3.4 The bales will be removed from the storage area using a first-in first-out principle. The bales will be loaded onto a conveyor system, which will take them to a RDF Feedstock Processing unit, where the RDF will be processed to ensure a consistent feedstock for the gasification process. The RDF will be shredded, then mechanically sorted to remove items that are not suitable for gasification. This will comprise inert material (such as stones or glass) and fines, some of which will be used in the lightweight aggregate plant, with the remainder suitable for recycling off-site, such as large bulky items and metals (ferrous and non-ferrous materials). These will be collected separately and recycled off-site.
- 3.3.5 This will leave approximately one million tonnes of processed RDF that will be the feedstock for the gasification process. The processed material will be transferred to storage silos prior to being fed into the gasification plant. The material will be removed from the silos by conveyor in metered quantities into the gasification process.
- 3.3.6 There will be two types of residue from the gasification process: a non-hazardous ash from gasification and a hazardous residue from the air pollution control system. The different residues will be collected separately in silos.
- 3.3.7 Both types of residue will be removed from the silos and transferred to the lightweight aggregate facility. However, each different type of residue will be processed into aggregate on dedicated processing lines. The residues will not be mixed with each other as part of the lightweight aggregate production process.
- 3.3.8 The lightweight aggregate facility will process the residues into a lightweight aggregate by blending it with a binder. The binder material will be sourced from: river sediment removed by crane as part of maintaining the proposed berthing pocket for the wharf of the Facility; fines and inert material from the RDF Feedstock Processing unit; or clay which will be delivered by ship. The mix is formed into pellets, with controllable variation in size between 4mm and 20mm. The pellets are dried before being fired in a kiln with a maximum temperature of 1,200°C. The aggregate is then cooled prior to storage. The heat from the cooling process is recovered and used within the Facility. The aggregate is removed from the Facility by ship via a dedicated berth at the wharf.

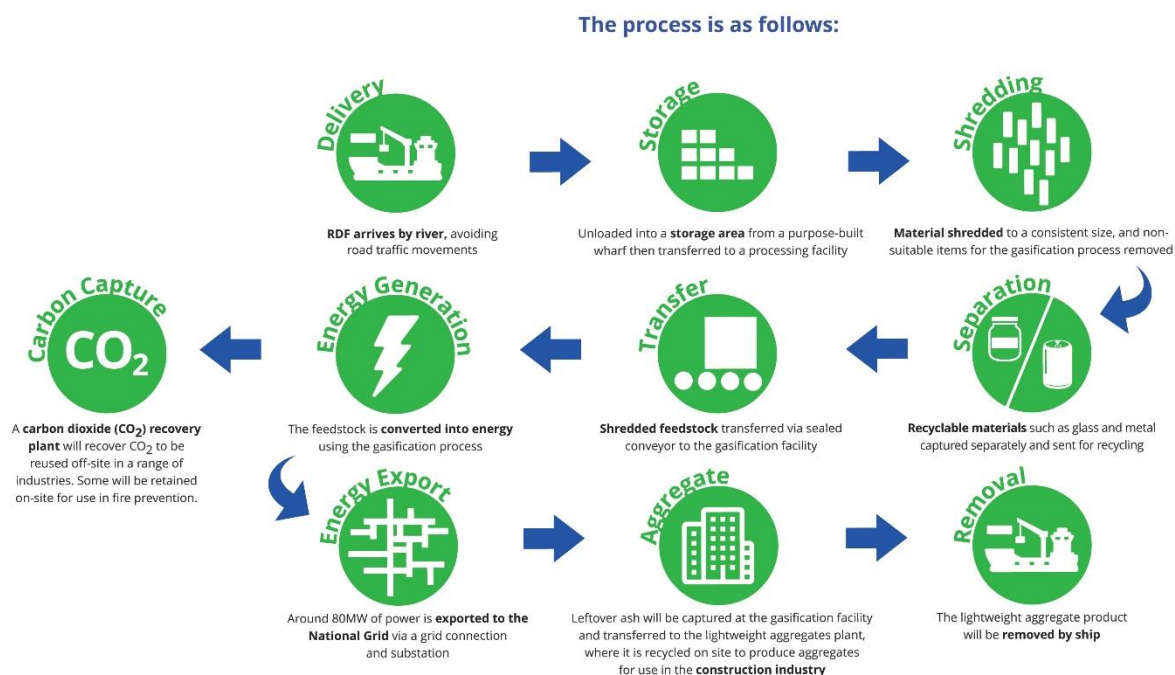


Figure 3.2 Boston Alternative Energy Facility process

3.3.9 The DCO application for the proposed Facility will include all of these features. In addition, temporary works and associated infrastructure necessary for the construction and operation of the project shall be included.

3.3.10 It is currently expected that the DCO application for the proposed project will be submitted in Quarter 3 2019.

3.4 Site Location

3.4.1 The site for the proposed Facility is located within the Riverside Industrial Estate to the south of Boston town centre (see **Figure 3.3** for indicative red line boundary and site location). The eastern site margins are defined in part by The Haven. A mixture of large and small industrial and business units is located to the north, west and south of the site. An overhead powerline on pylons traverses the site from north to south and bisects the site.

3.4.2 The site will be adjacent to the Biomass UK No 3 gasification facility.

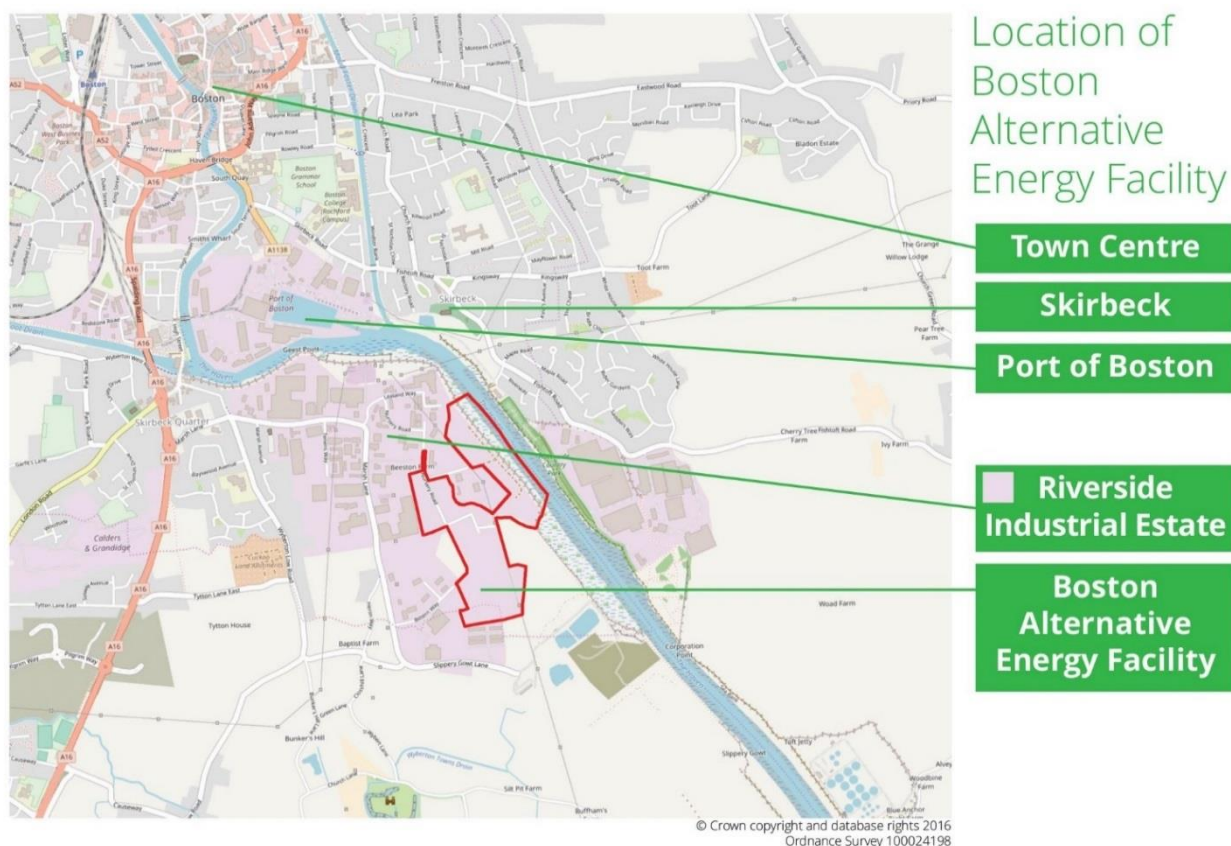


Figure 2.3 Indicative red line boundary and site location

- 3.4.3 The site is in the parliamentary constituency of Boston and Skegness; the Lincolnshire County Council division of Boston South; and Boston Borough Council's St Thomas' ward. The site is not covered by a civil parish and falls under the remit of the Boston Town Area Committee.
- 3.4.4 The site comprises former agricultural fields bounded by drainage ditches and forms part of a wider emerging industrial/commercial area, as defined by local planning documents.
- 3.4.5 The area is significantly influenced by urban/industrial features including electricity pylons, industrial units, cranes and gantries at the Port of Boston.
- 3.4.6 Current access to the site is gained via the Riverside Industrial Estate's existing road network from Nursery Road. Access to the site will also be gained from Bittern Way, from the newly-completed link road.
- 3.4.7 A waste management facility (operated by Mick George) that processes construction and demolition waste is located to the west of the wharf and RDF storage elements of the proposed development.

- 3.4.8 A new household waste recycling centre has been built to the west of the site, with access from Bittern Way. To the south of the Boston Alternative Energy Facility site there is a waste transfer station on Slippery Gowt Lane (operated by Lincolnshire County Council) that receives household waste from South Lincolnshire (Boston and South Holland and some waste from East Lindsey) before being taken to the EfW at North Hykeham. The Developer has indicated that there is interest in accepting RDF from this transfer station as long as this can be baled first. Accepting this material will be subject to agreement between the Developer and the relevant authorities.

3.5 Public Rights of Way

- 3.5.1 There are existing public rights of way that cross the Boston Alternative Energy Facility site. One of the footpaths follows the crest of the primary flood bank that runs in parallel to The Haven. This footpath runs through the proposed location for the new wharf for the Facility. Therefore, a permanent closure will be required in respect of this public footpath where it follows the line of the primary flood defence embankment within the site. The PEIR and Environmental Statement (ES) will identify the precise extent of the affected footpaths and the proposed alternative routes that will follow existing rights of way.

3.6 Allocation

- 3.6.1 The site is within a larger area of land that has been allocated for employment (industrial and commercial) development with reference to the saved policies of the adopted Boston Borough Local Plan 1999 and the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan, which was adopted on 8th March 2019.
- 3.6.2 Policy SL3, of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Site Locations) December 2017, identifies the 119ha Riverside Industrial Estate as an allocated area, referenced as WA22-BO (see Figure 3.4). The allocated area has been identified as a suitable location for waste management related development, (Resource Recovery Park, Treatment Facility, Waste Transfer, Materials Recycling Facility, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Metal Recycling/End of Life Vehicles, Re-Use Facility, C&D Recycling, Energy Recovery). The proposed site is located within the allocated area.

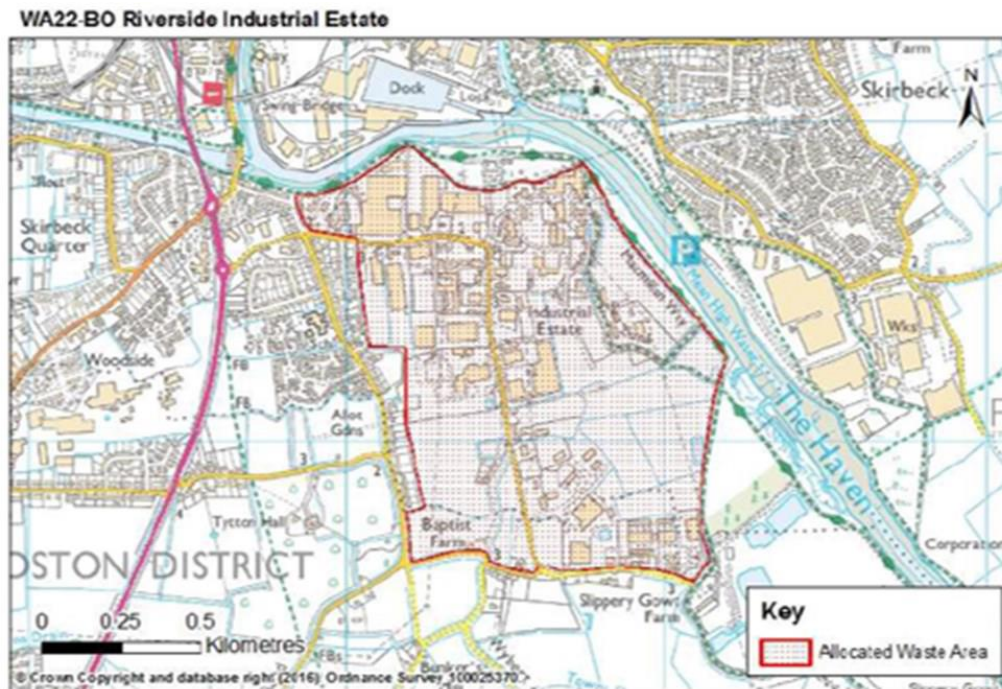


Figure 3.3 Allocation of Riverside Industrial Estate, Boston

4 Consenting Process

- 4.1.1 A diagram of the full DCO Consenting Process is shown in **Figure 4.1** below. This SoCC outlines the consultation required for the pre-application stage only, to allow public stakeholders to influence the project before the DCO application is submitted.

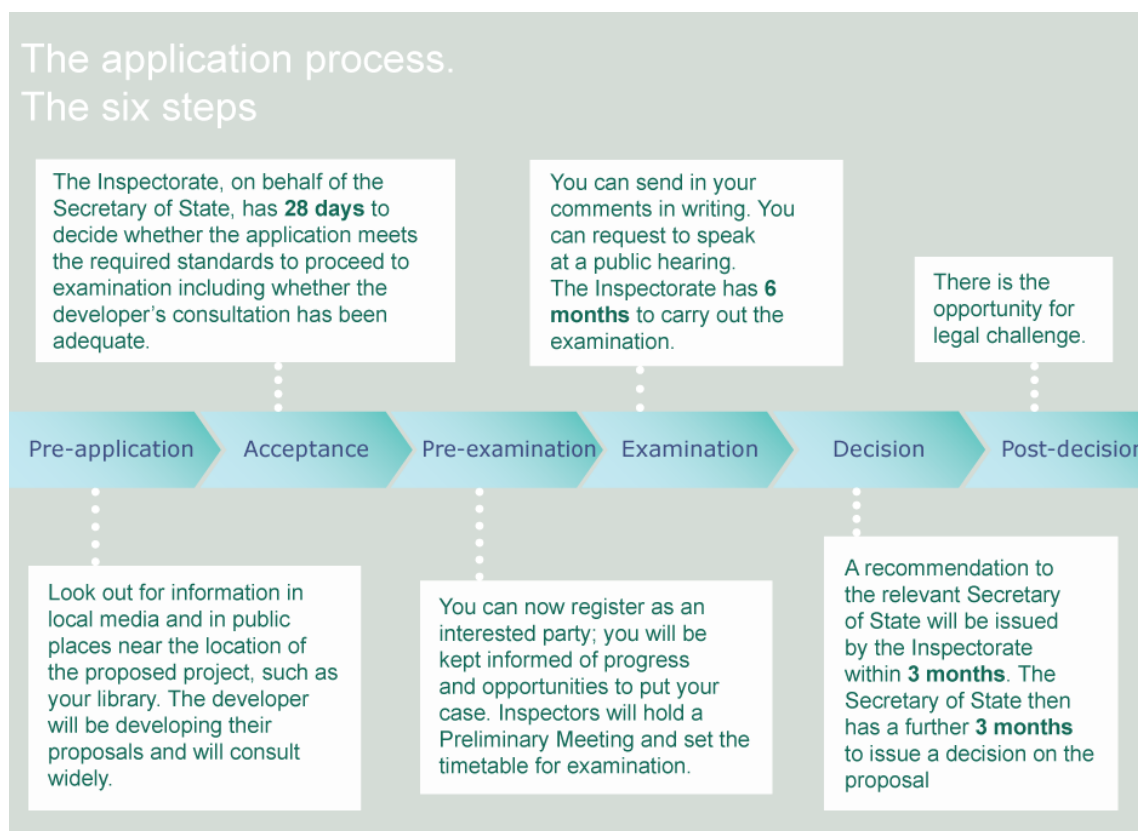


Figure 4.1 DCO Consenting Process flow chart (Credit: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Application-process-diagram2.png>)

4.2 Pre-application Consultation

- 4.2.1 This document identifies below how local communities will be able to comment on the proposals and help shape the proposed DCO application for the project. The first two rounds of informal, non-statutory events of community consultation were held in September 2018 and February 2019.
- 4.2.2 An additional round of statutory consultation is anticipated to take place in the second quarter of 2019. This round will build on the first two informal rounds in terms of scope, content and reach, subject to any incorporated consultee suggestions and comments.

- 4.2.3 As part of both the informal and formal consultation we will consult prescribed consultees (statutory consultees, statutory undertakers, relevant local authorities and relevant land ownership interests) and this will take place alongside the community consultation.

4.3 Environmental Scoping

- 4.3.1 Our Scoping Report was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate at the end of May 2018 and accepted on the 7 June 2018. The Scoping Report contains our proposed approach to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the project, including the scope of issues and the methodologies that will be considered in the EIA. The Scoping Opinion was published by PINS on 18 July 2018.

4.4 Supporting Environmental Information

- 4.4.1 The Project is considered 'EIA development' under Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Accordingly, an EIA must be carried out and an ES, reporting on the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, must be prepared to accompany the DCO application.
- 4.4.2 A PEIR (Preliminary Environmental Information Report) will be prepared before the final ES. The PEIR will include details of preliminary assessment findings associated with the issues that were agreed at the Scoping stage. The PEIR is anticipated to be published for consultation in Q2 2019 and will be made available to the public to view free of charge at locations to be confirmed, as well as through publication on the Boston Alternative Energy Facility website and the PINS website. The PEIR will include a description of the proposals and baseline information and identify the potential impacts of the development, as well as possible mitigation measures to reduce, prevent or offset these. The responses from the Public Information Days held in September 2018 and February 2019 will help shape the PEIR.
- 4.4.3 There will be a formal round of Public Information Days after the PEIR is published. These are required by law as part of the consultation process for a DCO. This will allow the consultees to see how the first two rounds of consultation influenced the PEIR; and will also allow further comments to be raised to help shape the final ES.

5 Environmental Effects and Benefits of the Project

5.1 Potential Benefits and Effects

- 5.1.1 The ES will identify likely significant environmental effects of the Facility and will set out the mitigation proposed to reduce any significant adverse effects; and will identify proposed benefits.

5.2 Delivering on National Policies and Targets

- 5.2.1 The UK is committed to generate at least 15% of energy demand from renewable energy sources by 2020. The proposed facility would provide a sustainable and renewable form of energy recovery, to contribute towards meeting renewable targets and carbon emissions and in accordance with the requirements of National Policy Statements EN-1 and EN-3.
- 5.2.2 In particular, EN-1 sets out the Government's conclusion that there is a significant need for new major energy infrastructure. EN-1 includes assessments of the need for new major renewable energy infrastructure. In the light of this, the need for infrastructure covered by EN-3 has been demonstrated and the Facility can help meet this need.
- 5.2.3 EN-3 identifies that the recovery of energy from waste, where in accordance with the waste hierarchy, will play an increasingly important role in meeting the UK's energy needs and can also contribute to meeting the UK's renewable energy targets. Further, the recovery of energy from waste forms an important element of waste management strategies in both England and Wales.
- 5.2.4 The EU action plan for the Circular Economy sets a target to reduce landfill to a maximum of 10% of municipal waste by 2030; and will also provide concrete measures to promote re-use and stimulate industrial symbiosis - turning one industry's by-product into another industry's raw material.

5.3 Delivering Regional and Local Economic Benefits

- 5.3.1 The Facility signifies a multi-million-pound investment in the economy of Boston, Lincolnshire and the UK during its development and operation.
- 5.3.2 The project will bring investment to the region's economy and improve its economic resilience by increasing the diversity of employment sectors.
- 5.3.3 During construction, it is anticipated that approximately 300 jobs will be created as well as contractual opportunities for local and UK companies.
- 5.3.4 During operation, it is anticipated that the project will require a workforce of around

80, including some highly skilled roles.

- 5.3.5 It will also provide additional revenue to the Port of Boston as the RDF will arrive via ship; and the aggregate will depart on ships.

5.4 Environmental Effects

- 5.4.1 Our consultation materials will include information on the potential community impacts and likely environmental topics and will identify the topics which have the potential to give rise to significant effects during construction and/or operation. These are dictated by the Scoping Opinion from PINS and include topics such as socio-economics, health, cultural heritage and archaeology, traffic and transport, noise, air quality, soils, hydrology, ecology, the marine environment, landscape and visual impacts.
- 5.4.2 Our third phase of consultation will outline proposed environmental mitigation to avoid or reduce any adverse impacts on local communities; and will also highlight potential benefits to the local and regional community, for example in relation to employment and training opportunities.

6 The Consultation Process

6.1 Consultation Objectives

- 6.1.1 The project team is committed to consulting widely, honestly and comprehensively – to allow representations to be incorporated into the project and influence it, where practicable and appropriate.
- 6.1.2 PINS' guidance on the pre-application process advocates early involvement of local communities, local authorities and statutory consultees, bringing about significant benefits for all parties by:
- Helping the applicant identify and resolve issues at the earliest stage, which can reduce the overall risk to the project further down the line; as it becomes more difficult to make changes once an application has been submitted;
 - Enabling members of the public to influence proposed projects and feedback on potential options, and encouraging the community to help shape the proposal to maximise local benefits and minimise any downsides;
 - Helping local people understand the potential nature and local impact of the proposed project, with the potential to dispel misapprehensions at an early stage;
 - Enabling applicants to obtain important information about the economic, social and environmental impacts of a scheme from consultees, which can help rule out unsuitable options;
 - Enabling potential mitigating measures to be considered and, if appropriate, built into the project before an application is submitted; and
 - Identifying ways in which the project could, without significant costs to promoters, support wider strategic or local objectives.

6.2 Consultation Strategy

- 6.2.1 The consultation strategy for Boston Alternative Energy Facility has been split into three phases as described below.

6.3 Phase One Consultation

- 6.3.1 We have completed a phase of early engagement to introduce the project to statutory bodies and key stakeholders, allowing them an opportunity to be aware of (and comment on if necessary) our initial proposals. An inception meeting was held with PINS in January 2018; with introductory meetings then held with Port of Boston in February 2018, Lincolnshire County Council in March 2018, and Boston Borough Council and the Environment Agency in April 2018.

- 6.3.2 The project team has published a project brochure giving high level details of the proposed project that provides contact details for consultee engagement. Additionally, a website has been created showing details of the project and frequently asked questions; this went live at the start of the non-statutory consultation (September 2018). The website will be updated as the consultation process progresses www.bostonaef.co.uk.
- 6.3.3 Prior to Phase One consultation, we also met with the Local Communities Development Officer from Boston Borough Council to gain insight into the local area and advice when communicating with stakeholders. The channels discussed were then incorporated into subsequent phases of consultation. These channels included:
- Attending and presenting at relevant group meetings, including parish councils, schools and community groups to provide information directly to them to facilitate their participation in the consultation process;
 - Information to be distributed by a Royal Mail maildrop to every home within 5km of the site;
 - Newspaper adverts;
 - Use of Boston Borough Council communication channels;
 - Use of parish council newsletters and communication channels;
 - Posters to be displayed on noticeboards and made available to shops in the local area, as well as at major local employers; and
 - Press releases to local media.
- 6.3.4 A series of informal Public Information Days were held in September 2018 (see **section 9.3**) as part of Phase One consultation.
- 6.3.5 Phase One comprised a ‘non-statutory’ consultation, in that it is not formally subject to the statutory consultation requirements. As the proposed development was at an early stage, the Developer took the decision to undertake an initial informal consultation, which was not materially different to a statutory consultation in scope, reach and content. The consultees are those required to be consulted in statutory consultation, and the project team published newspaper advertisements and displayed posters at key locations across Boston to promote the Public Information Days.
- 6.3.6 The project team arranged a maildrop via Royal Mail to homes within a 5km radius of the site with notification of the events.

- 6.3.7 The events provided further information on our proposals, including details of potential local environmental and economic impacts, and gave those interested in the project an opportunity to provide feedback.
- 6.3.8 Prior to the Public Information Days, letters were sent to key stakeholders including the MP, county and borough councillors and ward councils, with the offer of a meeting.
- 6.3.9 In September 2018, meetings were held with ward councillors for: St Thomas'; Wyberton; and Boston Coastal wards; councillors from Boston Borough Council; and the Planning Manager at Lincolnshire County Council.
- 6.3.10 The project team continued to engage with key stakeholders as part of the process required to compile the PEIR.

Hard to Reach Groups

- 6.3.11 For the purpose of our consultation, and following advice from the Local Communities Development Officer from Boston Borough Council, we have defined 'Hard to Reach' groups as including those where English is not their first language and / or those living in rural areas.
- 6.3.12 To secure the attention of the 'Hard to Reach' audiences, we offered the opportunity for materials to be translated to other appropriate languages on request. The languages that were suggested by Boston Borough Council were Polish, Lithuanian, Portuguese and Russian; however, we will consider other languages on request. For all Public Information Days, the poster for the events included a sentence in each of these four languages which offered a translated version on request. Employers close to the site were also contacted, and asked which languages were most commonly spoken by their employees. As a result, the posters were translated into Polish, Latvian and Lithuanian and sent to these businesses.
- 6.3.13 This approach was reviewed ahead of the Phase Two Public Information Days, and we will continue to liaise with the Local Communities Development Officer from Boston Borough Council regarding appropriate engagement with those where English is not their first language.
- 6.3.14 Within the Boston Borough Council area, there is a sizeable element of the population who live rurally. In some of these areas, public transport is infrequent and internet capability is poor. For this reason, a range of locations were chosen for Public Information Days to ensure as many people as possible could attend, and both offline and online channels have been used for communication.

6.4 Phase Two Consultation

6.4.1 The second phase of non-statutory local community consultation was held in February 2019 and built on the first phase of consultation. Comments received on the first SoCC were taken into account in planning and implementing Phase Two, which would allow the project team to reach and engage with a wider range of individuals and organisations, for example:

- The consultation zone was increased to the Boston Borough Council area;
- The addition of a Public Information Day venue in Wyberton ward;
- The creation of a dedicated project Twitter feed to widen the range of channels available;
- An increased circulation of posters promoting the Public Information Days, including local schools and additional local businesses.

6.4.2 Six public information days were held (**see section 9.3.4**) where an update on the project was provided, including environmental aspects, and feedback sought on the updated proposals from the community. Initial findings from the surveys which contribute to the PEIR were made available, along with information on how feedback from Phase One consultation had shaped the proposals.

6.4.3 Prior to the Public Information Days, letters were sent to key stakeholders including the MP, county and borough councillors and parish councils, with the offer of a meeting.

6.4.4 In February 2018, meetings were held with ward councillors for: St Thomas'; Wyberton; and Boston Coastal wards; and councillors from Boston Borough Council.

6.4.5 The project team continued to engage with key stakeholders as part of the process required to compile the PEIR.

6.5 Phase Three Consultation

6.5.1 A statutory consultation will be carried out, in accordance with section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, after the PEIR is published.

6.5.2 The statutory consultation will include Public Information Days (Phase Three) which will be held following the publication of the PEIR. During these events, attendees will be updated on how the proposals have changed since the previous consultations, demonstrating how we have responded to feedback. We will capture any remaining questions and will document how these influence the development

of the final Environmental Statement.

- 6.5.3** These events will be advertised in the same way as Phase Two consultation events, considering any lessons learnt previously. Any additional suggestions made as part of the consultation of this revised SoCC will also be considered.

7 What We Will Consult On

- 7.1.1 The purpose of pre-application consultation is to gather views whilst the proposal is being developed to allow people the opportunity to influence the design of the project.
- 7.1.2 It is important that it is clear what is being consulted upon during both the informal (non-statutory) and formal (statutory) phases of consultation. This will include:
- Environmental factors (such as landscape and visual amenity, historic and archaeological features and local habitats and species);
 - Economic factors (commercial activities, employment opportunities and investment in the community); and
 - Social factors (such as public rights of way, noise during construction and educational opportunities).
- 7.1.3 The Developer is not required to seek feedback on the need for the proposed Facility. This is because the Facility will be a source of renewable energy and the need for this is supported by the Government's National Policy Statements EN-1 and EN-3.

8 Identifying Our Consultees

8.1 The Local Community

- 8.1.1 In defining the consultation area for the local community, we have identified an inner consultation area and a wider consultation area, shown in **Figure 8.1**.
- 8.1.2 The inner area, shown in green, was defined by a five-kilometre radius of the site. This was the initial maildrop area for Phase One consultation. This approach has been taken from best practice applied in consultations for other similar proposals.
- 8.1.3 The wider area, within the red line, is defined by the Boston Borough Council boundary. This area was used as the consultation area for Phase Two following comments received from Boston Borough Council on the first SoCC; and will be used for the consultation area for Phase Three.



Figure 8.1 Map showing inner (5km radius to site) and outer (Boston Borough Council area) consultation areas

- 8.1.4 We have focused on residents of the town of Boston itself and communities in the surrounding local area. However, the consultation events will be advertised on a regional basis using the Boston Standard (part of the Lincolnshire Series),

Lincolnshire Free Press and Spalding Guardian, and we encourage those from the wider area with comments and opinions to engage.

8.2 Statutory Consultees

8.2.1 We are required by section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 to consult with certain organisations and people on our proposed application. We will also notify these parties if the application is accepted by PINS.

8.3 Other Non-Statutory Consultees

8.3.1 The other non-statutory consultees are those agencies and organisations with whom we consult with as best practice and these include:

- Local communities, i.e. Residents' Associations
- Local interest and amenity groups
- Local businesses
- Local MPs; and
- Local councillors.

8.3.2 Please note that these lists are not exhaustive.

8.3.3 Briefings will be offered for Boston Borough and Lincolnshire County Councillors at key stages of the DCO application process.

9 Communication Tools

9.1.1 We want to create opportunities for as many people as possible to get involved with the consultation. To do so, we will ensure the following documents are prepared and are made available on the project website, with hard copies available on request:

- Slide pack – to enable us to offer presentations to local groups who are interested in hosting a session.
- Exhibition materials – we will run open drop-in Public Information Days. Information boards and materials exhibited will provide context to and summarise the proposals. Staff will be on hand to answer questions, talk to participants and aid their understanding of the project with the aim of assisting them to contribute their views.
- Document library – key documents relating to the proposals will be uploaded to the project website, along with copies of the project brochure and of this SoCC. The documents will be uploaded to coincide with their release into the public domain.
- This SoCC will be displayed at local authority offices and in other locations (**see section 9.8**); and will be available online through the project website.

9.2 Communication Methods

9.2.1 The Boston Alternative Energy Facility project team recognises that one method of consultation will not meet the requirements of every stakeholder group. For this reason, it is proposed to use a variety of communication methods as shown below.

Consultation Events

- Drop-in Public Information Days
- Stakeholder Events/Briefings

Written Communication

- Project website updates (including responses to 'Frequently Asked Questions')
- Email updates
- Maildrop to residential and business addresses in the Boston Borough Council area
- Responses to letters/emails
- The PEIR, consultation packs and consultation booklet/leaflet

Verbal Communication

- Presentations to Local Authorities, Parish Councils, specific interest groups, hard to reach groups etc., by invite

9.3 Consultation Events

9.3.1 As part of Phase One consultation a series of drop-in Public Information Days were held at the following venues and on the dates below:

Ward	Venue and Address	Date
Station	White Hart Hotel, 1-5 High Street, Boston, PE21 8SH	Friday 14 th September 2018 from 2pm to 8pm
Skirbeck	St Nicholas Church Hall, Fishtoft Road, Boston	Saturday 15 th September 2018 from 2pm to 8pm
St Thomas	Black Sluice Lock Cottages, Holme Bay, South Forty Foot Bank, Boston, PE21 7RA	Wednesday 19 th September 2018 from 2pm to 8pm
Fishtoft	Fishtoft Pavilion, Playing Fields, Church Green Road, PE21 0RP	Thursday 20 th September 2018 from 2pm to 8pm
Kirton and Frampton	Frampton Village Hall, Middlegate Road, Frampton PE20 1AW	Friday 21 st September 2018 from 2pm to 8pm

9.3.2 In addition to these informal consultation events, we issued an invite to all parish councils within the consultation zone to attend a meeting, if required.

9.3.3 For Phase Two consultation a series of drop-in Public Information Days were held at the following venues and on the dates in the table below.

9.3.4 Venues in the same wards as the Phase One Public Information Days were selected. Feedback from the Phase One events influenced the locations and

number of Public Information Days that were held. For example, it was observed that the White Hart venue restricted disabled access. Therefore, this venue was not selected for Phase Two. Furthermore, it was observed that the residents of the Wyberton ward should have a venue provided that is close to them. As a result, the number of Public Information Days was extended to six, as follows:

Ward	Venue and Address	Date
Wyberton	Wyberton Parish Hall, London Road, Boston PE21 7DE	Friday 15 th February 2019 from 12pm to 4pm
St Thomas	St Thomas' Church, London Road, Boston PE21 7EJ	Saturday 16 th February 2018 from 12pm to 4pm
Station	The Ridlington Centre, Sibsey Lane, Boston, PE21 6HB	Wednesday 20 th February 2019 from 3pm to 7pm
Fishtoft	Fishtoft Pavilion, Playing Fields, Church Green Road, Fishtoft, PE21 0RP	Thursday 21 st February 2019 from 3pm to 7pm
Kirton and Frampton	Frampton Village Hall, Middlegate Road, Frampton PE20 1AW	Friday 22 nd February 2019 from 3pm to 7pm
Skirbeck	St Nicholas Church Hall, Fishtoft Road, Boston PE21 0DJ	Saturday 23 rd February 2019 from 1pm to 5pm

9.3.5 In addition to these informal consultation events, we issued an invite to all parish councils within the Boston Borough Council area to attend a meeting, if required

9.3.6 We will take feedback from Phase Two to shape Phase Three of consultation. We are intending to hold Public Information Days at the same venues used for Phase Two, subject to availability. We anticipate that these events will be held in late Q2 2019 and will be advertised using the same channels as Phases One and Two.

9.3.7 In addition to these formal consultation events, we will issue an invite to all parish councils within the Boston Borough Council area to attend a meeting, if required.

9.4 Methods to provide consultation feedback

9.4.1 Seeking feedback is key to the principles of consultation. This will be sought using a variety of mechanisms, including:

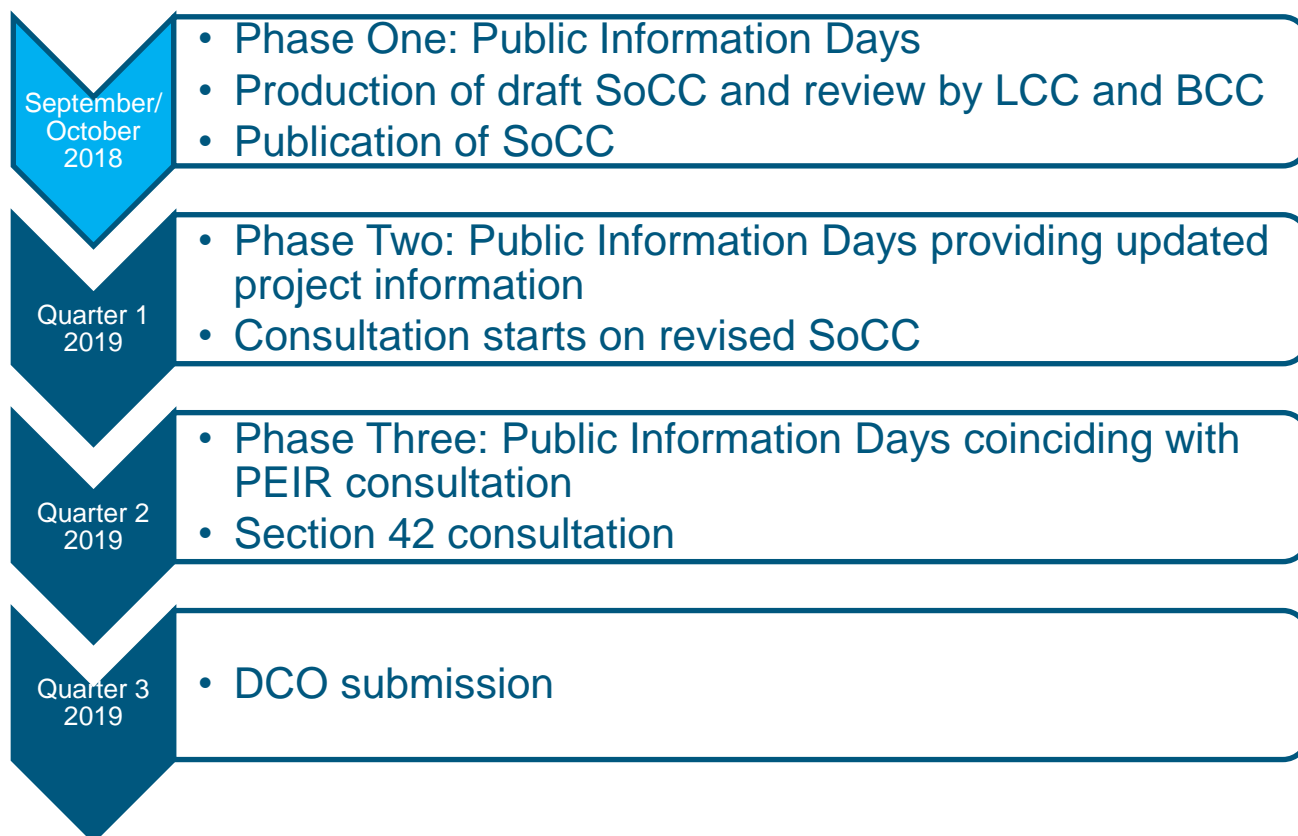
- Feedback forms provided at the Public Information Days to provide detailed comments in response to specific questions;
- An online version of the feedback form to be made available for 28 days after the Public Information Days;
- A dedicated email and Freepost address to allow comments, questions and feedback to be made directly to the project team; and
- A Freephone number to contact the project team with comments and questions.

- 9.4.2 Where consultees approach the Facility project team by email or mail, the communication will be acknowledged within three working days following receipt of the enquiry. The team will endeavour to respond to the consultee within 20 working days, or up to a maximum of one month for complex queries. We will advise the consultee if the enquiry is considered to be complex.

9.5 How we will respond to consultee comments

- 9.5.1 Following each phase of consultation, we will have a period to consider feedback and review our proposals. We will collate and review the findings of each phase and publish a report on the Facility website and discuss updates with key stakeholders.
- 9.5.2 This report will set out consultee responses and how we have addressed those responses in formulating the DCO application. Following this, we may carry out additional targeted consultation with members of the local community, as feedback is received and the project is refined.
- 9.5.3 All comments and information we receive will be recorded in a consultation database and be considered by the Facility project team. As part of our DCO application, we will provide a Consultation Report to explain how the views received have been incorporated into the project design process and EIA. If an issue has not resulted in a change to the proposed development, the Consultation Report will explain this. As there may be many responses, the Consultation Report may group comments into broad issues of concern. Please note that all communications will be publicly available; however, no personal details will be published.
- 9.5.4 Names and personal contact details (including email addresses, telephone number and home address) may be collected for the purpose of contacting and corresponding with consultees. Appropriate technical and organisational security measures are in place to protect any personal information we receive against unauthorised or unlawful use, and against accidental loss, damage or destruction in line with GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) requirements. More information about these measures is available on request.

9.6 Timeline



9.6.1 When the DCO application has been submitted, we are required to publicise this via an advert in the London Gazette, a national newspaper and in local newspapers for two consecutive weeks. We will also inform the local community via a newsletter to be circulated by Royal Mail, and updates via our website www.bostonaef.co.uk

9.7 General consultation enquiries

9.7.1 All project information will be available on our website at the following address <https://www.bostonaef.co.uk>

9.7.2 We have a dedicated email address for you to communicate with us: consultation@bostonaef.co.uk

9.7.3 You can also write to us at the following Freepost address:

Boston Alternative Energy Facility
 RTLY-RLGH-GKSE
 FREEPOST
 25 Priestgate
 Peterborough PE1 1JL

9.7.4 Should you wish to follow the project on the PINS website, the Boston Alternative Energy Facility website is at the following address:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/north-east/boston-alternative-energy-facility-baef/>

9.8 Local information points

9.8.1 We want to make sure information is accessible locally.

9.8.2 Electronic and hard copies of key project documents will be available to view free of charge for inspection at the locations listed below throughout the pre-application period.

Venue and Address	Opening Times
Boston Borough Council, Municipal Buildings, West Street, Boston, PE21 8QR	Monday – Thursday 8.45am – 5.15pm Friday 8.45am – 4.45pm
Boston Library, County Hall, Boston, PE21 6DY	Monday – Wednesday 9.00am – 5.00pm Thursday 9.00am – 6.00pm Friday 9.00am – 5.00pm Saturday 9.00am – 4.00pm
Kirton Library, Wash Road, Kirton, Boston, PE20 1AN	Tuesday 10.00am – 1.00pm Thursday 2.00pm – 4.00pm Saturday 10.00am – 12.00pm
Kirton Town Hall, 19 Station Road, Kirton, Boston, PE20 1LD	Monday 9.00am – 9.00pm Tuesday 1.30pm – 3.30pm Wednesday 9.00am – 11.00am; 2.00pm – 4.00pm
Hubberts Bridge Community Centre, Hubberts Bridge, PE20 3SG	Sunday 8.00am – 12.00pm
Swineshead Pre School, North End, Swineshead, PE20 3LR	Monday – Friday 8.00am – 4.00pm

9.8.3 The opening times of these organisations are controlled by the venue operators and may be subject to change.

9.8.4 Hard and electronic copies of the SoCC will also be sent to all parish councils in the Boston Borough Council area.

9.8.5 Hard copies of the SoCC will also be sent to the Public Information Day venues.

10 Glossary of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
AUBP	Alternative Use Boston Projects Ltd.
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
MW	Megawatt
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PID	Public Information Day
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Information
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation

Appendix 1 Response to first SoCC from Boston Borough Council

Consultation Response

Subject: BOSTON ALTERNATIVE ENERGY FACILITY

Consultee: BOSTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Boston Borough Council's Environment and Performance Committee (*Scrutiny Committee*) considered a report tabled by Alternative Use Boston Projects Ltd at its meeting held on the evening of Thursday 8th November 2018.

This response is in addition to the responses already provided by the Council's Environmental Health Officer; Forward Plans, the Head of Environmental Operations and the Economic Development Manager.

The report sought the committee's consideration of two areas of the developer's full report.

- The first was to consider the proposed statement of consultation to see if it was reasonable and if not, to identify any consultation areas which may have been missed.
- The second was to consider whether the information provided was sufficient to clearly identify the proposal and structure thereof.

Addressing the first requisite of the report the committee agreed the following additional consultation streams be included within the consultation process:

- All 6th form pupils at the senior schools within the borough along with students at Boston College be consulted.

The reason: by the time of the delivery of the site, many of the said pupils would be working and living within the town/borough. It was important to consult with the students not only to gain a different perspective but they would probably discuss the subject with their parents thus providing a further feeding strand for the consultation.

- That a greater innovative approach be undertaken in respect of media consultation throughout the lifetime of the project to allow engagement with the younger demographic and that research into today's modern companies was required to seek new ways of working alongside the traditional social media.

The reason: A number of members agreed new ways of consulting was needed as the importance of interaction with the younger demographic of the Borough was very important. It was also agreed that the Council's own communications department needed to support coverage alongside the developer and signpost consultation events and run its own articles to keep abreast of the consultation events to capture local people.

- That regular briefings be provided for all Boston Borough Councillors at each stage of the NSIP with up to date presentations providing information at the right point in the process.

Reason: To ensure all members are able to update and advise their constituents on a regular basis

- That wording within paragraph 6.42 of the report '*proposed to do*' be amendment to 'will do'.

Reason: The wording was ambiguous. Translation should be done automatically with the translated material being placed where ethnic minority groups congregated to try to reach those groups who proved hard to consult with.

- That the radius of the consultation area from the development site be increased to between 7 – 10 kilometres.

Reason: to include a wider scope of residents and again greater feedback.

- That in line with the extension of the consultation area the following venues be added to the list of consultation venues for all future events:

1. Rochford Tower Hall in Fishtoft.
2. Wyberton Parish Hall
3. Kirton Town Hall
4. Trinity Church Spilsby Road Boston.

Reason: Many of the wards were spread over a large area and the secondary sites would ensure ease of access to the venues all the respective residents.

- That the additional venues also be used as 'drop-in' centres with all venues being used for the pre-app consultation.

Reason: it would allow consultation to be locality based to capture local feelings.

- That should the Secretary of State accept the application then the developer to be

requested to provide a dedicated hub to allow on-going access to the progress of the development for the public.

Reason: to allow on-going information to be readily available for public interest in the development at a central point. The developer to be advised that a similar hub had been very successful for the recent Barrier project in Boston.

- That the Household Waste Recycling Centre at Slippery Gowt be used as an information site to issue information on the development.

Reason: the site was heavily used and information could be promoted and handed out offering another stream to the consultation process.

- That the developer be asked to liaise with the Environment Agency to ask if they would feedback on their experience of consultation with residents during their consultation on the Boston Barrier project.

Reason: Any feedback highlighting problem areas / positive areas could assist the developer in on-going consultation.

Summarising the general comments of the meeting:

Members agreed the benefits of such a development for the town of Boston. They acknowledged the employment benefits it would create – both in construction and thereafter in on-going supply and maintenance. Consultation was agreed as being key for residents and they agreed that the additional requests for inclusion in the statement as identified, would reassure them that the scope of consultation was reasonable. The outstanding points for information to be included had also been agreed to allow clear identification of the project.

Whilst members commended the report they did note 5 separate items identified for consideration and action by the developer which although not direct to the consultation process - they felt were fundamental in taking the project forward for Boston:

- That any information on any funding streams available for residents to help them mitigate the impact of the construction in their area, be made available as soon as possible. This would allow those residents who would be significantly affected the opportunity to consider applying for funding. It was further agreed that should funding be available the Council would offer support to residents to assist them in their application process.
- That any information in respect of potential tendering for work on the development be signposted by the developer. The importance of this could not be

underestimated as it would enable local businesses to be made aware of any tendering opportunities for the development with clear direction on the tendering process.

- That the request for serious consideration of the provision of a link road from the roundabout direct to the site should be given as the benefits whilst predominantly benefitting the developer for access to the site both during construction and then for direct access thereafter once operational, it would also benefit local residents and businesses.
- That serious consideration be given to a soft landscaping scheme to be provided and incorporated alongside the hard landscaping scheme, providing with larger specimens that would establish quicker and provide screening to integrate the site into the landscape.
- That the developer consult with Royal Mail in respect of the mail drop it undertook on their behalf, within a five kilometre radius of the site. Not all residents in the Wyberton ward received the mail shot which resulted in complaints to ward members who were asked why some had been provided within the information and others not. The Council would appreciate a response as to what happened on that occasion in order to reassure residents in that area, which is very close to the site, that all future consultation would be provided to them.

End.

NOTE:

It is recorded that this official response will be presented to the applicant undercover of standing Boston Borough Council livery subject to any additional comment by Cabinet Members during consultation at the Cabinet meeting 28 November 2018.

Appendix 2 Response to first SoCC from Lincolnshire County Council

From: [Bethan Griffiths](mailto:Bethan.Griffiths@bostonbaef.co.uk)
To: consultation@bostonbaef.co.uk
Subject: FW: Boston SoCC Consultation Response
Date: 12 November 2018 09:57:27
Importance: High

From: Emily Anderson
Sent: 05 November 2018 12:51
To: Bethan Griffiths
Subject: Boston SoCC Consultation Response
Importance: High

Good afternoon Bethan,

I hope you are well.

Thank you for providing us with this document. Neil and I have read the document and have some comments we wish you to consider-

- 3.4.7- There is a mistake in this paragraph as the development is not a Material Recycling Facility, but rather a Waste Transfer Station. 'To the South of the Boston Alternative Energy Facility site there is a waste transfer station (operate by Lincolnshire County Council) that receives household waste from South Lincolnshire (Boston and South Holland) before being taken to the FFW at North Hykeham.'
- 3.6.1 and 3.6.2- this does not clearly state that the land has been allocated in the Lincolnshire Waste and Mineral Local Plan for development which is related to waste. Please see the site allocations of this document. This plan has been adopted but hasn't been referenced correctly within the document.

Other than that we are content with the document.

Kindest regards,

Emily Anderson

Your Personal Data – The law has changed, please read our [Privacy Notice](#)

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Appendix 3 Response to first SoCC from East Lindsey District Council



Tedder Hall, Manby Park, Louth, Lincolnshire. LN11 8UP
T: 01507 601111
www.e-lindsey.gov.uk

Your Reference: PB6934-ATH-01-ZZ

Our Reference: RP-N-100

Contact: S/O 29/0 2034/18/IC

Ext: Mr. C. Panton

Email:

Date:

18 October 2018

Mrs. B. Griffiths,
Boston Alternative Energy Facility,
25 Priestgate,
PETERBOROUGH,
PE1 1JL

Dear Madam,

APPLICANT: Boston Alternative Energy Facility,
PROPOSAL: Consultation on Boston Alternative Energy Facility.
LOCATION: BOSTON ALTERNATIVE ENERGY FACILITY, RIVERSIDE INDUSTRIAL
ESTATE, BOSTON

I refer to your letter dated 15th October 2018 in which you ask for comments from this Council on the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC).

Having examined the document I consider the SoCC to be appropriate for this type of proposal and have noted the need to put measures in place to secure the attention of 'Hard to Reach' groups in the Boston area which is welcomed.

I have no further comments at this stage.



Yours faithfully,



C S Panton
Service Manager-Development Control

If you would like this information in a different format, please contact us on 01507 601111

Appendix 4 Response to first SoCC from North Kesteven District Council

 Mon 05/11/2018 12:28
Mark Williets
18/0629/PREAPP - Consultation of Draft SOCC for BAEF
To consultation@bostonaef.co.uk
Cc Clare Gray
 Follow up.

Dear Bethan,
Thank you for consulting North Kesteven District Council of the Draft SOCC for the Boston Alternative Energy Facility.

I write to confirm that this Council has no observations to make on the draft document.

Yours sincerely,
Mark

Mark Williets
Development Manager
North Kesteven District Council