



# Millbrook Power Project

## Project Overview Document

On behalf of **Millbrook Power Limited**



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## Project Glossary (including acronyms)

Acronym or term	Term	Description
Access Road	Access Road	The proposed purpose built full length access road from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site. This could also be delivered through the 'Short Access Road' as defined below in this Glossary.
AGI	Above Ground Installation	The Above Ground Installation incorporates the minimum offtake connection (MOC) facility, which would be owned by National Grid, and a Pipeline Inspection Gauge (PIG) Trap Facility (PTF), owned by Millbrook Power Limited.
Applicant	Applicant	Millbrook Power Limited (MPL)
BBC	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford Borough Council
CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council	Central Bedfordshire Council
Construction	construction	Within the PEIR this phrase refers to all construction activities associated with the Project. The construction phase is anticipated to commence in 2020 and be completed by 2022.
Construction Laydown Area	Construction Laydown Area	The area required during construction for storing materials and equipment. It is located within the Power Generation Plant Site.
Consultation	consultation	Procedures for assessing public, landowner and statutory consultee opinion about a plan or major development proposal including seeking the views of affected neighbours or others with an interest in the Project or affected land.
Covanta RRF	Covanta RRF Project	The proposed Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) to be developed by Covanta and Veolia to the north of the Generating Equipment Site and for which Covanta Rookery South Limited was granted the RRF Order.

cumulative effects	cumulative effects	Summation of effects that result from changes caused by a development in conjunction with other reasonably foreseeable development that is either consented but not yet constructed or is in the process of seeking consent.
dB(A)	A-weighting sound level	The sound pressure level determined when using the frequency-weighting network A. The A-weighting network modifies the electrical response of a sound level meter so that the sensitivity of the meter varies with frequency in approximately the same way that the sensitivity of the human hearing system varies with frequency. The human ear has a non-linear frequency response; it is less sensitive at low and high frequencies and most sensitive in the range of 1 to 4 kHz. The A-weighting is applied to measured or calculated sound pressure levels so that these levels correspond more closely to the response of the human ear. A-weighted sound levels are often denoted as dB(A).
DCO	Development Consent Order	A Development Consent Order (DCO) is made by the Secretary of State (SoS) pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008) to authorise a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).
DCO Application	Development Consent Order Application	The Application for a DCO made to the SoS under Section 37 of the PA 2008 in respect of the Project, required pursuant to Section 31 of the PA 2008 because the Project constitutes an NSIP under Section 14(1)(a) and Section 15 PA 2008 by virtue of being an onshore generating station in England or Wales of 50 MW capacity or more.
Drax	Drax Group Plc	Drax is one of the UK's largest energy producers and acquired MPL from Stag Energy in 2016.
EA	The Environment Agency	The Environment Agency

effect	effect	The consequence of an impact on the environment.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	The assessment of the potential likely significant environmental effects of the Project. Undertaken in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009.
EIA Regulations	EIA Regulations	For this project the relevant EIA Regulations are the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009.
Electrical Connection	Electrical Connection	The new electrical connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS) for distribution to homes and businesses. It includes a new substation, up to two new underground electrical circuits and up to two Sealing End Compounds (SECs) to connect the substation to the Generating Equipment and the existing 400 kV network.
Emission	emission	A material that is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to the atmosphere.
environmental effect	environmental effect	The consequence of an impact on the environment.
environmental impact	environmental impact	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Project.
ES	Environmental Statement	A statement that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development and which the applicant can, having regard to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile, but that includes at least the information referred to in the EIA Regulations.
ES NTS	Environmental Statement Non-Technical Summary	A report presenting a summary of the information in the Environmental Statement.
Gas Connection	Gas Connection	A new underground gas Pipeline connection and

		Above Ground Installation (AGI) to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the Gas National Transmission System (NTS).
Gas Turbine Generator	Gas Turbine Generator	One Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) generator (as proposed in the Power Generation Plant) which utilises the combustion of gas and air to generate hot gases that are routed across turbine blades, which generate rotational forces that turn an electrical generator. The exhaust gases are discharged directly to a single stack without providing heat for a secondary steam cycle. The Gas Turbine Generator forms part of the Generating Equipment and is located within the Generating Equipment Site.
Generating Equipment	Generating Equipment	Gas Turbine Generator and Balance of Plant which are located on the Generating Equipment Site.
Generating Equipment Site	Generating Equipment Site	The site where the Generating Equipment is located.
Impact	Impact	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Project.
km	Kilometre	Measurement of distance (1000 metres).
kV	Kilovolt	Measurement of the amount of electric potential energy equal to 1000 volts.
M	metre	Measurement of length
mitigation measure	mitigation measure	Action proposed to avoid, prevent, reduce and where possible offset significant adverse effects arising from the whole or specific elements of a development.
Mm	millimetre	Measurement of length.
MPL	Millbrook Power Limited	Millbrook Power is a subsidiary business of Drax, which has been established specifically to develop the Project.
MW	megawatt	Measurement of power.
MWe	megawatt electric	Measurement of electrical power.
Noise	noise	Noise defined as unwanted sound, is measured in units of decibels, dB. The range of audible sounds is from 0dB to



		<p>140 dB. Two equal sources of sound, if added together will result in an increase in level of 3 dB i.e 50dB + 50dB = 53 dB. Increases in continuous sound are perceived in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1dB increase – barely perceptible</li> <li>• 3dB increase – just noticeable</li> <li>• 10dB increase – perceived as twice as loud.</li> </ul>
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project	The Power Generation Plant constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) by virtue of s.14(1)(a) and s.15 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008) which include within the definition of a NSIP any onshore generating station in England or Wales of 50 MWe capacity or more.
Order	Order	The Millbrook Power (Gas Fired Power Station) Order, being the development consent order made by the Secretary of State authorising the Project, a draft of which is submitted with the Application.
OCGT	Open Cycle Gas Turbine	<p>Gas plant technology system comprising Gas Turbine(s) fuelled by natural gas. The hot exhaust gases are routed directly to the stack without passing through a secondary steam turbine.</p> <p>Can also be referred to as SCGT.</p>
PA 2008	Planning Act 2008	UK legislation which passes responsibility for examining Development Consent Order (DCO) applications for NSIPs to the Planning Inspectorate, who will examine applications and make recommendations for a decision by the relevant Secretary of State (the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy in the case of energy NSIP applications).
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report	A report which has been prepared for Statutory Consultation. It provides information referred to in Part 1 of

		Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations (information for inclusion in Environmental Statements) which has been compiled by the Applicant; and is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development (and of any Associated Development).
2014 PEIR	2014 Preliminary Environmental Information Report	The report that was prepared in 2014 for statutory consultation.
PEIR NTS	Preliminary Environmental Impact Report Non-Technical Summary	The non-technical summary of the information contained in the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report.
2014 PEIR NTS	2014 Preliminary Environmental Impact Report Non-Technical Summary	The non-technical summary of the information in the 2014 Preliminary Environmental Impact Report.
Phase 1 Statutory Consultation	Phase 1 Statutory Consultation	Initial phase of statutory consultation under s42, s47 and s48 of PA 2008 between 13 October 2014 and 16 November 2014. This coincided with the publication of the 2014 PEIR.
Phase 2 Statutory Consultation	Phase 2 Statutory Consultation	Second phase of statutory consultation pursuant to s42, s47 and s48 of PA 2008 undertaken between 29 <sup>th</sup> May and 2 <sup>nd</sup> July 2017.
PINS	The Planning Inspectorate	The government agency responsible for examining applications for NSIPs.
Pipeline	Pipeline	The new underground gas pipeline connection proposed as part of the Gas Connection.
Power Generation Plant	Power Generation Plant	This is the Generating Equipment, Access Road and Construction Laydown Area.
Power Generation Plant Site	Power Generation Plant Site	The site in which the Power Generation Plant will be located.
Project	Project	Millbrook Power Project comprising the Power Generation Plant, Gas Connection and Electrical Connection.
Project Site	Project Site	The entire area covered by or required in order to deliver the Project. This includes the Power Generation Plant Site, Electrical Connection Site, Gas Connection Site and construction

		access/laydown and future maintenance access/laydown areas. The Project Site corresponds to the limits of the draft Development Consent Order (the Order Limits) that will form part of the DCO Application.
Red Line Boundary	Red Line Boundary	The boundary of the Project Site
RRF Order	RRF Order	Means the Rookery South (Resource Recovery Facility) Order 2011, which granted development consent under the PA 2008 for the Covanta RRF Project.
SCGT	Simple Cycle Gas Turbine	Gas plant technology system comprising Gas Turbine(s) fuelled by natural gas. The hot exhaust gases are routed directly to the stack without passing through a secondary steam turbine. The generating technology used for the Power Generation Plant will be SCGT. This can also be referred to as OCGT.
Scoping	Scoping	An exercise undertaken pursuant to Regulation 8 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 to determine the topics to be addressed within the Environmental Statement.
Scoping Opinion	Scoping Opinion	The Scoping Opinion for the proposed Project issued by the Secretary of State, dated May 2014 (Appendix 1.2 of the PEIR).
Scoping Report	Scoping Report	The Scoping Report for the proposed Project prepared by the Applicant and dated June 2014. (Appendix 1.2 of the PEIR).
Short Access Road	Short Access Road	The proposed purpose built access road from the Covanta RRF Project to the Generating Equipment Site. This will only be built in isolation if the Covanta RRF Project has constructed its access road.
SoS	Secretary of State	The decision maker for a NSIP application and head of a government department.
stack	stack	The structure by which the exhaust gases and waste heat are emitted to

		the atmosphere. The height of the structure would be between 32.5m-35m and would contain a silencer to reduce noise emissions. The exhaust gases would be subject to emissions control abatement.
Stag	Stag Energy Ltd	An independent UK based company providing expertise and management services to energy development projects. Stag was the original owner of MPL and has been retained by Drax through a management services agreement.
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation	A document prepared by the Applicant which explains how the Applicant proposes to consult, about the proposed application, people living in the vicinity of the land.
Substation	Substation	400 kV Substation comprising switchgear bays, gantries, emergency power supply, welfare accommodation, cables, fencing, lighting, landscaping, battery rooms, control cubicles and internal site roads.
WPL	Watt Power Limited	WPL is an independent company established to develop flexible gas fired generation assets to support the UK Government drive to a low carbon economy. WPL was the owner of Millbrook Power Limited prior to the acquisition by Drax.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL") is proposing to develop a gas-fired power generation plant (and connections to the electricity and gas networks) on land located in Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook and Marston Moretaine in Bedfordshire.

1.1.2 In 2014, MPL consulted on its proposals (as they stood at that time). In March 2015 MPL put "on hold" its plans and notified the public that this was the case. Under the new ownership of the UK energy company Drax Group plc, MPL is now resuming the development consent process for the Project.

1.1.3 The Project would comprise:

- A new Power Generation Plant in the form of an Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) peaking power generating station, fuelled by natural gas and capable of providing a rated electrical output of up to 299 Megawatts (MW). The Power Generation Plant comprises:
  - Generating equipment including one Gas Turbine Generator with an exhaust gas flue stack and balance of plant, which are located within the Generating Equipment Site (together the "Generating Equipment");
  - A new purpose built access road to the Generating Equipment Site (the "Access Road" or the "Short Access Road");
  - A temporary construction compound required during construction only (the "Laydown Area");
- A new gas connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System (NTS) (the "Gas Connection"); and
- A new electrical connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS) (the "Electrical Connection").

1.1.4 The Project is proposed at and in the vicinity of the former clay extraction pit at Rookery South, near Stewartby, Bedfordshire. The boundary of the Project Site falls within both Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) and Bedford Borough Council (BBC).

1.1.5 A full description of the Project and Project Site can be found in Chapter 3 of the Millbrook Power Project Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR"), which this document accompanies. The location of the Project Site is shown in Figure 1.1 of the PEIR.

- 1.1.6 More information on the Project can also be found at [www.millbrookpower.co.uk](http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk).
- 1.1.7 The Project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP") under the Planning Act 2008, which means that development consent is required by means of a Development Consent Order ("DCO"). The DCO application for the Project will be submitted to the Secretary of State via the Planning Inspectorate ("PINS") and, once accepted, it will be considered over a six-month examination period by an Examining Authority (made up of Planning Inspectors from PINS) on behalf of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (the "Secretary of State"). The final decision on the application would be made by the Secretary of State following a recommendation made by the Examining Authority. Consultation with local people, businesses and organisations is an essential part of the DCO process and will help to influence the final design of the Project.
- 1.1.8 MPL anticipates submitting an application for development consent for the Project in Q4 2017. The application would then be examined by an Examining Authority appointed by the Secretary of State over the course of 2018, with a decision from the Secretary of State likely to be issued in mid-2019.

## 1.2 Purpose of the Project Overview Document

- 1.2.1 The Project Overview Document forms part of a suite of documents provided for statutory consultation on the proposal under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008; a summary of consultation undertaken to date is provided in Section 2. The documents which this accompanies, and which have also been published as part of this consultation are:
- PEIR; and
  - The PEIR Non-Technical Summary ("PEIR NTS").
- 1.2.2 The purpose of the Project Overview Document is to provide an explanation of the interaction between the Project and the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (the "Rookery South RRF Project"), which is another project, promoted by a separate developer, Covanta Rookery South Limited ("Covanta").
- 1.2.3 The document is structured as follows:
- a. a summary of the consultation undertaken to date, and details of the second phase of statutory consultation on the Project, of which this document forms a part (Section 2 of this document);
  - b. an explanation of the interaction between the Project and the Rookery South RRF Project (Section 3 of this document); and

- c. details of the next steps in the Project programme including details of how MPL will continue to address the interrelationship with the Rookery South RRF Project (Section 4 of this document).

### **Planning and Public Consultation**

- 1.2.4 MPL undertook an initial phase of statutory consultation in October/November 2014 which was preceded by a period of informal consultation that commenced in June 2014. Details of this public consultation are provided in Section 2. Section 3.3 provides further details of consultation undertaken with Covanta during this initial phase of public consultation in order to manage the relationship between the Project and the Rookery South RRF Project.
- 1.2.5 Due to the length of time since MPL last consulted on the Project MPL will undertake further statutory consultation on the Project in accordance with the Planning Act 2008 in order to inform key stakeholders and the public of the key changes to the Project that have been made following consideration of the consultation responses from 2014.
- 1.2.6 The second phase of statutory public consultation will begin on 29th May 2017 and will end on 2nd July 2017. This gives a further opportunity to comment on the Project. Further details of the second phase of statutory public consultation are provided in a Statement of Community Consultation ("SoCC") published by MPL which is available to view at [www.millbrookpower.co.uk](http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk).

### **Preliminary Environmental Information Report**

- 1.2.7 A PEIR has been published alongside this document, which provides preliminary environmental information relating to the Project.
- 1.2.8 The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (the "EIA Regulations") require an Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") to be carried out in respect of any development listed in Schedule 1 to the EIA Regulations ("Schedule 1 development").
- 1.2.9 The Project is a Schedule 1 development as it is a thermal power station with a heat output of 300 MW or more (as listed in Schedule 1, paragraph 2(a) of the EIA Regulations). Therefore, an EIA for the Project is required under the EIA Regulations.
- 1.2.10 The Project falls under the EIA Regulations 2009 regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the "EIA Regulations 2017") regime. This is because a scoping opinion was requested from the Secretary of State under the EIA Regulations 2009 before the commencement of the EIA Regulations 2017. This means that, in accordance with the transitional arrangements at Regulation 37(2)(a)(ii) of the EIA Regulations 2017, the EIA Regulations 2009 will continue to apply to the Project.

- 1.2.11 Under Regulation 10(b) of the EIA Regulations, the applicant is required to set out how it intends to publicise and consult on preliminary environmental information relating to the Project. Preliminary environmental information is defined by Regulation 2 of the EIA Regulations as the environmental information that has been compiled by the applicant and which is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development.
- 1.2.12 In the case of the Project, information has been compiled into the PEIR which presents the environmental information collected to date and an assessment, on a preliminary basis, of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project. This is the second "PEIR" which has been prepared for the Project; the first was published and consulted upon in 2014 (the "2014 PEIR") together with supporting information and a Non-Technical Summary (the "2014 PEIR NTS"). This information accompanied MPL's initial phase of statutory and non-statutory consultation ("Phase 1 Consultation") with both the local community and prescribed consultees.
- 1.2.13 The feedback received relating to the 2014 PEIR has helped to inform and further refine the EIA process as well as the design and development of the Project. Significant changes which have been made to the Project are set out in more detail at paragraph 2.2.15.
- 1.2.14 As the DCO application for the Project was paused in 2015, MPL is undertaking a further round of statutory consultation accompanied by the second PEIR which contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process.



## 2 Consultation

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Project is a NSIP under the Planning Act 2008. As a result, the consultation process set out in the Planning Act 2008 is being complied with for the Project. This section provides an overview of the consultation undertaken on the Project to date as part of the Phase 1 Consultation and sets out details of the Phase 2 Consultation to be undertaken in 2017.
- 2.1.2 More information on the consultation requirements of the Planning Act 2008 can be found at <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/> and an explanation of how MPL is consulting with the public can be found in the SoCC (please see <http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk/> for more details).

### 2.2 Phase 1 Consultation

- 2.2.1 MPL carried out both statutory and non-statutory consultation as part of its work on the first stages of the DCO application process in 2014.
- 2.2.2 MPL focused primarily on non-statutory consultation with the local community within the Core Consultation Zone ("CCZ") and publicised the Project through media coverage across a wider area defined as the Outer Consultation Zone ("OCZ"). MPL defined both the CCZ and the OCZ in consultation with CBC and BBC officers and councillors. The CCZ equates to an approximate 5km radius around the Power Generation Plant site and the OCZ equates to a 10km radius around the Power Generation Plant site. The CCZ is defined by parish council boundaries closest to the 5 km radius. Copies of the CCZ and OCZ area maps are enclosed at **Appendix A** and **Appendix B** respectively.
- 2.2.3 An overview of both statutory and non-statutory elements of the Phase 1 Consultation is provided in the paragraphs below.

#### Phase 1 Non-statutory Consultation

- 2.2.4 MPL chose to engage with the local community, their political representatives and other key stakeholders during an early phase of non-statutory consultation, several months in advance of the commencement of the statutory consultation phase.
- 2.2.5 Stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels as well as local community representatives were contacted by MPL and exhibitions were held for the benefit of the local community. During this non-statutory phase of consultation, MPL explained the rationale and key objectives of the Project, gave reasons why the Power Generation Plant Site had been chosen (and its need) and presented opportunities for feedback on the emerging project concepts.

2.2.6 MPL carried out the following non-statutory consultation activities between April 2014 and June 2014, summarised below:

- Meetings held with CBC and BBC regarding consultation approach and draft SoCC (“2014 SoCC”) (April - October 2014);
- Meetings held with key stakeholders such as local Members of Parliament, English Heritage (now Historic England), Natural England and Parish Councils to introduce the outline proposals and provide an understanding of local and technical issues of the Project (April - October 2014);
- Publishing the initial plans for the Project for people living in the vicinity of the site through a range of media coverage - radio, TV, newspapers, websites and social media (May - June 2014); and
- Holding public exhibitions in Lidlington, Stewartby and Marston Moretaine to gather the local community's feedback on the initial Project plans and its potential impact on the environment, local communities and local economy. The public exhibitions were attended by approximately 250 people (June 2014).

2.2.7 MPL also undertook further consultation on the scope of the EIA ('the EIA Scoping Consultation"). MPL submitted an EIA Scoping Report to PINS in June 2014 and received an EIA Scoping Opinion from PINS in July 2014 which contained the Regulation 9 consultee list; the Secretary of State's and statutory consultees' opinions on the scope; and methodologies and potential effects of the Project to be assessed in the EIA.

### **Phase 1 Statutory Consultation**

2.2.8 Following the non-statutory consultation period, MPL published a draft 2014 SoCC in July 2014 which was developed in consultation with CBC and BBC. The final version of the 2014 SoCC was published on the 23rd September 2014.

2.2.9 The 2014 SoCC set out how the PEIR would be publicised and proposed a single phase of statutory consultation which aligned with s42 and s48 publicity deadlines. MPL sought to maximise the opportunities for consultees to comment on the Project by exceeding the minimum statutory timescales of 28 days.

2.2.10 During the statutory phase of consultation MPL was able to demonstrate the iterative process of project evolution and design development, including how the proposals developed since the early non statutory phase of consultation.

2.2.11 A number of consultation documents were published as part of the 2014 statutory consultation, these are listed below:

- 2014 Scoping Report;

- 2014 SoCC;
- 2014 Consultation Plan;
- 2014 Information leaflet;
- 2014 PEIR;
- 2014 PEIR NTS; and
- 2014 PEIR Technical Appendices.

2.2.12 All of the above documents are available to view on the Millbrook Power website (<http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk/key-documents/>).

2.2.13 MPL undertook a series of consultation activities as part of the Phase 1 Statutory Consultation as summarised below:

- s47 PA 2008- Statutory consultation with BBC and CBC on the content of the 2014 SoCC (July-August 2014);
- s47 PA 2008- 2014 SoCC published online (MPL website) and hard copies made available for public viewing in local Council offices and libraries within the CCZ and OZC. The 2014 SoCC set out how MPL will consult the local community living in the vicinity of the Project and how they can comment on the proposals (September 2014);
- s48 PA 2008 - Notice publicising the Project in national newspaper to publicise the intention to submit a DCO Application (October 2014);
- s46 PA 2008- SoS notified of the proposed DCO Application and supplied with all consultation information (October 2014);
- s42 PA 2008- MPL supplied statutory consultees (including prescribed persons, local authorities and those with land interests) with consultation materials and undertook consultation for a period of 35 days (October-November 2014);
- s48 PA 2008- Publicised the intention to submit a DCO application for the project through a range of media coverage- Radio, TV, Newspapers, websites and social media (September – October 2014);
- s47 PA 2008 - Hard copies of the 2014 PEIR, the 2014 PEIR NTS and 2014 information leaflet made available for public viewing over the 35-day consultation period at local Council offices and libraries in the CCZ and OZC; and
- s47 PA 2008 - Public exhibitions held in Marston Moretaine, Stewartby, Amptill and Lidlington to gather the local community's feedback on the

PEIR, the Project and its impact on the environment, local communities and local economy (October - November 2014).

2.2.14 Following the close of the statutory consultation period, MPL undertook additional non-statutory consultation activities. This involved follow up meetings with various statutory consultees, a Project update meeting with PINS, a Project update meeting with the EA and a meeting with CBC, BBC and local parishes. MPL also issued two information updates to the parties covered by section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 as well as members of the public who requested to be kept informed. The first update explained how MPL had made some changes to the Project as a result of statutory consultation and the second update reported on the slight amendment to the red line boundary.

2.2.15 MPL had regard to all feedback received during the Phase 1 Statutory Consultation and as a result several significant changes to the Project have now been made, including:

- undergrounding of the electrical connection to the National Grid (thereby avoiding the need for overhead transmission lines and additional transmission towers);
- reduction in the number of turbines used to generate electricity from a maximum of 5 units to only one unit resulting in only one stack;
- reduction in the maximum height of the stacks;
- re-arrangement of generating equipment in order to reduce the potential impact of noise on nearby homes;
- re-location of the gas connection site to reduce the potential impact on agricultural land; and
- improvement of access arrangements, traffic management measures and routing during construction to minimise potential impact on the road network.

2.2.16 Additionally, MPL has undertaken detailed technical and environmental studies, and associated design work to refine the design of the plant.

### **2.3 Phase 2 Consultation**

2.3.1 A second phase of statutory public consultation is planned to begin on 29th May 2017 and end on 2nd July 2017. This gives a further opportunity to comment on the Project.

2.3.2 MPL is again liaising closely with CBC and BBC. It is also engaging with the Parish Councils in the area as well as organisations such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England, to ensure that the Project is

designed, built, operated and maintained to the highest safety and environmental standards.

2.3.3 Over the Phase 2 consultation period, MPL will publish a number of documents providing updated information about the Project parameters and design evolution. A brief overview of the content of each report is summarised below:

- This Project Overview Document;
- SoCC - explains how MPL proposes to consult with residents, businesses and other organisations in the vicinity of the Project;
- Consultation Plan – provides an overview of the Project, the 2014 non-statutory and statutory consultation and explains in detail how MPL intends to consult with residents, businesses and other organisations in the vicinity of the Project;
- Information leaflet – provides background on the Project, the consultation process and explains how individuals can engage in the Phase 2 Consultation;
- PEIR - provide updates on Project parameters and design evolution and the updated EIA processes;
- PEIR NTS – provides a NTS of the PEIR; and
- PEIR Technical Appendices – contains the technical appendices to the PEIR.

2.3.4 The Phase 2 Statutory Consultation is scheduled to take place between 29th May 2017 and 2nd July 2017 and therefore MPL welcomes views on the Project on or before 5.00pm on 2nd July 2017. In particular, responses are invited on:

- The Project, as currently proposed, including changes since the 2014 consultation;
- The layout of the Power Generation Plant within the Project Site;
- The interaction with the Rookery South RRF Project and proposed amendments to the RRF Order; and
- The findings of the preliminary assessment on the likely significant environmental effects of the Project during construction and operation, as set out in the PEIR.

2.3.5 The SoCC provides further details of the consultation activities which MPL will undertake as part of the Phase 2 Consultation and explains the ways in which

comments can be submitted to MPL (please see <http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk/> for more details).

## **3 The Rookery South (Resource Recovery Facility) Order 2011**

### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 The "Rookery South RRF Project" is a separate project promoted by Covanta, which is also planned for construction in Rookery South Pit. The Rookery South RRF Project was granted a DCO in 2011 (the "RRF Order").
- 3.1.2 The Project sits within part of the Order limits (i.e. the redline boundary) of the RRF Order. This means that there would be an overlap between the RRF Order and any DCO that is made by the Secretary of State for the Project.
- 3.1.3 MPL has engaged with Covanta throughout the development of the Project and is developing its DCO application for the Project in such a way as to allow both schemes to co-exist successfully. To do this, MPL intends to submit a draft DCO (the 'MPL Draft Order') which would amend the existing RRF Order. The amendments would insert protective provisions into the RRF Order for the benefit of MPL and further protective provisions into the MPL Draft Order for the Project to protect Covanta. The purpose of these provisions is to ensure that both projects can proceed without conflict and to ensure that the parties co-operate to ensure the best outcome.
- 3.1.4 The purpose of this section of the report is to summarise the interrelationship between the Project and the Rookery South RRF Project, and to explain briefly the approach to the provisions that MPL proposes to include in the MPL Draft Order to ensure that both schemes can co-exist successfully.

### **3.2 Rookery South RRF Project Background**

- 3.2.1 The RRF Order permits the construction of an Energy Recovery Facility at Rookery South Pit that will be capable of using municipal, commercial and non-hazardous industrial residual waste, left after recycling and composting efforts, as fuel to generate over 50MWe of heat and electricity.
- 3.2.2 During early meetings regarding the Project, both CBC and BBC noted the existence of the Rookery South RRF Project and advised that the consultation zones for the Project should be broadly of a similar size to those of the Rookery South RRF Project. It was also recognised by MPL, from the outset, that because of their close proximity, both physically and in terms of their likely construction programmes, the interaction between the two schemes would need to be dealt with transparently and openly during both non-statutory and statutory consultation phases.

### **3.3 Consultation with Covanta**

- 3.3.1 MPL first carried out non-statutory public consultation relating to the Project in May 2014 and June 2014 and statutory consultation in October 2014 and

November 2014 as part of the Phase 1 Consultation. The following paragraphs set out how and where the interaction between the two schemes was reported, and gives details of feedback received relevant to that issue. They also explain the further relevant consultation undertaken by MPL following the conclusion of the statutory consultation.

### **Phase 1 Non-statutory Consultation**

- 3.3.2 Early non-statutory consultation occurred in May and June 2014. In recognition of the need for clarity as expressed above, MPL representatives at all exhibitions ensured that when discussing the Project with attendees, they made it clear that there was a possibility that (subject to consent) both the Rookery South RRF Project and the Project could both be implemented and operate at the same or similar times. Subsequent feedback from the consultation exercise showed that this possibility was of concern to residents.
- 3.3.3 In particular, in response to the consultation question: “Is there anything you would like to see done differently at the next round of exhibitions?”, consultees expressed concern about the “Relationship with Covanta and creep of subsequent growth” (which MPL interpreted as concern about cumulative impact); and made requests to “keep [consultees] informed over future proposals on the old Covanta project”.
- 3.3.4 In response to the above remarks, additional consultation material was prepared for the statutory phase of consultation.

### **Phase 1 Statutory Consultation**

- 3.3.5 Further to the concerns expressed by respondents to the non-statutory consultation, briefing materials at the formal consultation (section 47) exhibitions sought to make clear that an overlap had been identified between the boundaries of both the Project and the Rookery South RRF Project, and that both could be implemented and operational at the same time if the Project was granted Development Consent. The issue of the cumulative impact of both projects being brought forward was dealt with in the text of the explanatory exhibition boards that were presented at the exhibitions.
- 3.3.6 The 2014 PEIR, which formed part of the statutory consultation materials, sought to explain the relationship between the Project and the Rookery South RRF Project at section 2: 'Project and Site Description' (para 2.2.4 and paras 2.3.22 - 2.3.25), with cumulative impact with the Rookery South RRF Project also being addressed at section 4: 'Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology' (paras 4.7.5 - 4.7.7) and then within the topic-specific chapters of the 2014 PEIR. This document is available online at ([www.millbrookpower.co.uk](http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk)).
- 3.3.7 Covanta responded specifically to the section 42 consultation on the 10th November 2014 and indicated its willingness to discuss protective provisions that might govern the interaction between both projects. Other comments were



received from consultees demonstrating knowledge of the relationship between the two projects and commenting upon it. These included:

- English Heritage (now Historic England) commenting that the Project was modest in comparison with the Rookery South RRF Project but that the accumulation of impacts was potentially significant;
- Four additional comments to the effect that the Rookery South RRF Project has already been permitted and that the Project would add to the cumulative impact in the area; and
- A comment stating that if choice were available then the MPL Project would be preferred.

### **Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation Activities - Post Statutory Consultation**

3.3.8 Non-statutory consultation has continued since the Phase 1 statutory consultation phase. A number of meetings were held with stakeholders including an outreach meeting at the Marston Vale Forest Centre on the 26th November 2014. At that meeting it was agreed not to use background data from the Rookery South RRF Project application, which was considered to be out of date.

3.3.9 MPL also issued two information updates to the local community and prescribed consultees, which explained the principal changes made to the Project since statutory consultation. The second information update issued in March 2015 dealt specifically with an amendment to the Project's application boundary, this amendment was made in order to ensure that both the MPL Project and the Rookery South RRF Project could co-exist in Rookery South Pit. Additionally, the information update informed consultees of amendments to the RRF Order that MPL proposes to make, details of which are set out in the following section.

## **3.4 Management of the relationship with the Rookery South RRF Project**

3.4.1 As indicated in the introduction to this section, in order to manage the relationship between the two projects, MPL is proposing to include two sets of protective provisions within the MPL Draft Order that will be submitted as part its DCO application.

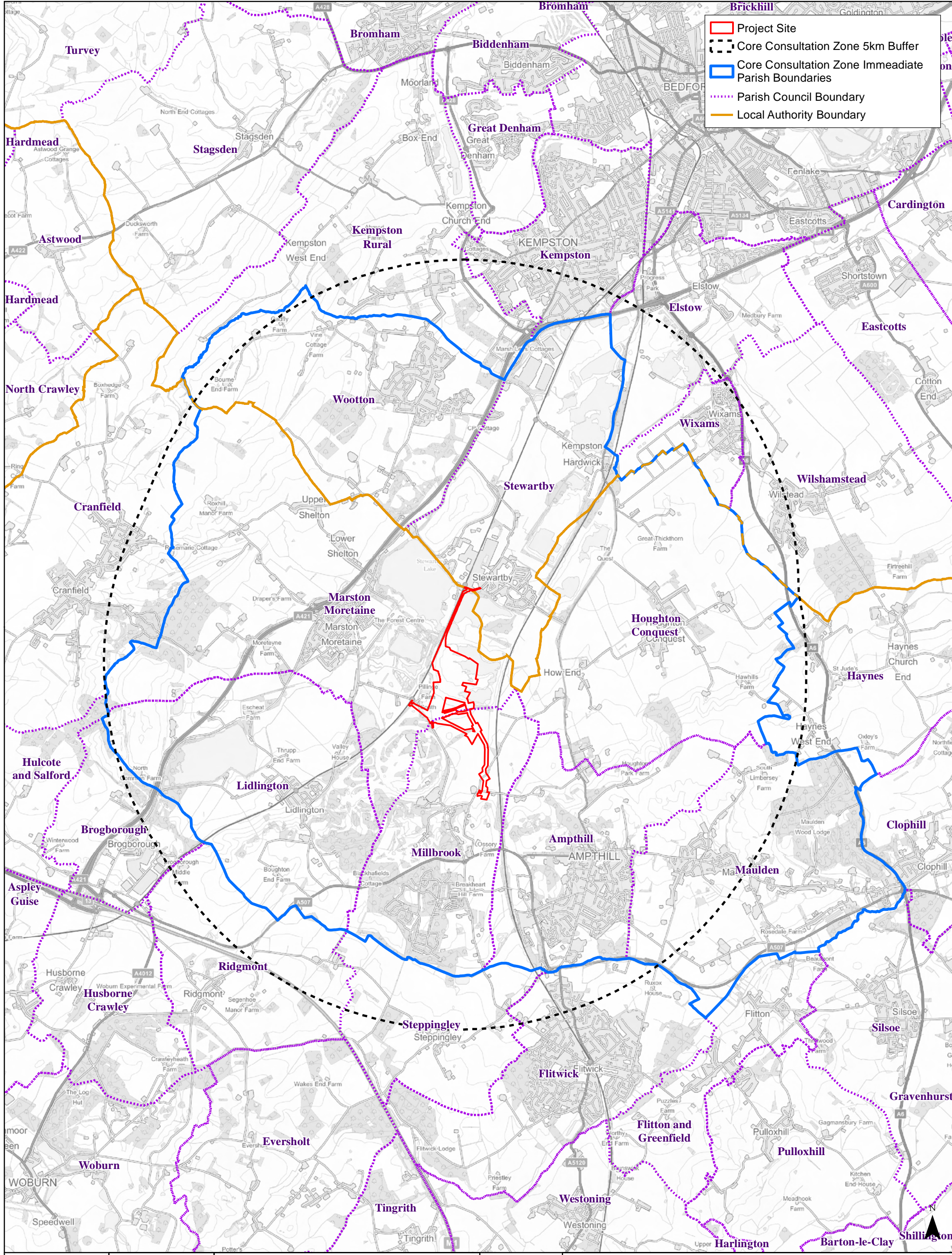
3.4.2 The first set of provisions would be for the benefit of the Rookery South RRF Project. These provisions would ensure that MPL consults Covanta before submitting certain design details (for example, details relating to the access road into the Rookery South Pit), or before exercising certain powers under the MPL Draft Order for the Project (for example, powers to access land for undertaking street works) where this relates to the land on which Covanta has consent to construct the Rookery South RRF Project.

- 3.4.3 This set of provisions would also ensure that MPL and Covanta work together on landscaping and ecological mitigation works within the redline boundary of the Project, so as to ensure that the mitigation schemes for both projects will be compatible and, indeed, will also require MPL and Covanta to work co-operatively to co-ordinate construction programmes and to try to avoid conflicts between the construction of the two schemes to the extent that construction happens at the same time. The drafting of these provisions has been discussed directly with Covanta and will continue to be negotiated following submission, as is the case with the other sets of protective provisions that are for the benefit of statutory undertakers.
- 3.4.4 The second set of protective provisions would be inserted into the RRF Order in the event that the MPL Draft Order for the Project is made by the Secretary of State. These protective provisions would protect MPL where Covanta wishes to exercise its powers under the RRF Order over the land that is also contained within the MPL Order limits. This protection would particularly relate to the exercise of the powers in the RRF Order allowing access to land for various reasons, including for street works, restricting the use of public rights of way, for survey works and for felling or lopping trees. This wording would also require MPL and Covanta to work co-operatively to co-ordinate construction programmes and to try to avoid conflicts between the carrying out of the two schemes to the extent that this happens at the same time. Again, this drafting has been discussed directly with Covanta and will continue to be negotiated following submission, as is the case with the other sets of protective provisions which are for the benefit of other statutory undertakers.
- 3.4.5 In addition to drafting the above protective provisions, MPL has also made certain minor changes to its own Project since 2015 to better enable both projects to co-exist and has also engaged with Covanta as the promoter of the Rookery South RRF Project, O&H as the landowner and the two local authorities (CBC and BBC). The local community and prescribed consultees' views on how MPL has sought to manage this relationship are welcomed as part of Phase 2 Consultation.
- 3.4.6 It is noted that since the RRF Order was granted, Covanta, the original promoter of the Rookery South RRF Project, has entered into a Project Development Agreement with Veolia to develop the Rookery South RRF pursuant to the RRF Order. On 12th May 2016 Veolia issued a press release stating that construction is anticipated to commence "by late 2017 with the facility becoming operational in 2020". Managing the relationship between the two projects therefore remains of considerable practical importance.

## 4 Next Steps

- 4.1.1 The Phase 2 Statutory Consultation is scheduled to take place between 29th May 2017 and 2nd July 2017 and therefore, MPL welcome views from all parties on the Project on or before 5.00pm on 2nd July 2017. The SoCC provides further details of the Phase 2 Statutory Consultation and explains the ways in which comments can be submitted to MPL (see <http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk/> for more details).
- 4.1.2 Following the Phase 2 Statutory Consultation MPL will have regard to all consultation responses received in taking forward the detailed technical and environmental assessment, and associated design work, in order to refine the design of the plant and progress the Project in preparation of the DCO application.
- 4.1.3 MPL will continue to engage with CBC, BBC, and Parish Councils as well as statutory consultees (such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England) on the development of the Project, and to ensure that the Project is designed, built, operated and maintained to the highest relevant and current safety and environmental standards.
- 4.1.4 MPL will also continue to engage with Covanta in order to develop the Project in a way which will allow both schemes to successfully coexist.
- 4.1.5 MPL anticipates submitting an application for development consent for the Project in Q4 2017 with the intention of the application being examined by PINS during 2018, to enable a decision from the Secretary of State by mid-2019.

# Appendix A CCZ map



	Project Site
	Core Consultation Zone 5km Buffer
	Core Consultation Zone Immediate
	Parish Boundaries
	Parish Council Boundary
	Local Authority Boundary



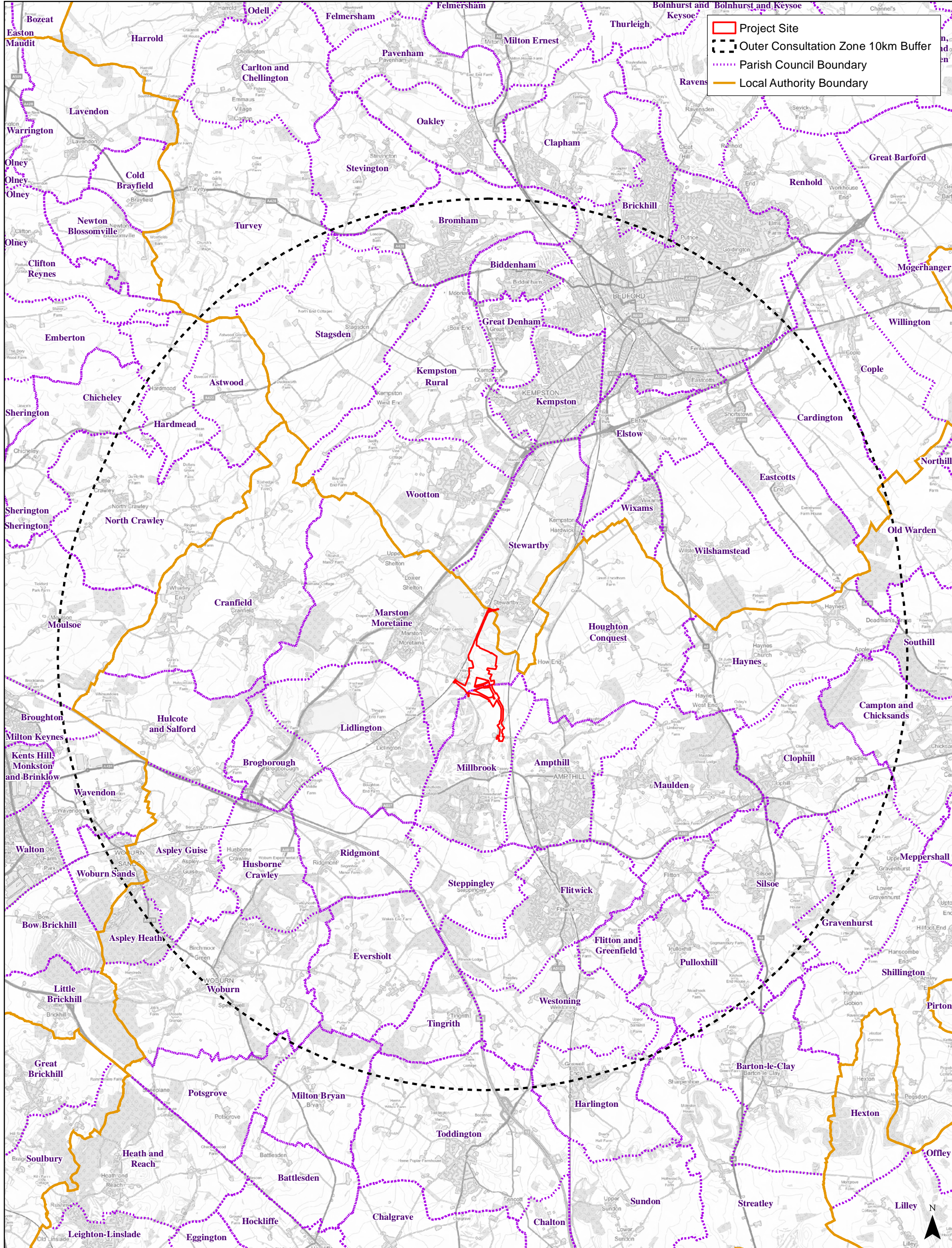
Client  
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 Contains Ordnance Survey data (c) Crown copyright and database right 2016.

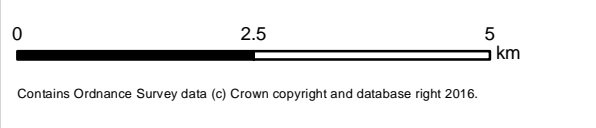
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**Millbrook Power**  
 Core Consultation Zone

**Appendix B    OCZ map**



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1:80,000 @ A3  
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 Drawn: DRL  
 Checked: SC

**Millbrook Power**  
 Outer Consultation Zone