

Invitation to attend a public consultation

Kirby is set to become one of the first locations across the UK to benefit from brand-new eco-hub infrastructure, which includes a public electric vehicle charging station, solar panels and battery storage.



2021 Ford Mustang Mach-E and 1915 Ford Model T

Credit: Matt Alexander/PA

The £12-15 million investment in infrastructure from Naturalis¹ comprises:

- Public electric vehicle station with **12 rapid charging points** off the Halstead Road.
- It would be **powered by solar panels** producing enough electricity to power 6,500 typical homes.²
- Battery storage to assist the **National Grid manage its network.**

Why is this happening?

By 2030, the sale of new petrol and diesel cars and small vans will be banned in Britain. Replacing them will be a range of electric vehicles. Customers will use projects like this one to recharge their cars and small vans, eventually replacing the traditional petrol garage.

Why is this site in Kirby?

Naturalis chose this site in Kirby as it is suitably located next to a vital connection to the National Grid.

Without the ability to connect an eco-hub to a grid connection, this infrastructure simply doesn't work.

“We are in the middle of the biggest revolution in motoring since Henry Ford's first production line started turning back in 1913.”

Justin Rowlatt of the BBC³

Dates and times

- Tuesday 16 November 2021 (from 1pm until 8pm)
- Wednesday 17 November 2021 (from 4pm until 8pm)

Venue

- St Michael's Church Hall, The Street, Kirby-le-Soken, Essex CO13 0EF

No bookings required.
Just drop by at any time.

The Naturalis project team looks forward to presenting information about the proposal, answering your questions and capturing your feedback on the plans before a planning application is submitted to Tendring Council.

naturalis

For further information, visit our website: www.halsteadroadecohub.co.uk

¹ A joint venture between Falck Renewables and REG Power Management.

² The UK average for solar photovoltaic project capacity factors in 2020 was 11.2% (Source: 2021 Digest of UK Energy Statistics, BEIS, table 6.5). 25MWp (the project's assumed capacity) x 1,000 (converting from MW to kW) x 8,760 (hours in a year) x 11.2% (assumed capacity factor) = 24.5m kWh, to one decimal place. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, "Energy Consumption in the UK" Table C9, 22 October 2020, average, temperature-corrected domestic consumption in 2019 @ 3,772 kWh. 24.5m kWh divided by 3,772 kWh = 6,495 homes.

³ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-57253947>.