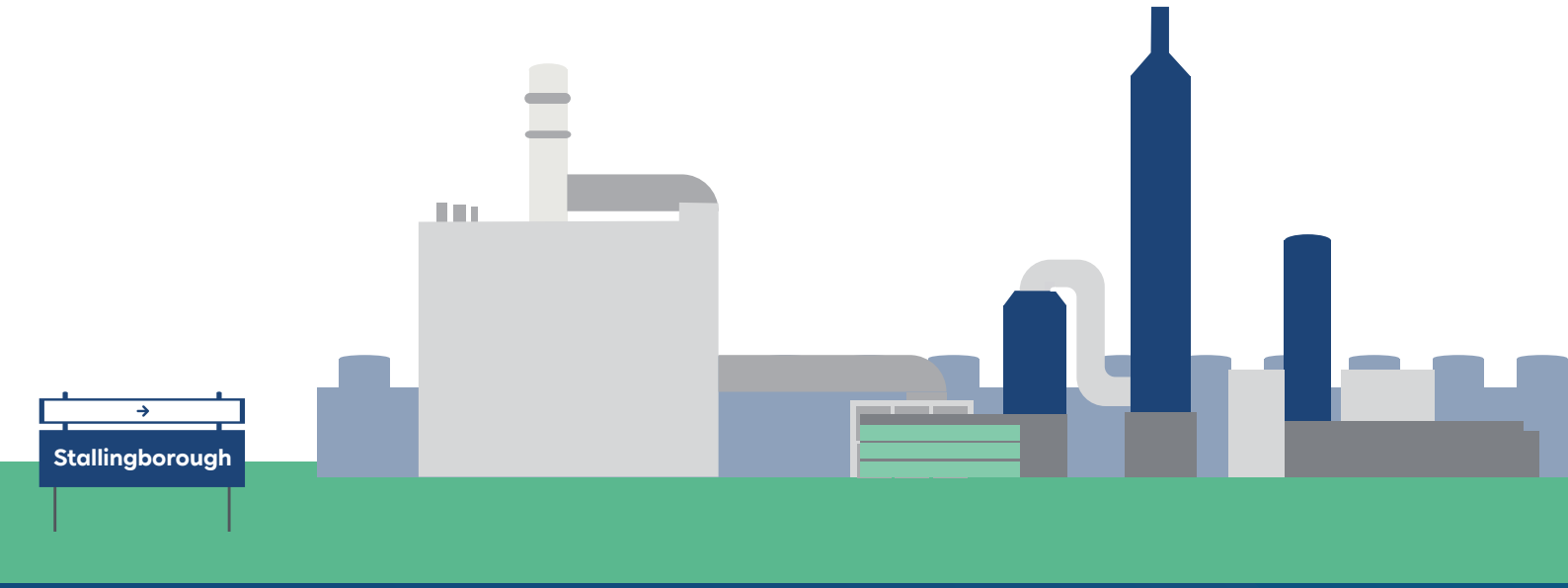
RWE

Stallingborough Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Generating Plant with Carbon Capture

Public consultation



Have your say

Monday 8th April – Monday 20th May 2024

Scan the QR code to visit our website

The site is currently an agricultural field

Introduction

RWE Generation UK (RWE) is delighted to introduce its preliminary proposals for Stallingborough Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Generating Plant with Carbon Capture, a new power station, close to the Humber Estuary near Stallingborough, North East Lincolnshire.

The generating plant will have a gross output of up to 900 megawatts (MWe) of decarbonised, secure, flexible energy – enough to power around 1 million homes[1] and will capture up to 2 million tonnes per year of CO_2, preventing it from being released to the atmosphere. The project will make a significant contribution to the UK's energy security and support the move towards net zero. The project will contribute to RWE's growing presence in the region, bringing investment, new long-term jobs and supply chain opportunities to the local economy.

Seeking your views

Our proposals for Stallingborough CCGT Generating Plant with Carbon Capture are at a preliminary design stage. As such, this is a perfect opportunity for us to engage early and gain valuable feedback from local people to allow us to shape our plans in a manner that has consideration of the feedback from the local communities.

The early-stage consultation will run from **Monday 8th April, lasting for six weeks, until 11:59pm on Monday 20th May 2024**.

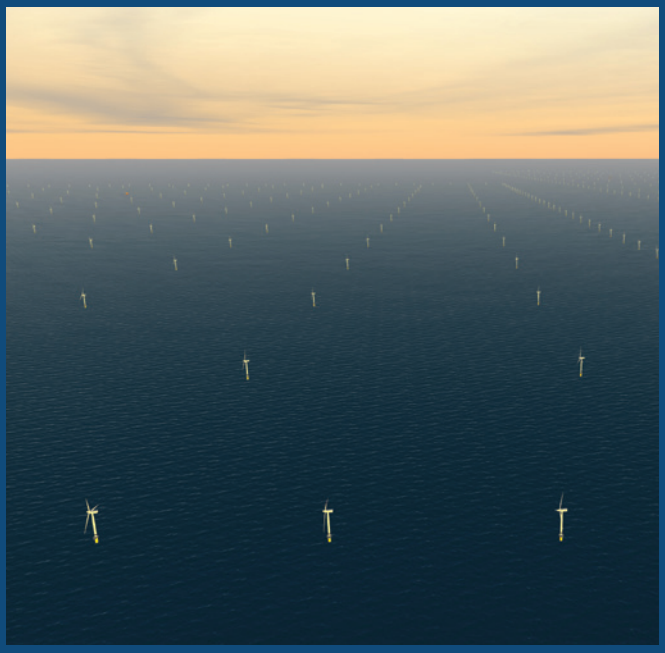
Following this consultation period, we will consider the feedback received, ahead of another round of statutory consultation on our more detailed plans, scheduled for 2025. Your input is important to us and we look forward to your active participation in providing your feedback on our proposals. Details on how to take part in the consultation are on the back page of this brochure.

Who are RWE and RWE Generation UK?

RWE is the UK's largest power company, with a clear strategy to become carbon neutral by 2040. RWE Generation UK is part of RWE AG and operates approximately 7GWe of conventional, efficient gas-fired capacity in the UK, which supports the transition to renewables by providing a firm and flexible source of power around the clock. RWE Generation UK is the developer proposing the Stallingborough CCGT Generating Plant with Carbon Capture.

RWE includes an operational portfolio of hydro, biomass and onshore and offshore wind, with a total installed capacity of 4.6GWe, plus a large pipeline of projects in development.

Beyond this proposal, other RWE projects in the Lincolnshire and Humber region include the 1.4GWe £3bn Sofia offshore wind project, currently in development in the North Sea, a solar proposal at Tween Bridge, North Lincolnshire and the state-of-the-art operations and maintenance centre, Grimsby Hub, which is currently under construction. RWE is committed to creating long-term jobs and opportunities in the region and has invested in the CATCH facility in Stallingborough, which will support the training and development of low carbon jobs.



Sofia offshore wind farm

[1] Calculated based on 2022 generation, and assuming average (mean) annual household consumption of 3,509kWh, based on 2021 statistics from The Department of Energy Security and Net Zero.

Our proposals at a glance

The site for the proposed Stallingborough CCGT Generating Plant with Carbon Capture is located on Hobson Way, approximately 3.5km to the east of Stallingborough village. The state-of-the-art generating plant will help to deliver reliable, flexible, low carbon supply of electricity to the grid during periods where renewable energy generation is low.

The project will comprise of a number of component parts including:

- A combined cycle gas turbine plant and associated infrastructure
- Water cooling infrastructure (likely to be abstracted from the Humber Estuary) required as part of the operational processes for the generating plant
- Carbon capture infrastructure to capture and condition the carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the flue gas emitted after the combustion of natural gas
- Supporting infrastructure such as:
  - Gas pipeline to supply fuel to the generating plant
  - Electricity connection to a National Grid Substation

As the Stallingborough CCGT Generating Plant with Carbon Capture would generate over 50MWe, it is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and will proceed through the Development Consent Order (DCO) planning process. The final decision on whether to grant consent for the project will be made by the Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. More information about the DCO process can be found on page 14.

As part of the development process, we are undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the potential likely significant effects (both positive and negative) the project could have on the environment. We will produce an Environmental Statement which will outline where likely significant environmental effects are identified and include proposed measures to avoid, mitigate or compensate for these effects to reduce the project's impact on the environment. More information can be found on the EIA process on page 11.

Why here?

The proposed site located north east of Stallingborough along the industrial area of the South Humber bank is within an area that is allocated for industrial development. It benefits from a number of key attributess which strategically support energy development at this location:

- A region with a great history of industrial and energy generation with the local skills and expertise to support the site
- Lies within the Humber Industrial Cluster Plan area (see www.humberindustrialclusterplan.org)
- Close to natural gas and electricity connections
- Close proximity to a water supply for cooling purposes
- 4km from the Port of Immingham to assist with deliveries of plant and equipment during construction to minimise disruption
- Close to a proposed carbon transportation pipeline

The Community

As a responsible energy company, we take pride in our role as a good neighbour, cultivating positive relationships, and fostering shared value.

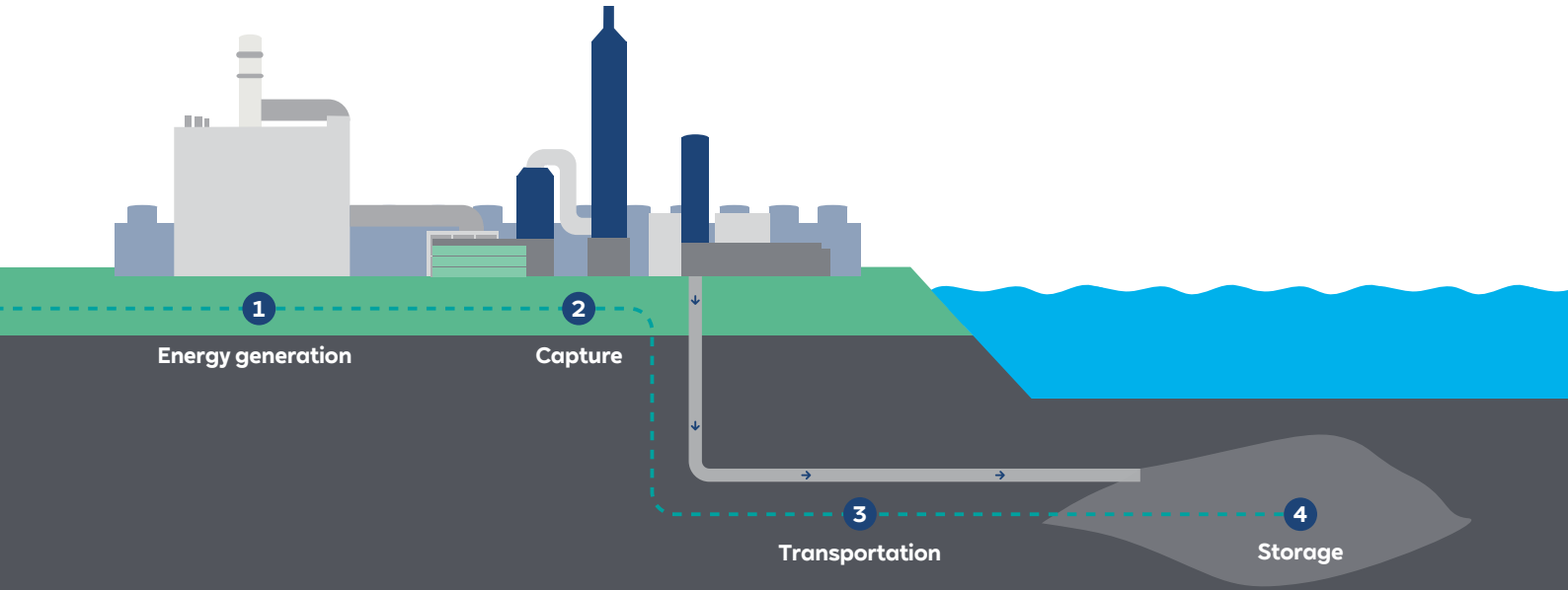
Our vision for Stallingborough is to deliver a project that not only contributes to the UK's energy security, but that we become part of the North East Lincolnshire community, providing jobs and opportunities for local residents and businesses.

What is Carbon Capture and Storage?

Carbon capture is a proven technology which will help support the transition to net zero, by allowing the decarbonisation of reliable and flexible electricity generation sources that can support and work alongside renewable generation.

There are currently 30 large scale carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon capture, usage and storage (CCUS) projects in operation around the world and over 150 in development. Globally CCS and CCUS deployment has tripled over the last decade. The image below explains the carbon capture and storage process.

1. **Energy generation:** Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions are produced during the combustion of natural gas for the generation of electricity by a Combined-Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power station.
2. **Capture:** CO_2 is captured from the flue gas with a proven and already applied process.
3. **Transportation:** The captured CO_2 will be compressed and transported via a pipeline.
4. **Storage:** The CO_2 is stored underground permanently, safely and securely beneath the seabed in suitable geological formations. Typically, these are depleted oil and gas fields or saline aquifers. The proposed storage of CO_2 for Stallingborough is a gas reservoir located around 3km beneath the seabed and 140km from the coast.



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The need for carbon capture and storage

Generating plants with carbon capture technology are essential in the UK's transition to a decarbonised energy system, providing low-carbon, reliable and flexible energy at times when energy from renewable sources is insufficient to meet demand.

The role gas has played in the UK's power system has evolved over time and continues to do so. As coal and oil power stations have shut down, gas has played an increasingly central role, providing around 40% of the UK's power in 2022 and up to 50% at certain times, as well as representing a cleaner alternative to coal and oil.

In their recent report[2], the Climate Change Committee note that in 2035 the British electricity system will require carbon capture and storage (CCS), whether in post-combustion power plants or "blue"[3] hydrogen production to fuel hydrogen turbines. Within their central scenario, there is a requirement for 17GWe of dispatchable low-carbon capacity, with a range of 12-20 GW across the scenarios.

In the future, carbon capture generating plants will operate alongside renewables to ensure security of supply, including during periods of low renewable generation and periods of peak demand.

As an operator of around 7GWe of efficient gas-fired capacity in the UK, RWE Generation UK recognises the central role we play in helping to drive forward this decarbonisation through responsible, proactive stewardship of the UK's largest gas fleet.

Benefits of our proposals include:

900MWe

A gross output capacity of up to 900 megawatts (MWe) of decarbonised, secure, flexible energy – enough to power around 1 million homes

2 Mt/year

Up to 2 million tonnes/year of CO_2 captured, the equivalent of removing 400,000 petrol cars from the roads

50+ jobs

Create approximately 50 high-quality, long-term operational jobs

1000s

Support thousands of jobs during construction and in the supply chain

[2] This report is available at https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Sector-summary-Electricity-generation.pdf

[3] Blue hydrogen is produced mainly from natural gas, using a process called steam reforming, which brings together natural gas and heated water in the form of steam. The output is hydrogen, but carbon dioxide is also produced as a by-product, unless this is captured as part of the process.

The Generating Plant

Stallingborough Generating Plant is anticipated to consist of a single unit CCGT with a total output of up to 900MWe. The electrical efficiency of a modern combined cycle gas turbine generating plant is considerably higher than that of conventional coal, biomass or oil-fired generating plants and many of the existing UK fleet of gas fired power stations.

As part of the process, gas is combusted to drive a gas turbine, which is connected to a generator producing electricity. Some of the usable heat remains in the gas turbine exhaust, which is passed into a Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG) to make steam to generate additional electricity via a steam turbine.

The exhaust steam from the steam turbine is condensed back into water which is returned to the HRSG to continue the process. This cooling would likely be achieved through the use of either a once-through cooling system or hybrid wet/dry cooling tower(s), both options are likely to use water from the Humber Estuary. The decision on which method will be used will be made in due course following surveys and assessments.

The carbon capture machinery will be fitted to the plant to enable the extraction of carbon dioxide (CO_2) produced through the combustion of natural gas. The burning of gas produces something called flue gases, which include CO_2, water vapour, nitrogen and sulphur dioxide. The CO_2 is separated from the flue gases using a chemical solvent. It is cooled, compressed and then transported for storage.

The remaining exhaust gases are then released into the atmosphere. These emissions have stringent limits to minimise the potential for adverse impacts on the environment or human health. These limits would be controlled through the environmental permit and regulated by the Environment Agency.

As part of the Environmental Statement that accompanies the DCO application, we will assess the expected design life of the generating plant.

At the end of its operating life, the generating plant would be shut down and all above ground structures are currently anticipated to be removed from site. The site would then be suitably remediated for any future use.

Connecting the project

The Stallingborough CCGT Generating Plant with Carbon Capture will be fuelled by natural gas and therefore will require a new natural gas pipeline to be brought into the site from the main gas transmission network (around 12km away) that runs from Easington to Hatton (Lincolnshire). As part of the route lies within North Lincolnshire and West Lindsey, we will be consulting with North Lincolnshire and West Lindsey Councils as the host authorities as part of the proposals.

The Stallingborough CCGT Generating Plant with Carbon Capture will connect into a carbon transportation pipeline, via a new spur line, which is expected to transfer the captured carbon to offshore storage facilities beneath the North Sea. RWE is a member of Viking CCS Cluster.

Viking CCS comprises:

- A new onshore pipeline from Immingham to Theddlethorpe
- Repurposing of the existing Lincolnshire Offshore Gas Gathering System (LOGGS) pipeline
- Offshore storage beneath the North Sea

A DCO for the Immingham to Theddlethorpe pipeline has been accepted for examination by the Planning Inspectorate. The planning process for the spur line will follow on from this. More information about Viking CCS can be found here - **www.vikingccs.co.uk**.

The generating plant will require an electrical connection, to the National Grid Grimsby West Substation (around 4km away or potentially another substation that may be planned as part of the Grimsby to Walpole upgrade), where it will transfer the electricity to the national network. We are exploring options for the connection to the substation, including if it will be via underground cables or overhead lines or a combination of both.

The possible electrical connection and pipeline routes are in the preliminary design phase, undergoing careful planning and assessment. We are looking at a number of options, therefore our plan shows a large area where these potentially may go. We are in the process of contacting landowners within our routing corridors and are undertaking studies to ensure the most appropriate routes are selected.

It is important to note that no electrical apparatus/cables or pipelines will be installed under residential properties or within residential gardens.

Project area

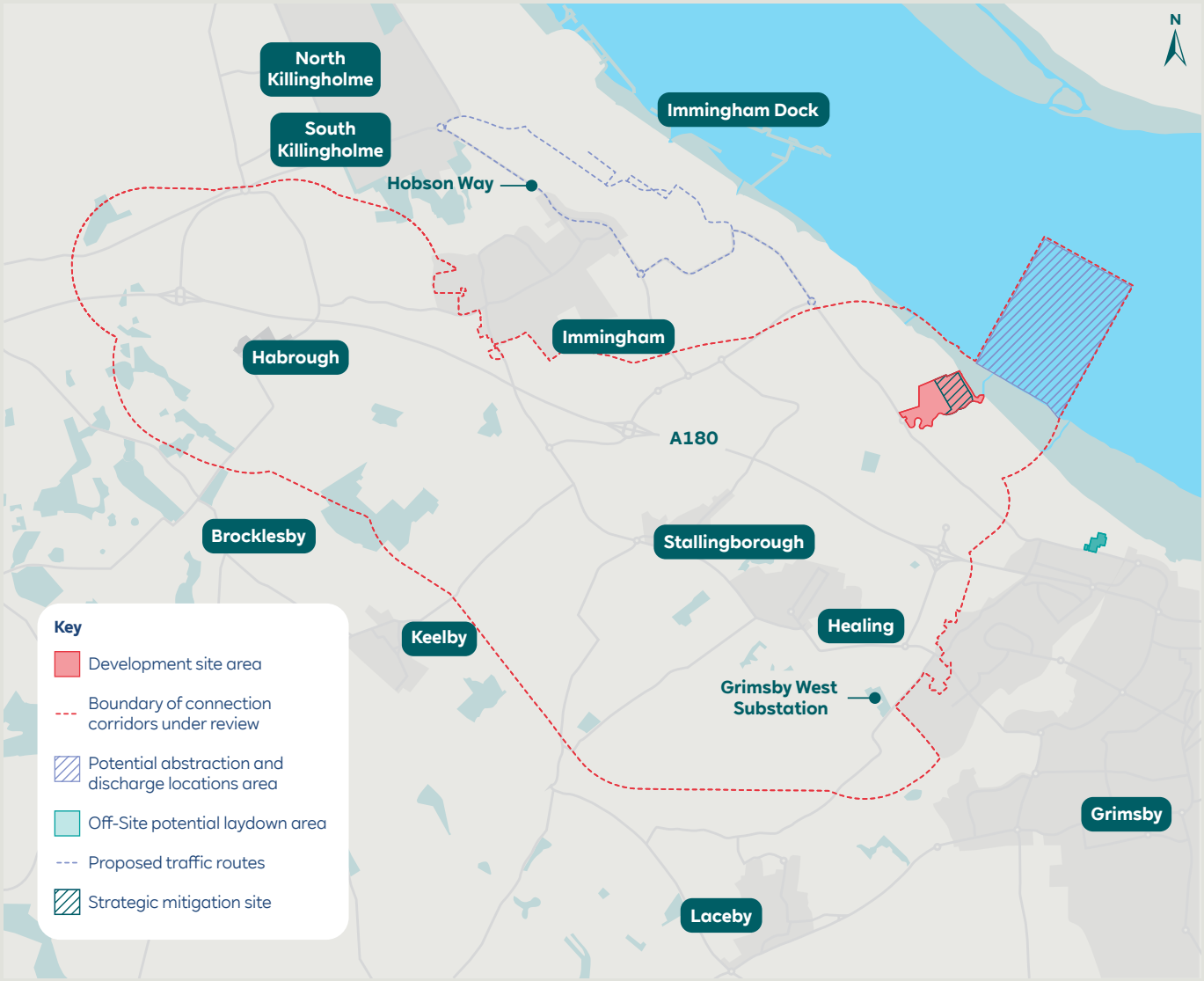
The below map shows the current project boundary, including the corridors for the gas pipeline and electricity connection.

Access to the main site during construction and operations will be from Hobson Way. During construction, some larger items of plant may be transported to the site by sea and unloaded at Immingham Port. These items would then be transported by road the short distance to the site. The proposed project boundary includes this road network as we may be required to undertake roadworks to modify the existing infrastructure to accommodate some of the larger abnormal loads required for the construction of this project.

The map also shows a small area identified as an off-site laydown area. This is on the location of the Grimsby Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant, which is a nearby site owned by RWE. It is no longer operating and is due to be demolished in 2024. This area could potentially be used as an additional laydown area during construction of the generation plant.

The area shown in the Humber Estuary is for cooling water structures. The generating plant and carbon capture facilities will require water for cooling. This cooling water is likely to be abstracted from the Humber Estuary using offshore water intake and outfall structures located within the Estuary.

The project boundary shown at this consultation will be refined as we continue to progress our design and technical work.



Assessing Environmental Impacts

As part of the DCO process we are undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess impacts and identify any likely potential significant effects (both positive and negative) the project could have on the environment.

Where likely significant environmental effects are identified, the EIA will propose measures to avoid, mitigate or compensate for these effects to reduce the project's impact on the environment.

These assessments will help us to ensure the plant and associated infrastructure is designed to minimise impacts. It will also look to ensure that biodiversity net gain (BNG) is incorporated to provide no net loss and an overall enhancement to habitats.

The EIA process is a critical step in progressing the design, allowing us to better understand the local environment of the development. EIAs make sure that we think about the likely effects on the environment at the earliest possible time and aim to avoid, reduce or offset those effects. This ensures that proposals are understood properly before decisions are made.

The EIA process

EIA Scoping

The EIA Scoping phase is a crucial element within the EIA process. It identifies the key environmental, social, and health impacts that could arise due to the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the project. Additionally, it sets out the proposed approach to assessing these effects. The EIA scoping report was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate to seek their opinion on the proposed scope of the EIA.

The Secretary of State, via the Planning Inspectorate has consulted a wide range of stakeholders and provided their scoping opinion in March 2024.

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) provides a preliminary account of the likely significant environmental effects of the project to inform the consultation process. The purpose of the PEIR is to enable interested parties (including members of the public, local planning authorities , non-statutory and statutory bodies), to develop an informed view of the likely environmental effects of the project and to help inform their consultation responses during the proposed statutory consultation in 2025.

Environment Statement (ES)

Building on the PEIR, the ES will accompany the DCO application and will report the process and final outcomes of the EIA and explain the likely significant effects of the project on the environment once mitigation measures have been taken into account.

Environmental Permit

The project will need an Environmental Permit from the Environment Agency, under the Industrial Emissions Directive. The permit sets out legally binding conditions for operation of the generating plant covering air emissions, noise, fuel storage, water treatment and discharge. The permit would provide RWE a licence to operate its proposed project, subject to complying with the relevant national and European directives that set the requirements for environmental protection. The permit also includes monitoring and reporting requirements.

Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental assessments will assess a wide range of topics such as landscape and visual impact, biodiversity, cultural heritage, flood risk, traffic, noise and other considerations.

As part of the planning process, we will assess the combined impacts of this project both during construction and operation, ensuring that the impacts of the project are considered alongside that of other nearby existing and proposed projects.

Further detail on how we will approach the assessments of some of the topics is provided in the following sections.

Biodiversity

As part of the EIA work, we are undertaking surveys to establish the habitats and species present on both the generating plant site, and the potential gas pipeline and electrical connection routes. This will provide valuable information on the location of any protected and/or priority habitats or species, and the potential impact of the project on species, habitats as well as surrounding sites of ecological importance. This includes marine life, mammals and birds associated with the Humber Estuary.

Mitigation measures will be devised including avoidance, compensation and mitigation to reduce any identified likely potential significant effects from the construction, operation or decommissioning of the project on ecological features.

Once any likely significant effects have been mitigated, opportunities for ecological enhancement will be identified to achieve 'biodiversity net gain'. Biodiversity net gain (BNG) is the term used to describe the process of increasing the overall biodiversity value of a given site. The provision of BNG is not currently a legal requirement for NSIP projects, but it is expected to be from 2025.

Landscape and Visual Impact

We will consider the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities, roads, the coast and Public Rights of Way, to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. As part of the assessments on landscape and visual impact, we will make appropriate recommendations for how land can be best utilised to mitigate any resulting impacts on the landscape and reduce the visual impact of the project. These assessments will help to support a core goal of RWE, which is to design a development that works alongside the surrounding landscape, with minimal visual disruption and preserving the amenity of the area.

Heritage

The Cultural Heritage and Archaeology assessment will identify the likely significant effects the project may have on the local historic environment, including identified and potential archaeology and cultural heritage features such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas.

This will be achieved through desk-based research, site visits and consultation with key stakeholders, such as Historic England. We will be undertaking a geophysical (magnetometer) survey across the main site that uses a variety of instruments to measure very small magnetic fields associated with buried archaeological remains. The results of this survey will inform design and the future archaeological strategy, if required. Similar surveys will be undertaken at key locations for the pipeline and cable routes once routing studies have been completed.

Traffic & Access

We will undertake a transport assessment which will assess the potential impacts of the project on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area. This will also set out the proposed sustainable transport measures that can be implemented during the construction and operational phases of the project to minimise disruptions to local roads and communities. As part of our assessment, a detailed access review is being undertaken to develop suitable access points and routes for the site. This will be consulted on with North East Lincolnshire Council and any other local planning authorities, National Highways and other stakeholders as relevant.

Water Environment and Flood Risk

A water supply will be required for cooling purposes at the generating plant. An assessment will set out the cooling water intakes and outfall structures and the piping of other services required both during construction and operation.

A Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy are being prepared to accompany the DCO application. These will consider the watercourses, such as the Humber Estuary, surface water flows and any potential flooding issues for the project site.

Noise

We will undertake an assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from both the construction and operation of the project. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels will be utilised to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations will be identified and agreed with North East Lincolnshire Council and any other local planning authorities or stakeholders as relevant, as part of the EIA process.

Good design and high-quality infrastructure will serve to reduce noise from the project at source and also sound attenuation measures may be incorporated into the design of the project if required, so that noise levels remain under acceptable limits.

Prior to construction, a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared to control noise and vibration to remain within acceptable levels during the construction period.

Air Quality

An air quality impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIA that will look at existing air quality. Where required, the assessment will identify the mitigation of any potential impacts anticipated during construction and operation of the generating plant and the carbon capture process. This will also form part of the Environmental Permit (separate to the DCO process) that the project will require from the Environment Agency.

DCO Process Explained

As the project will generate more than 50MWe of power, it is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and will proceed through the Development Consent Order (DCO) planning process.

The DCO process provides a dedicated framework specifically designed to address the complexities associated with large, complex energy projects (as well as other project types).

Applications for DCOs are examined independently by the Planning Inspectorate. Following ankExamination of the project, the Planning Inspectorate will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, who will decide on the outcome of the application.

As the host authority for the generating plant, North East Lincolnshire Council will be a statutory consultee for the application and will play an important role in shaping aspects of the project. RWE is committed to working closely with the Council, along with local parish councils, other relevant local planning authorities and statutory consultees such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England. As part of this commitment, we will exhibit a proactive approach to taking onboard feedback and incorporating comments.

North Lincolnshire and West Lindsey Councils will be consulted as the host authorities for the potential connection to the gas pipeline.

Indicative timeline

2023
Commence initial environmental surveys and design (continued throughout 2024 and into 2025)

April/ May 2024
Early stage (non-statutory) consultation

Spring/ Summer 2024
Review all community feedback and refine design

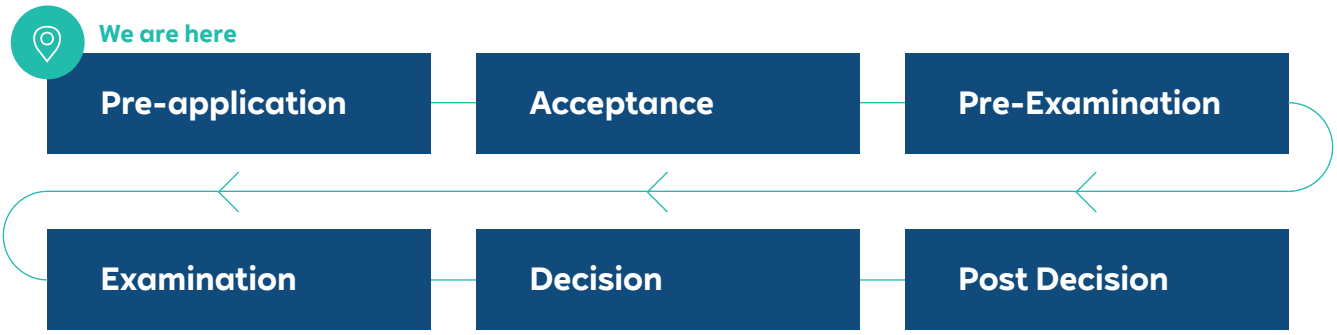
Early 2025
Statutory public consultation on more progressed plans and preliminary environmental information

Autumn/ Winter 2025
Development Consent Order application submitted

2026
Examination process by the Planning Inspectorate

2027
Determination by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero

DCO Process



Pre-application

This initial stage involves engaging with the local community, relevant parish councils, North East Lincolnshire Council (plus other relevant local planning authorities) and regulatory bodies, such as the Environment Agency. It is an essential step in gathering feedback and incorporating valuable insights into the project's design and planning and includes a statutory consultation period which is expected to take place in early 2025.

Once the project's design is refined, the formal DCO application is submitted, accompanied by a comprehensive Environmental Statement (ES) and detailed documentation outlining the project's scope, benefits, adverse effects, and mitigation measures.

Acceptance

After an application is submitted, the Planning Inspectorate has 28 days to decide whether it meets the standards required to be accepted for Examination.

Pre-Examination

During this stage, consultees may register as an Interested Party by making a 'Relevant Representation', which is a written summary of their views on the proposed project. Independent inspectors from the Planning Inspectorate are selected, who then hold a preliminary meeting to set out the timetable for Examination.

Examination

The application undergoes a rigorous six-month period of examination conducted by the independent inspector(s). This stage is mostly a written process and those who have registered as Interested Parties will be invited to provide further information in writing. There may also be a small number of hearings, including an open floor hearing, which members of the public can register to attend and speak.

Decision

Following receipt of a report by the independent inspector(s), the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero will make the final decision on whether to grant development consent for the project.

Post Decision

Once a decision has been made and the standard legal challenge period has passed without challenge, the project is expected to progress towards implementation, subject to any conditions or requirements specified in the approval.

You can read more about the DCO Process here:

RWE's pathway to decarbonisation

RWE Generation UK is currently considering four potential carbon capture projects across the UK.

As the largest operator of gas-fired power stations in the UK, we are looking at carbon capture technology as a viable way to decarbonise our gas plants which are located within the vicinity of proposed CO_2 networks or shipping facilities, where the CO_2 could be transferred to safe storage solutions. This would extend the lifespan of the power stations in a way that enables cleaner, future energy generation.

RWE is currently progressing early development work and preparing information that will allow for existing plants at Staythorpe and Pembroke, alongside this proposed site near Stallingborough, to be submitted into the next stage of the Government's Track-2 of the Cluster Sequencing for Carbon Capture Usage and Storage Deployment process. Additionally, RWE has recently announced plans to progress a carbon capture feasibility study at its Great Yarmouth Power Station.

[4] Calculated based on 2022 generation, and assuming average (mean) annual household consumption of 3,509 kWh, based on 2021 statistics from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

[5] These figures do not include Great Yarmouth CCS project.

Together, these sites cover more than 60% of RWE's total UK gas generating capacity, representing the initial stage of our gas decarbonisation journey.

Environmental studies and surveys needed to support the consenting process are already progressing.

Together, these projects would enable[5]:

4.5GWe

Approximately 4.5GWe of secure, flexible, low carbon energy – enough to power around 8.1 million homes[4]

11 Mt/year

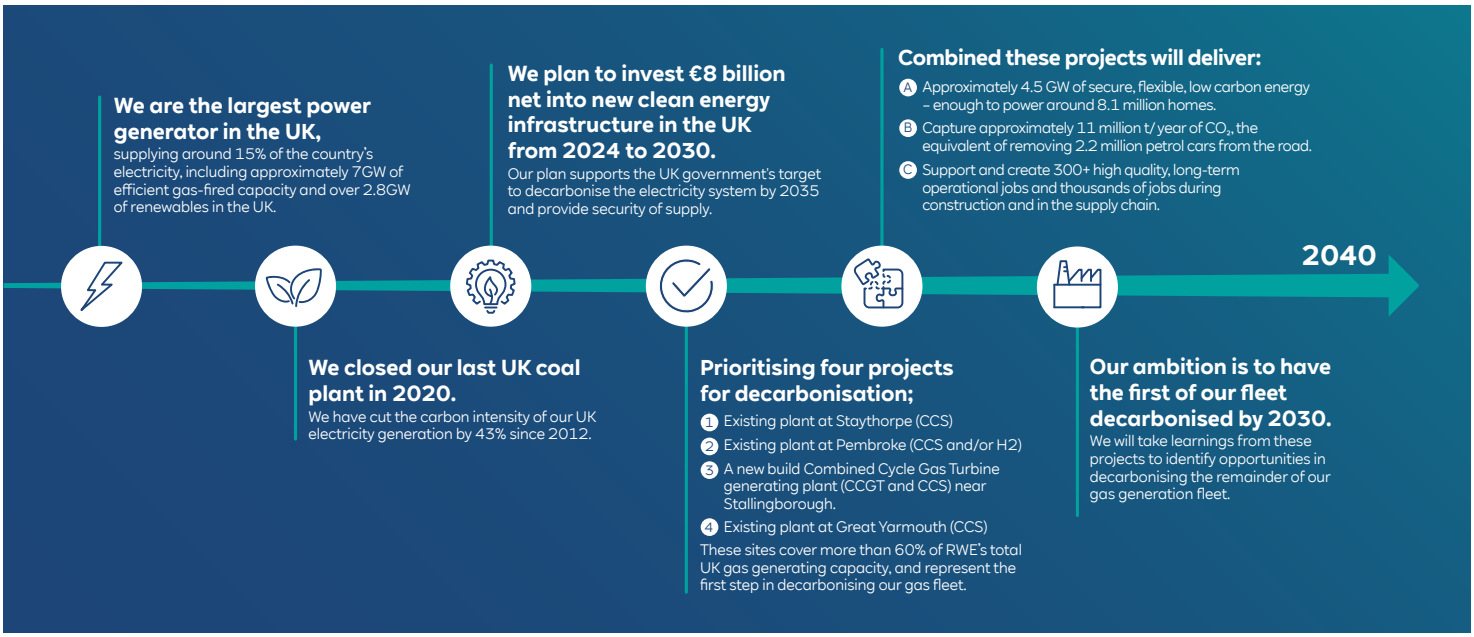
11 million tonnes/year of CO_2 captured, the equivalent of removing 2.2 million petrol cars from the road

300+ jobs

Support and create 300+ high-quality, long-term operational jobs and thousands of jobs during construction and in the supply chain

Our UK decarbonisation journey

RWE is working towards a global target of carbon neutrality by 2040

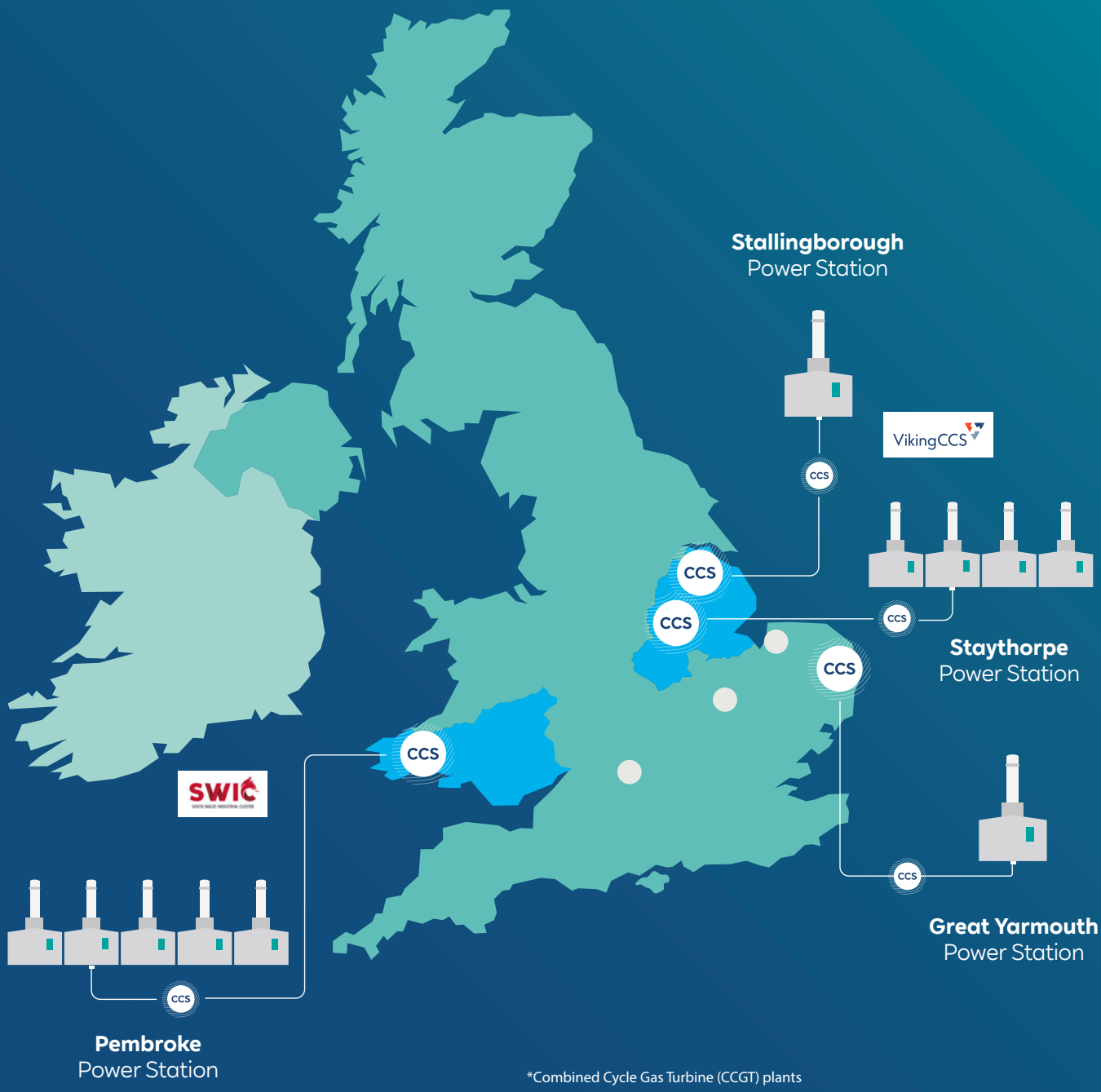


Key

CCS RWE's carbon capture projects

Other RWE gas plants *

Industrial clusters where RWE is a partner organisation



*Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) plants

** Calculated based on 2022 generation, and assuming average (mean) annual household consumption of 3,509kWh, based on 2021 statistics from the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

*Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) plants

Consultation information

Your involvement in this consultation is invaluable at this early stage.

The early-stage consultation will run from **Monday 8th April to Monday 20th May 2024.** To ensure we can gain feedback from the local community, we have a wide range of mechanisms through which you can learn more about our project and provide feedback.

Information about the project is available via:

Online

Explore our website **(rwe.com/stallingborough)** where you can find detailed information about the proposals and also access the online survey.

In-person events

Get to know our team and project first-hand by attending our in-person events. These events offer an excellent opportunity to interact with our experts, ask questions, and provide feedback in a friendly and engaging environment.

Date	Time	Location
Friday 12th April 2024	**1pm - 7pm**	**Immingham Town Hall**, Civic Centre, Pelham Road, Immingham, DN40 1QF
Saturday 20th April 2024	**10am - 4pm**	**Projekt Renewable**, Grimsby, DN31 1UZ
Thursday 9th May 2024	**1pm - 7pm**	**CATCH**, Redwood Park Estate, Stallinborough, Grimsby, DN41 8TH

Webinars

Our project team will be hosting two online webinars during this initial consultation. These will be free for anyone to join online, as an alternative for those who may not be able to attend the in-person events. These will be held on the following dates, with recordings available on our website after:

Date	Time	Location
Wednesday 24th April 2024	**6.30pm - 8pm**	**Online webinar** - Register at rwe.com/stallingborough
Tuesday 14th May 2024	**6.30pm - 8pm**	**Online webinar** - Register at rwe.com/stallingborough

Please register for the webinars via the project website **(rwe.com/stallingborough)** or by emailing **info@stallingboroughccs.com.**

Deposit point locations

Copies of the consultation material can be viewed at the below locations:

Grimsby Central Library
Town Hall Square, Grimsby, DN31 1HG
Tuesday to Friday 8.30am - 5.30pm
Saturday 9am - 1pm

Immingham Library
Pelham Rd, Immingham, DN40 1QF
Monday to Friday 9am – 5pm
Saturday 9am – 1pm

Unable to get online?

If you are unable to access the internet, have any accessibility requirements or would prefer a hardcopy of our material please contact us on our dedicated phoneline: **01469 818004**.

A member of our team would be happy to arrange for copies of the consultation information to be sent in the post (free of charge), in the format required, or to record your feedback over the phone.

Materials in alternative formats are available upon request, all documents can be made available in alternative accessible formats, such as braille, speaking text and alternative languages. All requests should be made to the communications team by email **info@stallingboroughccs.com** or by calling us on **01469 818004**.

How to provide comments

There are several different ways you can respond to the consultation:

- By returning a feedback form at our in-person events or via the Freepost address
- By completing the feedback form on our website
- By getting in touch via email

The deadline for the non-statutory consultation is 11:59pm on Monday 20th May 2024. We encourage you to provide your feedback within this period to ensure that your comments are considered as we further refine the proposals for our project.

Thank you for participating in our initial consultation on our proposals.

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