

The Millbrook Power (Gas Fired Power Station) Order

5.2 Consultation Report Appendices – Volume 1 Appendices 2.A – 3.X

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning

(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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Consultation Report Appendices Volume 1 index

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2.A Content of Consultation Report (in response to relevant Guidance and Advice Notes)

Content of Consultation Report (in response to relevant Guidance and Advice Notes)

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
PINS Advice Note 14: Compiling the consultation report (Version 2, April 2012)	Explanatory text Explanatory text	"Explanatory text should set the scene and provide an overview and narrative of the whole pre-application stage as it relates to the particular project. It would assist if a quick reference guide in bullet point form, summarising all the consultation activity in chronological order, is included near the start of the report." "This section should define the whole pre-application consultation and explain the relationship between any initial strategic options stage, any subsequent informal consultation that may have taken place, and the statutory consultation carried out under the 2008 Act"	Tables 1.1 and 5.1 provide a summary of the phased pre-application consultation activities in chronological order. The evolution of the design of the project is summarised in Figure 1.1. Any historic consultation on the Project Site is described in section 4. Section 5 provides an overview of preapplication consultation and explains the relationship between phase 1 and phase 2 of the consultation.

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
	Consultation with the prescribed consultees (s42)	"This includes prescribed statutory bodies, local authorities consulted under s43 of the Act and those with an interest in the land consulted under s44 of the Act. These separate strands of prescribed consultees should be clearly identified. The applicant should include a full list of the prescribed consultees as part of the Consultation Report. If the prescribed consultees have been consulted on multiple occasions, perhaps at different phases of the consultation, then this should be explained. If the applicant's list of prescribed consultees varies in any way from the list of organisations set out in schedule 1 of the Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures Regulations 2009 (APFP) then this should be robustly justified. The list of organisations set out in schedule 1 of the APFP should be followed in terms of the order in which the consultees are presented.	Bodies identified under s43 and s44 of the act are described in para.6.4.15 to 6.4.25. For the Phase 1 consultation, the full list of prescribed consultees is contained in Appendix 3.N.
		"A short description of how s43 of the Act has been applied in order to identify the relevant local authorities that should be included. This could be supported by a map showing the site and identifying the boundaries of the relevant local authorities. It is important that those with an interest in the land consulted under s44 of the Act are identified as a distinct element of the wider s42 consultation. S44 consultees include those whose land would be subject to compulsory acquisition as part of the development consent order, those who may have a relevant claim and those whose land may be affected by the development. Where compulsory acquisition forms part of the draft DCO, the consultees who are also included in the book of reference for compulsory acquisition purposes should be highlighted in the consolidated list of prescribed consultees."	For the Phase 2 consultation, the full list of prescribed consultees is contained in Appendix 3.O. A plan of the s43 local authorities relevant to both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 consultation is contained in Appendix 3.P.
	Statement of Community	"It would be helpful to provide a summary of the rationale behind the SoCC methodology to assist the SoS's understanding of the community consultation and provide a context for considering how the consultation was undertaken.	For Phase 1, the SoCC rationale is contained within para. 6.2.1 to

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	Consultation process (s47)	The SoS needs to be satisfied that the applicant has complied with the SoCC preparation process. Evidence should be submitted as part of the consultation report which shows which local authorities were consulted about the content of the draft SoCC; what the local authorities' comments were; confirmation that they were given 28 days to provide their comments and a description about how the applicant had regard to the local authorities' comments. Copies of the published SoCC as it appeared in the local press should be provided along with confirmation of which local newspapers it was published in and when. Where there were any inconsistencies with the SoCC, for example where additional activities took place that were not included in the SoCC(s), then this should be clearly explained and justified. It would be useful to set out the relevant local authorities' views about any changes made to the consultation methodology that were not dealt with by way of a review of the SoCC. The SoCC process is usually best dealt with as a discrete section within the consultation report."	6.2.2.and para. 6.4.3 to 6.4.65. For the Phase 1 consultation Appendix 2.B and Appendix 3.U contain records of the Phase 1 SoCC consultation and copies of the Phase 1 SoCC Notices as they appeared in the press. For the Phase 2 consultation Appendix 2.C and Appendix 3.V, contain records of the SoCC consultation and copies of the SoCC Notices as they appeared in the press.
	Statutory publicity (s48)	"A copy of the s48 notice as it appeared in the local and national newspapers, together with a description of where the notice was published and confirmation of the time period given for responses should be included in the report. applicants should also provide confirmation that the s48 notice was sent to the prescribed consultees at the same time as the notice was published. A description of the consultation material used and how the prescribed consultees were able to access it would also be useful. The s48 publicity is best dealt with as a separate section within the report."	For the Phase 1 consultation, a description of the s48 notice publication is provided in PARA. 6.4.80 to 6.4.84 Appendix 4.E contains the s48 notices as published. For the Phase 2 consultation, a description of the s48 notice publication is provided in paras. para 8.5.76 to 8.5.86. Appendix 4.F

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
			contains the Phase 2 s48 notices as published.
			For the Phase 1 consultation, the issue of the s48 notice to prescribed consultees is described in para. 6.4.85 to 6.4.91. This is supported by Appendix 4.G.
			For the Phase 2 consultation, the issue of the s48 notice to prescribed consultees is described in para 8.5.76 to 8.5.86. This is supported by Appendix 4.H.
	Non- statutory 'informal' consultation	"applicants may have been engaged in non-statutory consultation, for example, high level consultation with statutory bodies may have been undertaken when identifying options and in advance of formal consultation under the provisions of the Act. Any consultation not carried out under the provisions of the Act should be clearly indicated and identified separately in the report from the statutory consultation."	For the Phase 1 consultation, sections 6.2 and 7.2 detail the process and outcome of the nonstatutory consultation. Table 6.1 summarises the key meetings held with stakeholders prior to statutory consultation.
			For the Phase 2 consultation Sections 8.3 and 9.2 detail the process and outcome of the non-statutory consultation.

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			Table 8.1 summarises the meetings held with stakeholders prior to statutory consultation.
	EIA Regulations consultation	"Consultation undertaken as part of the EIA regime is separate to that required under the Planning Act 2008. applicants may wish to draw attention to consultation responses received under the EIA process, but any reference to this consultation should be kept separate from the statutory consultation carried out under the provisions of the Planning Act 2008."	For the Phase 1 consultation, sections 6.3 and 7.3 summarise the EIA scoping consultation undertaken. For Phase 2 section 8.4 addresses the EIA scoping consultation.
DCLG, The Planning Act 2008, Guidance on the pre-application process (2015) The consultation report and responding to consultees	Para. 12	The pre-application consultation process is crucial to the effectiveness of the major infrastructure regime. Without adequate consultation, the subsequent application will not be accepted when it is submitted. If the SoS determines that the consultation is inadequate, he or she can recommend that the applicant carries out more consultation activity before the application can be accepted. Once a scheme is in examination there is limited scope to make changes to what has been included in the MPL Draft Development Consent Order (MPL Draft Order). This is why it is important that issues are made known and explored during pre-application consultation and prior to finalising the application version of the draft Order.	This Report details the pre-application consultation undertaken by MPL.
	Paragraph. 13	Compliance with this guidance alone will not guarantee that the SoS will conclude that the applicant has complied with the pre-application consultation requirements introduced by the Planning Act. However, where an applicant has complied with all statutory requirements and applicable guidance, and where the applicant is satisfied that they have consulted as widely as is appropriate for the scale of the project, an applicant can reasonably expect that an application will not be rejected on the grounds of inadequate consultation. Where applicants have not been able to comply with this guidance for some reason, they should consider providing comments in their consultation report. Where local authorities are not content with the consultation approach taken, their views should be set out in any adequacy of consultation representation they make. This will aid the decision on whether to accept the application.	This section 3 signposts where it is demonstrated within this report how MPL has complied with the statutory consultation requirements.
	Paragraph. 14	In brief, during the pre-application stage applicants are required to:	For the Phase 1 consultation, notification

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		 notify the SoS of the proposed application; identify whether the project requires an EIA; where it does, confirm that they will be submitting an ES along with the application, or that they will be seeking a screening opinion ahead of submitting the application;? produce a Statement of Community Consultation, in consultation with the relevant local authority or authorities, which describes how the applicant proposes to consult the local community about their project and then carry out consultation in accordance with that Statement; make the Statement of Community Consultation available for inspection by the public in a way that is reasonably convenient for people living in the vicinity of the land where the development is proposed, as required by section 47 of the Planning Act and Regulations; identify and consult statutory consultees as required by section 42 of the Planning Act and Regulations; set a deadline of a minimum of 28 days by which responses to consultation must be received; have regard to relevant responses to publicity and consultation; publicise the proposed application in accordance with Regulations; and prepare a consultation report and submit it to the SoS. 	under Regulation 6 is described in para. 6.4.2 and Appendix 3.I. A summary of the development and consultation on the Phase 1 SoCC and details of where it was made available for inspection is provided in para. 6.4.43 to 6.4.65. A summary of the development and consultation on the Phase 2 SoCC and details of where it was made available for inspection is provided in para. 8.5.4 to 8.5.20. A summary of how s42 consultees were identified and consulted, including the deadline for consultation (meeting the minimum requirement of 28 days) is provided in para. 6.4.5. and 6.4.43 and 6.4.42 for Phase 1 and para.8.5.20 to 8.5.53 for Phase 2. Sections 6 and 7 provide an overview and summarise the outcomes of the consultation responses for Phase 1

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
			and Sections 8 and 9 provide an overview and summarised the outcomes of the consultation responses for Phase 2.
			Paras 6.4.80 to 6.4.84 set out the approach to s48 publicity for Phase 1 and paras 8.5.76 to 8.5.86 set out the approach for Phase 2.
			This Report is the Consultation Report and accompanies the DCO Application.
	Paragraph. 15	The requirements of the Planning Act form the basic framework for the preapplication consultation process. The Government recognises, however, that major infrastructure projects and the communities and environment in which they are located will vary considerably. A 'one-size-fits-all' approach is not, therefore, appropriate. Instead, applicants, who are best placed to understand the detail of their specific project, and the relevant local authorities, who have a unique knowledge of their local communities, should as far as possible work together to develop plans for consultation. The key aim should be to ensure that the amount of consultation undertaken, and who is consulted, should be in proportionate to the size and scale of project and where its impacts will be felt.	Section 5 describes MPL's overall approach to consultation on the Project.
	Paragraph. 17 - 18	Consultation should be thorough, effective and proportionate. applicants will have their own approaches to consultation and already have a wealth of good practice on which to draw. For example, larger, more complex applications will usually need to go beyond the statutory minimum timescales laid down in the Planning Act to provide enough time for consultees to understand project proposals and formulate a response. Many proposals will require detailed technical input,	Section 5 describes MPL's overall approach to consultation on the Project.
		especially regarding impacts, so sufficient time will need to be allowed for this. Consultation should also be sufficiently flexible to respond to the needs and requirements of consultees, for example where a consultee has indicated that they	The Project has had regard for s42 to s44, and s47 of the PA 2008. A

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		would prefer to be consulted via email only, this should be accommodated as far as possible.	description of the process is provided in section 5.
		The Planning Act requires certain bodies and groups of people to be consulted at the pre-application stage, but allows for flexibility in the precise form that consultation may take depending on local circumstances and the needs of the project itself. Sections 42-44 of the Planning Act and secondary legislation11 set out details of who should be consulted, including local authorities, the Marine Management Organisation (where appropriate), other statutory bodies, and persons having an interest in the land to be developed.12 Section 47 in the Planning Act sets out the applicant's statutory duty to consult local communities. In addition, applicants may also wish to strengthen their case by seeking the views of other people who are not statutory consultees, but who may be significantly affected by the project.	
	Paragraph. 20	From time to time a body may cease to exist but for legislative timetabling reasons, may still be listed as a statutory consultee. In such situations the SoS will not expect strict compliance with the statutory requirements. applicants should identify any successor body and consult with them in the same manner as they would have with the original body. Where there is no obvious successor, applicants should seek the advice of the Inspectorate, who may be able to identify an appropriate alternative consultee. Whether or not an alternative is identified, the consultation report should briefly note any cases where compliance with statutory requirements was impossible and the reasons why.	The identification of consultation parties under s42 of the PA 2008 are described in paras. 6.4.5 to 6.4.42 which applies to both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the consultation.
	Paragraph. 21	applicants will often need detailed technical input from expert bodies to assist with identifying and mitigating the social, environmental, design and economic impacts of projects, and other important matters. Technical expert input will often be needed in advance of formal compliance with the pre-application requirements. Early engagement with these bodies can help avoid unnecessary delays and the costs of having to make changes at later stages of the process. It is equally important that statutory consultees respond to request for technical input in a timely manner. applicants are therefore advised to discuss and agree a timetable with consultees for the provision of such inputs	Pre-application non- statutory engagement is described in section 6.2 for Phase 1 and in section 8.3 for Phase 2.
	Paragraph. 23	Local authorities have considerable expertise in consulting local people. They will be able to draw on this expertise to provide advice to applicants on the makeup of the community and on how consultation might best be undertaken. In addition, many authorities will already have a register of local interest groups, and should	Liaison with local authorities on the Phase 1 SoCC is described in paras. 6.4.43 - 6.4.65 for

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		be able to readily provide applicants with an appropriate list of such groups for the purposes of consultation.	Phase 1 and on the Phase 2 SoCC is described in paras. 8.5.4 - 8.5.19.
	Paragraph. 24	The applicant has a duty under section 47 of the Planning Act to prepare a Statement of Community Consultation, and then to conduct its consultation in line with that statement. Before doing so, the applicant must consult on their Statement of Community Consultation with each local authority in whose area the proposed development is situated. This may require consultation with a number of different local authorities, particularly for long, linear projects. In this situation, the local authorities in question should, as far as practicable, co-ordinate their responses to the applicant. This will ensure that the consultation proposals set out in the Statement are coherent, effective, and work across local authority boundaries.	Overview of the preparation of Phase 1 SoCC is provided in paras. 6.4.43 to 6.4.65 and for the Phase 2 SoCC is provided in paras. 8.5.4 - 8.5.19.
	Paragraph. 25	Even where it is intended that a development would take place within a single local authority area, it is possible that its impacts could be significantly wider than just that local authority's area - for example if the development was located close to a neighbouring authority. Where an applicant decides to consult people living in a wider area who could be affected by the project (e.g. through visual or environmental impacts, or through increased traffic flow), that intention should be reflected in the Statement of Community Consultation.	The rationale for the adoption of the CCZ and OCZ as the basis for consultation is provided in paras. 6.2.15 - 6.2.19 for Phase 1 and paras. 8.5.12 - 8.5.15 for Phase 2.
			The published Phase 1 SoCC is provided in Appendix 2.D. The published Phase 2 SoCC is provided in Appendix 2.E.
	Paragraph. 26	In its role as a consultee on the Statement of Community Consultation, the local authority is not expected to provide a view on the project itself, but to focus on how the applicant should consult people in its area. The Planning Act requires local authorities to respond to the applicant's consultation on their proposed Statement of Community Consultation within 28 days of receipt of the request. However, prior to submitting their draft Statement of Community Consultation applicants may wish to seek to resolve any disagreements or clarifications about	The responses from the local authorities on the draft Phase 1 SoCC is contained within Appendix 2.B for Phase 1 and on the draft Phase 2 SoCC is contained within

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		the public consultation design. An applicant is therefore likely to need to engage in discussions with local authorities over a longer period than the minimum requirements set out in the Act.	Appendix 2.C for Phase 2.
	Paragraph. 27	The role of the local authority in such discussions should be to provide expertise about the make-up of its area, including whether people in the area might have particular needs or requirements, whether the authority has identified any groups as difficult to reach and what techniques might be appropriate to overcome barriers to communication. The local authority should also provide advice on the appropriateness of the applicant's suggested consultation techniques and methods. The local authority's aim in such discussions should be to ensure that the people affected by the development can take part in a thorough, accessible and effective consultation exercise about the proposed project.	Information on hard to reach groups was received from CBC. A summary of this is provided in sections 6.2 and 6.4 which applies to both Phase 1 and Phase 2.
	Paragraph. 28	Topics for consideration at such pre-consultation discussions might include: - the size and coverage of the proposed consultation exercise (including, where appropriate, consultation which goes wider than one local authority area); - the appropriateness of various consultation techniques, including electronic-based ones; - the design and format of consultation materials; - issues which could be covered in consultation materials; - suggestions for places/timings of public events as part of the consultation; - local bodies and representative groups who should be consulted; - timescales for consultation.	A summary of discussions at preconsultation meetings with CBC and BBC is provided in Appendix 3.F for Phase 1 and Appendix 3.H for Phase 2.
	Paragraphs. 29-30	It is expected that in most cases applicants and local authorities will be able to work closely together and agree on the local consultation process. Where significant differences of opinion persist between the applicant and local authority (or authorities) on how the consultation should take place, the Inspectorate may be able to offer further advice or guidance to either party. However, such advice will be without prejudice to any later decision on whether to accept or reject an application for examination. Where a local authority raises an issue or concern on the Statement of Community Consultation which the applicant feels unable to address, the applicant is advised to explain in their consultation report their course of action to the SoS when they submit their application.	Responses were received from BBC and CBC on the Phase 1 SoCC during the Phase 1 consultation and on the Phase 2 SoCC during the Phase 2 consultation. These are contained in Appendix 2.B and Appendix 2.C respectively for Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
		Where a local authority decides that it does not wish to respond to a consultation request on the Statement of Community Consultation, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to ensure that all affected communities are consulted. If the applicant is unsure how to proceed, they are encouraged to seek advice from the Inspectorate. However, it is for the applicant to satisfy themselves that their consultation plan allows for as full public involvement as is appropriate for their project and, once satisfied, to proceed with the consultation. Provided that applicants can satisfy themselves that they have made reasonable endeavours to consult with all those who might have a legitimate interest or might be affected by a proposed development, it would be unlikely that their application would be rejected on grounds of inadequate public consultation.	
	Paragraphs. 32-34	Local authorities are also themselves statutory consultees for any proposed major infrastructure project which is in or adjacent to their area. applicants should engage with them as early as possible to ensure that the impacts of the development on the local area are understood and considered prior to the application being submitted to the SoS. Local authorities will be able to provide an informed opinion on a wide number of matters, including how the project relates to local development plans. Local authorities may also make suggestions for requirements to be included in the MPL Draft Order. These may include the later approval by the local authority (after the granting of a Development Consent Order) of detailed project designs or schemes to mitigate adverse impacts. It will be important that any concerns local authorities have on the practicality of enforcing a proposed Development Consent Order are raised at the earliest opportunity. The local authority in whose area a proposed project is located or an authority adjoining the project will be invited by the SoS to submit a local impact report once the application has been accepted for examination. The local impact report will allow local authorities to set out details of their views on the likely effect of the development on the local area and community.	For the Phase 1 consultation, non- statutory engagement with BBC and CBC is detailed in section 6.2 and Appendix 3.F Phase 1 statutory consultation with CBC and BBC is detailed in section 6.4 and Appendix 5.B. For the Phase 2 consultation, non- statutory engagement with BBC and CBC is detailed in section 8.3 and Appendix 3.H. Phase 2 statutory consultation with CBC and BBC is
	Paragraph. 35	applicants will also need to identify and consult people who own, occupy or have	detailed in section 8.5 and Appendix 5.C. The s42 prescribed
		another interest in the land in question, or who could be affected by a project in	consultees are described

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
		such a way that they may be able to make a claim for compensation. This will give such parties early notice of projects, and an opportunity to express their views regarding them.	in para. 6.4.8 to 6.4.14, and a list is provided in Appendix 3.N for Phase 1 and Appendix 3.O for Phase 2.
	Paragraph. 36-37	Local people have a vital role to play at the pre- application stage. People should have as much influence as is realistic and possible over decisions which shape their lives and communities. It is therefore critical that they are engaged with project proposals at an early stage. Because they live, work and socialise in the affected area, local people are particularly well placed to comment on what the impact of proposals on their local community might be; or what mitigating measures might be appropriate; or what other opportunities might exist for meeting the project's objectives. In consulting on project proposals, an inclusive approach is needed to ensure that different groups have the opportunity to participate and are not disadvantaged in	The range of methods adopted for consultation are described in sections 5, 6 and 8.
		the process. applicants should use a range of methods and techniques to ensure that they access all sections of the community in question. Local authorities will be able to provide advice on what works best in terms of consulting their local communities given their experience of carrying out consultations in their area.	
	Paragraph. 38	applicants must set out clearly what is being consulted on. They must be careful to make it clear to local communities what is settled and why, and what remains to be decided, so that expectations of local communities are properly managed. A short document should be prepared by applicants specifically for local communities, summarising the project proposals and outlining the matters on which the view of the local community is sought. It should also describe the key elements of the project, and explain what the potential benefits and impacts of the projects might be. The document should be written in clear, accessible, and non-technical language. applicants should be ready to make it available in formats appropriate to the needs of people with disabilities if requested. There may be cases where documents may need to be made bilingually (for example, Welsh, in applications affecting Wales), but it is not the policy of the Government to encourage documents to be translated into non-native, foreign languages.	The statutory consultation materials are provided in the Appendices to section 6 for Phase 1 and section 8 for Phase 2.
	Paragraphs. 39-40	applicants are required to set out in their Statement of Community Consultation how they propose to consult those living in the vicinity of the land, but they are encouraged to consider consulting beyond this where they think doing so may	Preparation of the Phase 1 SoCC is described in paras 6.4.43 to 6.4.65

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
		provide more information on the impacts of their proposals (e.g. through visual impacts or increased traffic flow). The Statement of Community Consultation should act as a framework for the community consultation generally, stating where and when events will be taking place. The Statement of Community Consultation should be made available online, at any exhibitions or other events held by the applicants and should also be placed at appropriate local deposit points (e.g. libraries, council offices) and sent to local community groups as appropriate.	and paras. 8.5.4 - 8.5.19 for the Phase 2 SoCC including the two consultation zones adopted for both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 consultation. Details on publication of the Phase 1 SoCC are provided in paras 6.4.43 to 6.4.65 for Phase 1 and paras. 8.5.4 - 8.5.19 for the Phase 2 SoCC. Appendix 4.C details compliance with the Phase 1 SoCC for Phase 1 and Appendix 4.D for the Phase 2 SoCC.
	Paragraph. 41	applicants are required to publicise their proposed application under section 48 of the Planning Act. Regulation 4(2) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms & Procedure) Regulations 2009 sets out the detail of what this publicity must entail. This publicity is an integral part of the local community consultation process. Where possible, the first of the two required local newspaper advertisements should coincide approximately with the beginning of the consultation with communities. However, given the detailed information required for the publicity in secondary legislation, aligning publicity with consultation may not always be possible, especially where a multi-stage consultation is intended.	Details of how the Project was publicised under s48 is provided in para's 6.4.80 to 6.4.91 and Appendix 4.E contains the s48 notices as published for Phase 1. For Phase 2 details of how the Project was publicised under s48 is provided in paras. para 8.5.76 to 8.5.86 and Appendix 4.F contains the s48 notices as published.
	Para. 50	To realise the benefits of early consultation on a project, it must take place at a sufficiently early stage to allow consultees a real opportunity to influence the	Section 5 recognises the balance between

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
		proposals. But equally, consultees will need sufficient information on a project to be able to recognise and understand the impacts.	commencing consultation and information available. Non-statutory consultation was undertaken and is described in section 6.2. for Phase 1 and section 8.3 for Phase 2.
	Paragraph. 51	applicants will often also require detailed technical advice from consultees and it is likely that their input will be of the greatest value if they are consulted when project proposals are fluid, followed up by confirmation of the approach as proposals become firmer. In principle, therefore, applicants should undertake initial consultation as soon as there is sufficient detail to allow consultees to understand the nature of the project properly.	The consultation process is described in section 5, 6 and 8 which shows how the consultation and design process are interrelated.
	Paragraph. 52	To manage the tension between consulting early, but also having project proposals that are firm enough to enable consultees to comment, applicants are encouraged to consider an iterative, phased consultation consisting of two (or more) stages, especially for large projects with long development periods. For example, applicants might wish to consider undertaking informal early consultation at a stage where options are still being considered. This will be helpful in informing proposals and assisting the applicant in establishing a preferred option on which to undertake formal statutory public consultation.	Non-statutory consultation was undertaken and is described in section 6.2 for Phase 1 and section 8.3 for Phase 2.
			Following this, statutory consultation was undertaken as described in section 6.4 for Phase 1 and section 8.5 for Phase 2.
	Paragraph. 53	Where an iterative consultation is intended, it may be advisable for applicants to carry out the final stage of consultation with persons who have an interest in the land once they have worked up their project proposals in sufficient detail to identify affected land interests	Not relevant for this Project.
	Paragraph. 54	The timing and duration of consultation will be likely to vary from project to project, depending on size and complexity, and the range and scale of the impacts. The Planning Act provides for a minimum 28 day period for consultation. It is expected	The statutory consultation timescales are summarised in section

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
		that this may be sufficient for projects which are straightforward and uncontroversial in nature. But many projects, particularly larger or more controversial ones, may require longer consultation periods than this. applicants should therefore set consultation deadlines that are realistic and proportionate to the proposed project. It is also important that consultees do not withhold information that might affect a project, and that they respond in good time to applicants. Where responses are not received by the deadline, the applicant is not obliged to take those responses into account.	6.4 for Phase 1 and section 8.5 for Phase 2.
	Paragraphs. 55 - 57	applicants are not expected to repeat consultation rounds set out in their Statement of Community Consultation unless the project proposals have changed very substantially. For example, where proposals change to such a large degree that what is being taken forward is fundamentally different from what was consulted on, further consultation may well be needed. This may be necessary if, for example, new information arises which renders all previous options unworkable or invalid for some reason. When considering the need for additional consultation, applicants should use the degree of change, the effect on the local community and the level of public interest as guiding factors.	Section 11 provides commentary on how amendments to the Project have been addressed in the consultation process.
		Where a proposed application changes to such a large degree that the proposals could be considered a new application, the legitimacy of the consultation already carried out could be questioned. In such cases, applicants should undertake further re-consultation on the new proposals, and should supply consultees with sufficient information to enable them to fully understand the nature of the change and any likely significant impacts (but not necessarily the full suite of consultation documents), and allow at least 28 days for consultees to respond.	
		If the application only changes to a small degree, or if the change only affects part of the development, then it is not necessary for an applicant to undertake a full reconsultation. Where a proposed application is amended in light of consultation responses then, unless those amendments materially change the application or materially changes its impacts, the amendments themselves should not trigger a need for further consultation. Instead, the applicant should ensure that all affected statutory consultees and local communities are informed of the changes.	
	Paragraph. 58	Consultation should, however, also be fair and reasonable for applicants as well as communities. To ensure that consultation is fair to all parties, applicants should be able to demonstrate that the consultation process is proportionate to the	The approach to consultation and the rationale for this approach

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
		impacts of the project in the area that it affects, takes account of the anticipated level of local interest, and takes account of the views of the relevant local authorities.	is set out in section 5. An overview of how consultation responses have been taken into account is included in sections 7, 9 and 11.
	Paragraph. 59	applicants are required under section 37 of the Planning Act to produce a consultation report alongside their application, which details how they have complied with the consultation requirements set out in the Act.	This Report provides details of how the requirements in the PA 2008 are met.
	Paragraph. 60	The SoS will consider this Report when deciding whether or not the applicant has complied with the pre-application consultation requirements, and ultimately, whether or not an application can be accepted.	This document is considered to adhere to the requirements in the s55 checklist.
	Paragraph. 61	 Therefore, the consultation report should: provide a general description of the consultation process undertaken; set out specifically what the applicant has done in compliance with the requirements of the Planning Act, relevant secondary legislation, this guidance, and any relevant policies, guidance or advice published by Government or the Inspectorate; set out how the applicant has taken account of any response to consultation with local authorities on what should be in the applicant's statement of community consultation; set out a summary of relevant responses to consultation (but not a complete list of responses); 	Description of consultation process provide in sections 5, 6 and 8. Statutory requirements are set out in section 3. A summary of the development and consultation on the Phase 1 SoCC and details of where it was made available for inspection is provided in paras. 6.4.43 to 6.4.65. A summary of the
			A summary of the development and consultation on the Phase 2 SoCC and details of

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
		 provide a description of how the application was influenced by those responses, outlining any changes made as a result and showing how significant relevant responses will be addressed; 	where it was made available for inspection is provided in paras 8.5.4 to 8.5.19.
		 provide an explanation as to why responses advising on major changes to a project were not followed, including advice from statutory consultees on impacts; where the applicant has not followed the advice of the local authority or not complied with this guidance or any relevant advice note published by the Inspectorate, provide an explanation for the action taken; be expressed in terms sufficient to enable the SoS to fully understand how the consultation process has been undertaken and significant effects addressed. However, it need not include full technical explanations of these matters. 	Consultation responses received are provided in section 7 and Appendix 5.B for Phase 1. Section 9 and Appendices 5.C and 5.G for Phase 2. Section 11 describes how the design has evolved through consultation and summarises the next steps.
	Paragraph. 62	It is important that those who have contributed to the consultation are informed of the results of the consultation exercise; how the information received by applicants has been used to shape and influence the project; and how any outstanding issues will be addressed before an application is submitted to the Inspectorate.	Responses have been grouped and responded to in Appendices 5.D and 5.F for Phase 1 and Appendices 5.E and 5.G for Phase 2. Section 11 describes how the design has evolved through consultation and summarises the next steps.
	Paragraph. 63	As with the consultation itself, it is likely that different audiences will require different levels of information. The local community may be particularly interested in what the collective view of the community is and how this has been taken into account. Consultees with technical information will require more detailed	Responses have been provided on a point by point basis in Appendices 5.D and 5.F for Phase 1

Document	Reference	Detailed recommendations on content / process	Relevant section in Consultation Report
		information on what impacts and risks have been identified, and how they are proposed to be mitigated or managed.	and Appendices 5.E and 5.G for Phase 2.
			Themed responses and outcomes have been reviewed in sections 7 for Phase 1 and section 9 for Phase 2.
	Paragraph. 64	The consultation report may not be the most appropriate format in which to respond to the points raised by various consultee groups and bodies. applicants should therefore consider producing a summary note in plain English for the local community setting out headline findings and how they have been addressed, together with a link to the full consultation report for those interested. If helpful, this could be supplemented by events in the local area.	An Executive Summary of the Consultation Report is provided in Section 1 of the report and provides a condensed summary of activities undertaken, which are then expanded upon in the remainder of the report and appendices.
	Paragraph. 65	Response to points raised by consultees with technical information is likely to need to focus on the specific impacts for which the body has expertise. The applicant should make a judgement as to whether the consultation report provides sufficient detail on the relevant impacts, or whether a targeted response would be more appropriate. applicants are also likely to have identified a number of key additional bodies for consultation and may need to continue engagement with these bodies on an individual basis.	Summary of consultation with key stakeholders: section 6 for Phase 1 and section 8 for Phase 2. Full responses are provided in Appendices 5.B, 5.D and 5.F for Phase 1 and Appendices 5.C, 5.E and 5.G for Phase 2. On-going engagement is
			included in section 11.



2.B(i) Draft Consultation Plan and SoCC sent to Central Bedfordshire Council for informal review (27th June 2014)

Rhiannon Parrett

Subject: FW: MPL; Draft Consultation Plan and SoCC, meeting 3/07/14 & PPA

Attachments: MPL Consultaion Plan and SoCC draft v3 June 2014.docx

From: Nick Johnson [mailto:NJohnson@stagenergy.com]

Sent: 27 June 2014 10:35 **To:** Annabel Gammell

Cc: Paul Taylor; Chris McKerrow

Subject: MPL; Draft Consultation Plan and SoCC, meeting 3/07/14 & PPA

Annabel,

Please find attached a draft of MPL's Consultation Plan and SoCC for your review. As you will see a good number of details are yet to be decided (highlighted yellow). Of particular note is the way in which we address Bedford Borough Council; at the moment the project red line boundary (RLB) just crosses into BBC by a few meters at Green Lane and therefore they will be part of the formal review process for the SoCC. However, we expect that we will be able to pull the RLB back such that it does not cross into BBC – this is dependent on the detailed design of the junction which is underway now. Chris and Paul will talk about this further on Thursday.

I can confirm that Chris and Paul will be able to meet you at 2.30 at your offices on Thursday. I have prepared a suggested agenda below which any of you may want to amend.

Agenda

- 1) Consultation;
 - Summary of informal Exhibitions
 - Locations for S47 exhibitions
 - Hard to reach groups
 - BBC update
 - OCZ size and consultation strategy
 - SoCC notice
 - Any other comments on SoCC
- 2) Scoping report any questions from CBC?
- 3) PPA exchange
- 4) AOB

On the matter of the PPA – can you fill in the 'Responsible CBC Officer column' or do you want me to remove it? Feel free to call me next week if you have any questions.

Best regards,

Nick

Nick Johnson

Stag Energy 0131 550 3380 07712805912

This message has been scanned for viruses by Websense

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2.B(ii) Draft Consultation Plan and SoCC sent to Bedford Borough Council for informal review (9th July 2014)

Rhiannon Parrett

Subject: FW: Millbrook Power S47 Consultation Plan and Statement of Community

Consultation

From: Nick Johnson Sent: 09 July 2014 13:05

To: 'lain Blackley'

Subject: Millbrook Power S47 Consultation Plan and Statement of Community Consultation

Dear lain,

As discussed please find attached draft consultation plan and SoCC for your review. If you have any questions don't hesitate to get in touch.

Best regards,

Nick

Nick Johnson

Project Manager, Millbrook Power

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2.B(iii) Response to informal review of the Draft Consultation Plan and SoCC from Bedford Borough Council (30th July 2014)

From: Michael Robinson
To: Nick Johnson

Subject: Millbrook power statement of community involvement

Date: 30 July 2014 12:10:21

Bedford BC - OFFICIAL-Unsecure

Nick,

Further to our telephone conversation find attached a link to the council's web-site page which deals with this council's promises in terms of publicity and consultation.

In this way you should ensure that you meet the levels of public consultation and involvement that this council expects.

http://www.bedford.gov.uk/environment_and_planning/planning_town_and_country/planning_policy__its_purpose/community_involvement_sci.aspx Regards.

Michael Robinson
Team Leader Major Applications
Environment & Sustainable Communities
Bedford Borough Council
4th Floor, Borough Hall, Cauldwell Street, Bedford, MK42 9AP
01234 718538 (47538)
Web www.bedford.gov.uk

Bedford Borough Council – Working with our partners to make the Borough a better place to live, work and visit. For up-to-date information on the Council follow us on Twitter: @bedfordtweets

From the 1st April 2014 Bedford Borough Council introduced a new planning advice service. From this date all general planning information will be available on our website www.bedford.gov.uk/preapp However, if your enquiry is site specific and/or the information is not available online, you will need to complete a request for advice on our new enquiry form and pay the appropriate fee. Full information of this new service can be found on our website as shown above.

'Bedford Borough Council - Working with our partners to make the borough a better place to live, work and visit.'

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2.B(iv) Cover letter sent to Central Bedfordshire Council (30th July 2014)



For the attention of: Annabel Gammell

Central Bedfordshire Council Priory House Monks Walk Shefford Bedfordshire SG17 5TQ

30th July 2014

Dear Sirs,

Millbrook Power Limited Statement of Community Consultation

Please find enclosed a draft consultation plan together with a draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) and Abbreviated SoCC Notice in respect of Millbrook Power Limited's proposals to construct and operate a gas fired power station and associated gas and electrical connections (the Project) at Rookery South Pit in Bedfordshire. These describe how Millbrook Power Limited intends to consult people living in the vicinity about a proposed application for a development consent order under the Planning Act 2008 for the Project.

The Scoping Opinion and, for completeness, the Scoping Report are also enclosed to provide contextual project information to Bedfordshire Borough Council and Central Bedfordshire Council (the Councils) to ensure the Councils are able to make an informed response in regards to the SoCC and the consultation plan.

Pursuant to section 47(2) of the Planning Act 2008, Millbrook Power Limited must consult the Councils about what is to be in the SoCC and so MillbrookPower Limited requests that the Councils provide comments on the draft SoCC and consultation plan.

The deadline for the receipt by Millbrook Power Limited of each Council's response is the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the Council receives the enclosed documents. Following this consultation period, Millbrook Power Limited will have regard to any comments received from the Councils in preparing the final SoCC. The SoCC will then be published in accordance with section 47(6) of the Planning Act 2008 and Millbrook Power Limited will subsequently carry out consultation in accordance with the proposals set out in the SoCC.

Yours Faithfully,

Nick Johnson

Project Manager, Millbrook Power Limited



Appendix 2.B: Phase 1 Section 47 – Draft
Consultation Plan and Draft Statement of
Community Consultation (SoCC) sent to Central
Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council
for statutory consultation

2.B(v) Cover letter sent to Bedford Borough Council (30th July 2014)



For the attention of: Iain Blackley

Bedford Borough Council Room 412 Borough Hall Cauldwell Street Bedford MK42 9AP

30th July 2014

Dear Sirs,

Millbrook Power Limited Statement of Community Consultation

Please find enclosed a draft consultation plan together with a draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) and Abbreviated SoCC Notice in respect of Millbrook Power Limited's proposals to construct and operate a gas fired power station and associated gas and electrical connections (the Project) at Rookery South Pit in Bedfordshire. These describe how Millbrook Power Limited intends to consult people living in the vicinity about a proposed application for a development consent order under the Planning Act 2008 for the Project.

The Scoping Opinion and, for completeness, the Scoping Report are also enclosed to provide contextual project information to Bedfordshire Borough Council and Central Bedfordshire Council (the Councils) to ensure the Councils are able to make an informed response in regards to the SoCC and the consultation plan.

Pursuant to section 47(2) of the Planning Act 2008, Millbrook Power Limited must consult the Councils about what is to be in the SoCC and so MillbrookPower Limited requests that the Councils provide comments on the draft SoCC and consultation plan.

The deadline for the receipt by Millbrook Power Limited of each Council's response is the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the Council receives the enclosed documents. Following this consultation period, Millbrook Power Limited will have regard to any comments received from the Councils in preparing the final SoCC. The SoCC will then be published in accordance with section 47(6) of the Planning Act 2008 and Millbrook Power Limited will subsequently carry out consultation in accordance with the proposals set out in the SoCC.

Yours Faithfully,

Nick Johnson

Project Manager, Millbrook Power Limited



Appendix 2.B: Phase 1 Section 47 – Draft Consultation Plan and Draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) sent to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council for statutory consultation

2.B(vi) Draft Consultation Plan and draft SoCC sent to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council (30th July 2014)



MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

Millbrook, Bedfordshire

DRAFT S47 CONSULTATION PLAN (including draft SoCC)

July 29th 2014

www.millbrookpower.co.uk



MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

S47 LOCAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PLAN, STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION & STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTAION NOTICE

DRAFT FOR STATUTORY REVIEW – 29th July 2014

INTRODUCTION

Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL") proposes 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, Lidlington, Millbrook and Marston Morteyne in Bedfordshire.

The proposed power generation plant would be capable of generating up to 299 MW of electricity. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it will burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. Due to its size, the Millbrook Power project would be a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and as such it would require a Development Consent Order (DCO).

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The community consultation described is carried out under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008; the Act sets out requirements for formal pre-application consultation for those applications that are considered by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the relevant Secretary of State.

Section 47(1) of the Planning Act 2008 states that the applicant must prepare a statement setting out how it proposes to consult those people, who are living in the vicinity of all or part of the land to which the proposed application relates, about the proposed application.

Furthermore, MPL is required to consult Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) and Bedford Borough Council (BBC) on its proposed Statement of Community Consultation ("SoCC"). Once MPL has finalised its SoCC, it is required to make the same available to the public in a way that is reasonably convenient and must also publish a notice in the local press as to where and when the SoCC can be inspected. This plan sets out how Millbrook Power Limited intends to meet these s47 consultation requirements. This plan is not itself required pursuant to the Planning Act 2008, however at Appendix 1 a draft of the SoCC that is required by the Act can be found.

1.0 PURPOSE

a. This document explains how MPL intends to consult people living and working in the vicinity of the proposed up to 299 MW gas-fired power station, its integral gas and electrical connections and other related infrastructure (the "Project") on land



located in and adjacent to Rookery South Pit. The land is situated in the Marston Vale between Milton Keynes and Bedford, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill, a local market town, and 7 km south west of Bedford in Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough.

- b. The Project's infrastructure that is integral to the power generation plant includes a new purpose built access road, a gas pipeline connection and a new electrical connection that will facilitate the export of power to the National Grid for distribution to homes and businesses.
- c. MPL has been established by Watt Power Limited to develop the Project at Rookery South Pit. Watt Power is seeking to develop flexible gas fired power generation assets at three further sites in the UK to support the UK Government's drive towards a low carbon economy: one at Eye Airfield in Suffolk, one near Aberdare in south Wales and the third near Felindre, also in south Wales.
- d. Stag Energy provides the resources to MPL through a management services agreement with Watt Power. Stag Energy was founded in 2002 and the company draws on a depth of experience with a team that has created and delivered over 10,000 MW of power generation and related infrastructure projects across the globe, of which, 2,500 MW has been delivered in the UK.
- e. The details of the consultation methodology set out in this document aim to explain how MPL will satisfy the community consultation requirements for an application for a DCO under the Planning Act 2008 which, if granted, would enable the Project to be constructed and operated. MPL intends to submit an application for a DCO which will be examined by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy & Climate Change (SoS). It should be noted that the application will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement as the development is considered to be an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Development. A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will be produced which will describe the preliminary assessment as to the likely significant environmental effects of the proposed Power Generation Plant and its



associated infrastructure. The PEIR is expected to be published and made available for public scrutiny and consultation in the autumn of this year.

- f. MPL requests that CBC and BBC, as the planning authorities, review the accompanying draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) to this document, and respond with comments within 28 days so that MPL can have regard to the comments before MPL commences its Section 47 consultation activities. Once any comments have been received and considered, MPL will publish notice of the SoCC, a draft of which can also be found in Appendix 1, in the local press and make the SoCC available for inspection. Copies of the SoCC will be placed in local libraries and on the Millbrook Power website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk).
- g. As part of the DCO application, MPL is required to produce a Consultation Report explaining how the three strands of consultation required under the Planning Act 2008 (s42¹, s47 and s48²) have been complied with. MPL intends that its Consultation Report will include an explanation of how the relevant local authorities were consulted about the content of the draft SoCC and what the local authorities' comments were. The Consultation Report will demonstrate that the local authorities were given sufficient time to provide comments, explain how MPL had regard to those comments and provide evidence that the SoCC was made available and notified in the correct manner.
- h. The Consultation Report will also explain what activities were undertaken to enable consultation with the local community, how those consulted responded and how MPL had regard to representations received in the development of the Project and the DCO application, prior to its submission to the SoS.
- This document does not set out how MPL intends to undertake the other strands of statutory consultation required by Sections 42 and 48 of the Planning Act 2008.

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¹ Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 requires consultation with certain local authorities, listed statutory consultees and those with an interest in the land on which the proposed Project will be built and operated or who may be particularly affected by it ² Section 48 sets out publicity requirements on a national basis



2.0 THE PROPOSED SITE

- a. The site for the proposed Power Generation Plant (which comprises part of the Project) is located on land located within Rookery South Pit, a former clay pit and designated as Rookery Clay Pits County Wildlife Site (CWS). The site is adjacent to the proposed Covanta Energy from Waste project, which has been consented but has not yet been constructed.
- a. The site is located mostly within the local authority administrative area of Central Bedfordshire Council and in part within the administrative area of Bedford Borough Council. The proposed routes of the electrical and gas connections as well as the generating equipment site would be located in farmland to the south and/or east of Rookery South Pit within Central Bedfordshire, whilst part of the proposed access route, subject to consultation, environmental and technical studies, resides within the administrative area of Bedford Borough Council.

3.0 THE PROJECT

The Project would comprise:

- A new Power Generation Plant in the form of a Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT) gas fired peaking power generating station fuelled by natural gas and with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 Megawatts (MW) comprising:
 - The Generating Equipment including the Gas Turbine Generators and balance of plant, which are located within the Generating Equipment Site;
 - A new purpose built Access Road from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site; and
 - During construction a temporary construction compound (the Laydown Area).



- A new Gas Connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System (NTS) which is located within the Gas Connection Opportunity Area; and
- A new Electrical Connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS) for distribution to homes and businesses which is located within the Electrical Connection Opportunity Area.

The Generating Equipment, Access Road and Laydown Area are together known as the Power Generation Plant, and are located within the Power Generation Plant Site.

The Power Generation Plant, Gas Connection, and Electrical Connection, are all integral to the generation of electricity and together are referred to as the 'Project'. The land upon which the Project would be developed, or which would be required in order to facilitate the development of the Project, is referred to as the 'Project Site'.

4.0 CONSULTATION BACKGROUND

- a. MPL is committed to open and responsive consultation with local communities and interested parties. The programme recommended within this document sets out a framework for a formal and inclusive consultation process.
- b. The draft SoCC appended to this document is designed to meet the legal requirements set out in section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 and follows a range of advice and guidance set out by the Planning Inspectorate and the Department for Communities & Local Government. The consultation process is designed to enable informed, detailed and two-way communication. Through this process, relevant matters identified during consultation will be taken into account during the development of the proposal and before submission of the application for a DCO.
- c. Since May 2014, MPL has proactively communicated its intentions with elected representatives and directly within the local community, in order to introduce and discuss aspects of the Project. These non-statutory information activities and



other forthcoming initiatives will also be captured in the Consultation Report. On the 5th, 6th and 7th of June a series of non-statutory public exhibitions were held in the villages of Lidlington, Marston Moreteyne and Stewartby. The choice of location for these and future events was decided upon after initial consultation with members of CBC and BBC.

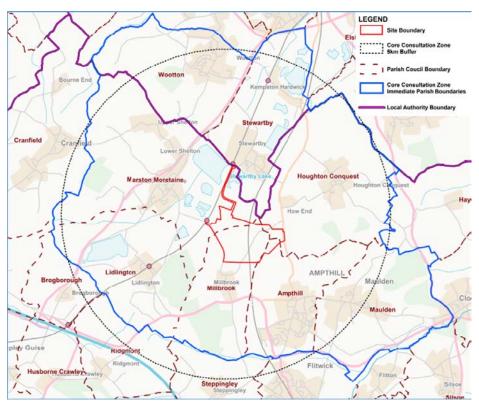
4.1 CONSULTATION AREAS

- a. MPL proposes to carry out its consultation in two areas: a core consultation zone (CCZ) that equates to an approximate 5 km radius from the site of the Power Generation Plant (see map overleaf), and an outer consultation zone (OCZ) that equates to a radius of 10 km. The CCZ is defined by parish council boundaries closest to the 5 km radius. These consultation zones were chosen following feedback from various elected representatives with whom MPL has been liaising and would be in accordance with those used by Covanta for the Rookery South Energy from Waste Generating Station, even though the impact of the Project is expected to be considerably less than that of the Covanta scheme.
- b. The CCZ has been designed to include the main population areas in the vicinity of the Power Generation Plant Site that have the potential to be impacted by the Project's construction and operation and expected to have the greatest interest in the Project. These include the villages of Stewartby, Marston Moreteyne and Millbrook, as well as other settlements within the CCZ. Whilst a 5 km buffer has been used as a guide, where settlements fall only partially within this area discretion has been exercised.

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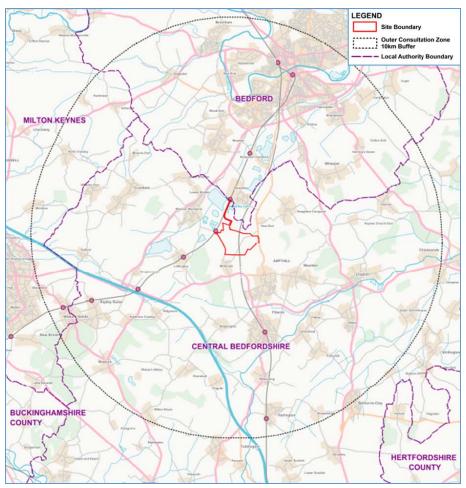
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Proposed CCZ – approx. 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site





Proposed OCZ - 10 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site

- c. Whilst the site is located directly within the CBC ward of Cranfield and Marston Moreteyne the following neighbouring wards also fall within the proposed CCZ:
 - o Houghton Conquest and Haynes
 - o Ampthill
- d) The proposed CCZ also includes wards within the neighbouring local authority BBC. The following BBC wards fall within the CCZ:
 - Elstow and Stewartby
 - o Wootton
- e) The CCZ would include all or parts of the following parish council areas:



- Marston Moreteyne (CBC)
- Houghton Conquest (CBC)
- o Millbrook (CBC)
- Ampthill (CBC)
- o Maulden (CBC)
- Lidlington (CBC)
- Stewartby (BBC)
- o Wootton (BBC)

The CCZ will be MPL's primary focus of activity when consulting about its plans.

- f) Communities in the OCZ will be informed about the Project (via newspaper advertisements, posters, media coverage and contact with parish councils and other relevant local organisations in the OCZ) and will have the opportunity to comment on the plans. The OCZ includes the main population area of Bedford. MPL does not anticipate that the communities and businesses that lie within the OCZ will be significantly impacted by the Project's construction and operation although MPL recognises that they may be interested in it.
- g) Communities outside the OCZ will be informed about the Project as the circulation areas and reach of the media (TV, radio, printed media) that will be used to communicate details of the Project and the consultation activities are far greater than the boundaries of the OCZ.

5.0 INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION PERIOD/NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION

As an introduction to the Project, MPL undertook an introductory information programme and non-statutory consultation exercise in May/June 2014. This included:



- a. Discussions with officers and councillors at CBC and BBC about our plans and proposed non-statutory consultation plans, including exhibition venues and organisations that should be invited.
- b. As every home and business in the CCZ is represented by both a CBC councillor or a BBC councillor, and a Parish councillor, MPL communicated its plans (and information regarding the public exhibitions that were held between June 5th 7th 2014) to the CBC and BBC, as well as the local MP Nadine Dorries, and Richard Fuller MP (whose constituency partially falls within the CCZ). MPL met Nadine Dorries MP on June 25th to discuss the Project and answer her questions.
- c. As part of the non-statutory consultation, a Project website was launched to coincide with the Project being introduced to the local community. The website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk) provides information on the Project and enables people to ask questions and provide feedback to MPL about the Project.
- d. As part of the non-statutory consultation, a letter of introduction about the Project was sent to approximately 10,000 households and businesses within a 5 km radius of the site (i.e an area very closely aligned with the CCZ). The letter contained details about the Project and an invitation to attend information exhibitions near the Project site. The letter was sent and distributed by Royal Mail a week prior to the first exhibition date.
- e. As part of the non-statutory consultation, exhibitions were held at the following locations to give local people the maximum opportunity to attend:
 - o Thursday, June 5th Lidlington Village Hall (4.00pm till 7.30pm)
 - o Friday, June 6th Stewartby Village Hall (3.00pm till 7.00pm)
 - o Saturday, June 7th Marston Moreteyne Village Hall (10.00am till 1.00pm)
- f. Exhibition locations were chosen because they were considered convenient to those communities within the CCZ that surrounds the proposed Power Generation Plant Site These events featured relevant information that was



known at the time in a variety of formats (display panels, maps, plans, leaflet etc) about the proposal. Members of the MPL project team were available to discuss the proposal, answer questions and to receive feedback from members of the public. Feedback as to whether MPL should do anything differently during the statutory consultation process was sought during the informal information period/non-statutory consultation about the Project.

- g. MPL used venues that met Disability Discrimination Act 1995 requirements and upon a reasonable and timely request had provisions in place for those with special requirements who were unable to attend or access a consultation event (for example, private transport to the exhibition event).
- h. More than 250 people attended the exhibitions, including local councillors. The local media (print, TV, radio and social media) published news reports about the exhibitions in advance of them being held as well as afterwards.
- i. MPL issued press releases before and after the exhibitions were held, and these were posted on the MPL website. The press releases were issued to the local media including parish council newsletters, and news reports were published in the media as a result of receiving them from MPL.
- j. MPL advertised the informal information/non-statutory consultation exhibitions via a display advertisement in the Bedfordshire on Sunday newspaper, published on June 1st2014.
- k. A leaflet about the Project was produced for people who attended the exhibition, and additional copies were provided to local councilors and others for wider dissemination. The leaflet contained details of the Project, the consultation process, an indicative timeframe for the Project's development and the Millbrook Power website address and contact details. In addition, a Feedback form was available for people to fill in on the day or to return via Freepost to MPL.



- Posters advertising the non-statutory consultation events were displayed on parish noticeboards and other community venues within the CCZ, for example local libraries, local shops and post offices and doctors' surgeries.
- m. The MPL website carries the latest information about the project (technical, environmental and communications), contact details and a mechanism to enable people to ask questions and provide feedback. The website address was provided to CBC, BBC and parish councils for inclusion on parish websites, newsletters and other local information material.
- n. MPL will consider the provision, upon request, of written materials about the Project in different formats (for example, large print or braille).
- o. Comments and queries via telephone (as well as via post, email or fax) were accepted following the launch of the non-statutory period of consultation.
- p. In summary, the Project has been introduced to the local community which is now broadly aware of the Project. The proposed statutory consultation process detailed in section 6.0 will therefore build upon this awareness with a view to gaining formal feedback from local people and interested stakeholders before the application for the DCO is submitted in 2015.

6.0 STATUTORY CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY & ACCESSIBILITY

Following the introductory information period/non-statutory consultation described in section 5.0, the statutory consultation programme will be conducted according to the following methodology:

- a. MPL will consult with officers at CBC and BBC on the content of the draft SoCC.
- b. MPL will begin engagement with elected members of CBC, BBC, parish councils, the local MP Nadine Dorries and Richard Fuller MP whose constituency lies within the CCZ, as it develops its plans.



- c. MPL will use elected members of CBC, BBC and parish councils as communication channels, via meetings and correspondence, to share information and seek community feedback during the period of statutory consultation.
- d. Exhibitions/consultation events will be held at the following locations:
 - Lidlington Village Hall
 - Stewartby Village Hall
 - Marston Moreteyne Village Hall
 - Parkside Community Hall, Ampthill

After consideration of the outcomes of the non-statutory consultation process these venues are considered the most convenient to those communities within the CCZ that surround the proposed Power Generation Plant Site. These events will feature relevant information in a variety of formats (display panels, plans, leaflet etc) about the proposal and copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will be made available. Members of the MPL project team will be available to discuss the proposal, answer questions and to receive feedback from members of the public.

- e. In order to ensure that people have the maximum opportunity to attend the exhibitions, MPL will arrange for them to be held at the above convenient locations and at a variety of times. An event will be held on a Saturday for those unable to visit during the working week.
- f. MPL will use venues that meet Disability Discrimination Act 1995 requirements and upon a reasonable and timely request will make provision for those with special requirements who are unable to attend or access a consultation event (for example, private transport to a consultation event).
- g. In consultation with CBC and BBC, MPL will share information about the Project with those "hard to reach groups" living and working within the CCZ. These groups are likely to be accessed through informal and formal channels via council services (for example, Central Bedfordshire Together, Bedford Borough



Partnership, [xxxxxx]) and relevant specialist organisations (for example the Marston Moreteyne Action Group, local branches of the Women's Institute, and local business representative groups such as the Bedfordshire Chamber of Commerce).

Comment [CM1]: CBC and BBC to revert on Hard to Reach groups

- h. Posters in colleges, schools, youth clubs and awareness through social media may be used to reach the younger members of the community, whilst consideration will be given to presentations at local schools and colleges about the Project. Local schools and colleges will be notified of the consultation events.
- i. MPL will advertise the consultation events via local and regional newspapers (Bedfordshire on Sunday, Bedford Borough Times & Citizen and the Luton & Dunstable Express), for two weeks prior to the first event taking place. In addition MPL will announce via the issue of one or more press releases to parish, local and regional news publications, the local radio and TV stations (and via online media) that the events are taking place. The newspaper advertisements (and media coverage), will reach the CCZ, the OCZ and further afield. The content will give information on MPL's proposals and details of the consultation events, including contact information.
- j. A leaflet or letter about the Project and the consultation programme will be distributed to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ some two weeks in advance of the first consultation event, informing them of the consultation events taking place. The leaflet will include details of the Project, the location and dates of the consultation events, the MPL website address, and a comments/questions card that can be returned Freepost.
- k. Posters advertising the consultation events will be displayed on parish noticeboards and other community venues within the CCZ and the OCZ, for example local libraries, local shops and post offices, local schools and colleges and doctors' surgeries.



- I. MPL will inform those parish councils within the OCZ about the Project and the exhibition/consultation event via email.
- m. The MPL team will proactively and reactively meet with individuals and interested groups in the local area as part of the formal consultation period to answer questions and provide updates about the Project.
- n. The MPL website will carry the latest information about the Project (technical, environmental and communications), contact details and a mechanism to enable people to ask questions and provide feedback. The website address has previously been provided to CBC, BBC and parish councils for inclusion on parish websites, newsletters and in other local information material.
- o. Comments and queries via telephone (as well as via post, email or fax) will be considered and addressed where possible, as well as comments noted. The statutory consultation will last for a period of 35 days. Relevant responses will be collated, had regard to and referred to in the Consultation Report that will accompany the DCO application.
- p. MPL may choose to undertake additional consultation and information activities. In addition, MPL will consider the provision, upon request, of written materials about the Project in different formats (for example, large print or braille).
- q. Statutory and non-statutory consultation activities and efforts will be detailed in the Consultation Report which will accompany the DCO application. This will detail the consultation activities, the feedback received and MPL's response to the issues that are raised during the process.

ENDS

Comment [CM2]: CBC and BBC to revert if an umbrella group for parish councils of the OCZ exists



APPENDIX

DRAFT: Statement of Community Consultation

[to be placed in local libraries, council offices and on the Millbrook Power website. Local press will publish an abbreviated version of the SoCC, subject to the agreement of CBC and BBC; this is referred to as the SoCC Notice and a draft of the SoCC notice is included here.]

This Statement of Community Consultation ("SoCC") is published in connection with a proposed up to 299MW gas-fired power station, its integral gas and electrical connections and other related infrastructure at Rookery South Pit in Central Bedfordshire (the "Project").

The capacity of the Project will be in excess of 50 MW of electricity. As such, it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008. The Project therefore requires a Development Consent Order ("DCO") in order for it to be built. Any DCO would be made by the Secretary of State for Energy & Climate Change.

This SoCC is part of a consultation process, required by the Planning Act 2008. This SoCC explains how Millbrook Power Limited (the promoter of the Project) proposes to consult people living in the vicinity of the Project, businesses and other organisations about the Project, in advance of submitting an application for a DCO for the Project in 2015.

Comment [s3]: BBC and CBC to advise if there are any other NSIPs in the area that are at the presubmission stage that we should be expressly considering dovetailing with. AN16 states "If relevant, the SOCC should also take account of any other major consultation exercises being undertaken in the area, for example in relation to planning applications or development plans proceeding under different legislation. The aim should be to achieve a programme that minimises confusion and possible "consultation fatique".



MPL has consulted Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedfordshire Borough Council, as the local planning authorities, about the content of this Statement of Community Consultation and has had regard to their responses.

Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) is a company established by Watt Power Limited. Watt Power Limited is seeking to develop gas fired power stations at Rookery South Pit and elsewhere in the UK to support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy.

A consultation/communication plan has previously been developed and is available from MPL or via its website www.millbrookpower.co.uk.

This SoCC explains:

- some details about the Project;
- how MPL is publishing preliminary environmental information about the Project;
- how MPL is going to consult local people and communities about the Project and what activities will be undertaken to give them access to information about the proposal and help them to understand what particular aspects of the proposal may mean to them, enabling them to provide informed feedback;
- how people can become involved in shaping the Project before a DCO application is submitted by putting forward their views to influence the Project, particularly regarding specific options under consideration; and
- how people can provide feedback to MPL from consultation activities and ensure that they are informed about the Project.

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The Project

The key details of the proposed Project are:

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- the construction of a Power Generation Plant with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 MW of electricity. The plant will have up to 5 stacks each up to [60 m] in height. It will include a new purpose built access road from Green Lane to the site of the generating element of the Project;
- the site for the Power Generation Plant covers an area of approximately 8 ha;
- the Power Generation Plant will produce electricity from natural gas. As such, fuel
 for the Power Generation Plant will be provided by an underground pipeline
 connection and will not be delivered by road to the site;
- it will include the construction of a new underground or overhead electrical connection (up to 500 m in length) to the National Grid and the construction of a new underground pipeline (up to 1300 m in length) to bring natural gas to the Power Generating Plant from the National Transmission System;
- it will create approximately 150 jobs during a construction period lasting two years and create up to 15 permanent jobs once commercial operations have begun;
- it responds to the UK Government's need for new gas generation in order to underpin the country's energy security and its transition to a low-carbon economy;
- the station would emit about 50% less carbon dioxide (CO₂) than an equivalent sized coal-fired power plant, and is designed to operate flexibly so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variation in customer demand and intermittent output from wind power generation; and
- it is acknowledged that during construction and operation there is potential for negative impacts on some local communities and the environment, for example noise from the operation of the Power Generation Plant, the visual impact of the stacks and impacts on the local and regional transport network as a result of construction traffic. An Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") is being undertaken to understand and seek to reduce these and other potential effects of the Project's construction and operation. An Environmental Statement will be submitted as part of the application for a DCO for the Project. More information on this process is provided below. The EIA process is also considering the potential positive effects of the operation of the Project.

Comment [CM4]: Stack height expected to lower than this – emissions dispersion modelling will be complete by the end of August



The Planning Process

DCO applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are submitted to the Planning Inspectorate which will process and examine the application before making a recommendation on that application to the relevant Secretary of State. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State and if it is successful, a DCO will be made.

The Government's policies in relation to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are set out in National Policy Statements (NPSs). The proposed Project has been developed with regard to the relevant Energy NPSs, in particular EN-1 (Energy), EN-2 (Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure), EN-4 (Gas Networks Infrastructure) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure). EN-1 states that "gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector- providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply."

When determining a DCO application, the Secretary of State must have regard to the relevant NPSs and must make a decision in accordance with these unless other considerations apply, including where she/he is satisfied that the adverse impact of a proposed development would outweigh its benefits.

When considering whether to accept an application for examination, the Planning Inspectorate must be satisfied that the applicant has undertaken effective pre-application consultation. Pre-application consultation is essential in allowing MPL to understand and minimise the impacts of the Project and to allow a thorough examination by the Planning Inspectorate. MPL is required to submit a Consultation Report with its application for a DCO. This report will include details of the local community feedback received, explain how MPL has had regard to relevant feedback and will detail how MPL has complied with the consultation requirements of the Planning Act 2008.

The community consultation described in this statement is carried out under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. It is in addition to consultation that will be carried out



with specific statutory consultees (such as nature conservation bodies) and those with relevant interests in land (including owners and occupiers within the Project boundary) under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. It is also in addition to wider notification of the Project under Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008.

Information on the planning process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects and the NPSs can be found at:

http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/meeting energy/consents planning/nps en infra/nps_en_infra.aspx

Environmental Information & Impacts

The Project will be designed and developed to meet or exceed current quality, safety and environmental standards and efforts will be made to minimise its impact on the local environment, both during its construction and its operation. The extent and scale of the development and MPL's proposals to mitigate its impacts will be consulted upon locally and will be amongst the issues considered by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Because of the nature and size of the Project, MPL is undertaking an EIA pursuant to the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009. Therefore, the Project is classed as an EIA development. The EIA considers the likely significant environmental effects of the Project including those on air and water quality, noise, visual and cumulative impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage and socio-economics.

MPL has consulted with various statutory bodies concerning the scope of the EIA, including local authorities, the Environment Agency, the Highways Agency, Natural England and utility providers. A request for a Scoping Opinion was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on June 20th 2014, accompanied by a Scoping Report. The



Scoping Report outlines which environmental topics will be covered by the EIA and how the assessments will be undertaken. The Planning Inspectorate issued its formal Scoping Opinion on July 28th 2014.

These documents are available on the Millbrook Power website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk) and via the dedicated section on the Planning Inspectorate's website:

http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/projects/eastern/millbrook-power/

As part of the pre-application consultation materials on the proposed Project, MPL will publish a Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") and a non-technical summary ("NTS") of the same. The PEIR presents the information gathered to date and provides the results of MPL's preliminary assessments as to the likely significant environmental effects of the Project. It does not set out the final findings but will include information on provisional mitigation measures. During consultation, MPL will make available details on landscaping proposals and other measures to mitigate the Project's impact. MPL will provide copies of the PEIR and the NTS to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council as the local planning authorities. Both documents will also be made available at: the main office of Central Bedfordshire Council in Chicksands, Shefford; at the main office of Bedford Borough Council in Bedford; local libraries; at public exhibitions and on the MPL website.

When the EIA process is complete and MPL submits its application for a DCO, it will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement. This will report on the likely significant environmental effects of the Project identified in the EIA and will explain the mitigation measures to avoid or reduce these.

Public Consultation

The views of the local community about the Project are important. In June 2014, MPL carried out a non-statutory consultation process sharing its initial plans with the public at three exhibitions held in Lidlington, Stewartby and Marston Moreteyne. At the exhibitions and since, MPL has received and responded to comments on the



proposed Project and its impact on the environment, local communities and the local economy.

a. What are we now consulting on and when?

In the statutory phase of consultation commencing on xxxx 2014, MPL will seek views on the overall scope and impact of the Project, including the electrical connection and the gas connection and their respective route corridors, and the Project's visual impact. Only after responses have been considered will designs be finalised and the application for a DCO be submitted.

Responses will be invited on:

- The layout of the Power Generation Plant within the Project Site;
- Route option(s) for accessing the gas and electricity connection infrastructure during construction and maintenance;
- Route options for the gas connection;
- Findings of the preliminary assessment for construction and operational phases of the project, as set out in the PEIR.

The consultation explained in this Statement will run for 35 days ending on xxxx 2014. Comments about the project must be received by MPL by this date.

b. Who will we consult with?

The Planning Act 2008 states that those 'living in the vicinity of the land' should be consulted. We have discussed the scope of our consultation with Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council as the local planning authorities, and have identified and agreed the Consultation Zones that form the basis of our community consultation.

MPL will carry out its community consultation activities in two areas: a Core Consultation Zone (CCZ) that equates to a 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site and an Outer Consultation Zone (OCZ) that equates to a radius of 10 km.

Comment [NJ5]: These consultation questions are still provisional at this stage

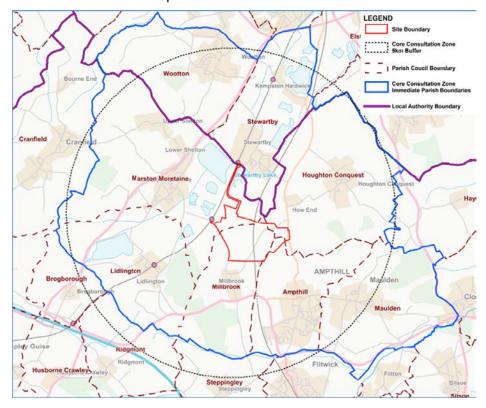
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These consultation zones were chosen following feedback from local elected representatives and are in accordance with those used by Covanta for the Rookery South Energy from Waste Generating Station, even though the impact of the Project is expected to be considerably less than the Energy from Waste scheme.

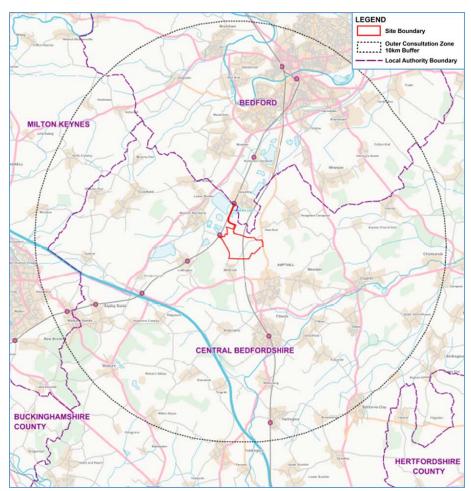
The CCZ has been designed to include the main population areas in the vicinity of the Power Generation Plant Site that have the potential to be impacted by the Project and expected to have the greatest interest in the Project The zone includes all or parts of the following parish council areas: Marston Moreteyne, Millbrook, Houghton Conquest, Ampthill, Maulden, Lidlington, Stewartby, Wootton. An information leaflet will be sent to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ and the CCZ will be the focus of public exhibitions.



Proposed CCZ – approx. 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site

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Proposed OCZ - 10 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site

Communities within the OCZ will be informed about the Project (via newspaper advertisements, posters, media coverage and contact with parish councils and other relevant local organisations in the OCZ) and given the opportunity to comment on our plans for the Project. The outer zone includes the main population area of Bedford.

MPL does not anticipate that the communities and businesses that lie within the OCZ will be significantly impacted by the Project's construction and operation although MPL recognises that those living and working within the OCZ may be interested in the Project. Outside the two zones, there may well be others interested in MPL's plans. These people will also be reached through local/regional newspaper



advertising and media coverage (print, broadcast and social media). Feedback that is received within the consultation period will be considered by MPL as it finalises its proposals for the Project.

c. How will we consult?

MPL will seek and receive people's views through a number of activities:

- Public exhibitions will be held at Lidlington, Marston Moreteyne, Stewertby and Ampthill within the CCZ (see the table below for locations and dates of the public exhibitions);
- An information leaflet will be sent to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ, and made available at local council offices, local libraries and other civic community venues in the area. The leaflet will also be sent to those groups that are defined as "hard to reach" (for example, the elderly, the young and minority groups). It will give background on the Project, the consultation process and how individuals can engage in the consultation. The leaflet will be made available at libraries and council offices in the OCZ:
- Copies of the leaflet, the SoCC, The Preliminary Environmental Information Report and the Non-Technical Summary as well as other information about the Project will be available (in addition to the main council offices of Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council) at Marston Vale Forest Centre, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0PR which is open seven days a week between 10.00am and 4.00pm, as well as the following libraries:

Bedford Library	Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri 09.00 - 18.00	
Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Thurs	09.00 - 13.00
	Sat	09.00 – 17.00
	Sun	Closed
Ampthill Library,	Mon/Wed/Fri	10.00 – 18.00
1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Tues	Closed
	Thurs	14.00 – 18.00
	Sat	10.00 – 13.00
	Sun	Closed
Wootton Library	Mon/Fri	14.00 – 18.00
Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Tues	Closed

July 2014



Wed	10.00 – 1300 /
	1400 -18.30
Thurs	Closed
Sat	10.00 - 13.00
Sun	Closed

- The information leaflet and other information about the Project can be made available in other formats (eg large print or braille) and languages upon reasonable request;
- A website (<u>www.millbrookpower.co.uk</u>) provides information on the Project as well as access to documents, and provide visitors with the opportunity to ask questions or make comments online;
- An e-mail address to which individuals can write to provide their feedback is info@millbrookpower.co.uk;
- A Freepost mailbox to which people can send questions or comments is Freepost RTE-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD;
- MPL will also notify the local community about the Project and the consultation events via posters on local noticeboards, newspaper advertisements and media coverage;
- In addition, MPL will contact a broad spectrum of local stakeholders. These will
 include elected representatives, local community, special interest groups
 (including those "hard to reach groups" such as the young, elderly and the
 disabled), and local business groups. MPL will provide them with information on
 the Project and undertake briefings where appropriate.

Individuals and organisations wishing to respond should include their name and an address where correspondence about the response can be sent. Responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Comments made at any stage of the consultation process will be recorded and carefully considered by MPL as part of the process of preparing the final proposals for its application to the Planning Inspectorate.

July 2014



KEY DATES	
Late August	Statement of Community Consultation published
Start of October	Consultation period starts
October	PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS
Start of November (35	Consultation period closes
<mark>days)</mark>	
	DCO application submitted

Contact details

MPL welcomes queries and comments:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk
Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Post: Freepost RTE-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd 49 York Place,

Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Phone: 0131 550 3380



DRAFT: Abbreviated Statement of Community Consultation Notice *[to be published in local press]*

Millbrook Power Ltd (MPL) proposes to construct and operate a gas-fired power generation plant and connections to the gas and electricity networks in land adjacent to and within Rookery South Pit, situated in the Marston Vale, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill and 7 km south-west of Bedford. The project includes a power generation plant, a gas connection and an electrical connection (including a sub-station) that would connect the power generation plant to the existing nearby overhead transmission line.

The power generation plant would have rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 MW of electricity. Subject to public consultation, planning and financing, it could enter commercial operation in 2019.

The Project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008 which means a Development Consent Order (DCO) is required to build, operate and maintain it.

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Therefore the Project is classified as EIA development. The EIA will consider the potential impacts, both positive and negative, of the Project on topics including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics.

The DCO application will be processed and examined by the Planning Inspectorate who will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State.

Consultation with local people, businesses, and other organisations is an essential part of the DCO application process and will help to influence the final design of the project. Only after all inputs have been considered will designs be finalised and the application for a DCO be submitted.

The Government's policies in relation to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are set out in National Policy Statements (NPSs). NPS EN-1 (Energy) states that "gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector- providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply." The need for the Project is established through NPSs and is therefore not a topic of consultation.

MPL has prepared a statement setting out how it proposes to consult people living and working in the vicinity of the site about the proposed DCO application; this is the Statement of Community Consultation. It is available for inspection at www.millbrookpower.co.uk, at council offices (TBA with contact details), at Marston Vale Forest Centre, Marston Moretaine, MK43 OPR and at these local libraries (opening times vary).



Bedford Library	Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri 09.00 – 18.00	
Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Thurs	09.00 - 13.00
	Sat	09.00 - 17.00
	Sun	Closed
Ampthill Library,	Mon/Wed/Fri	10.00 – 18.00
1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Tues	Closed
	Thurs	14.00 - 18.00
	Sat	10.00 - 13.00
	Sun	Closed
Wootton Library	Mon/Fri	14.00 – 18.00
Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Tues	Closed
	Wed	10.00 – 1300 /
		1400 -18.30
	Thurs	Closed
	Sat	10.00 - 13.00
	Sun	Closed

Households and businesses within an approximate 5km radius of the power generation plant site will receive a leaflet about the proposal on or around [DATE TBA].

Exhibitions about the project will be held at these locations:

Dates & times TBC	Parkside Hall, Woburn Road, Ampthill, MK45 2HX
	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 ORT
	Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moreteyne,
	MK43 0LD
	Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9LX

From [DATE TBA], information about the proposed Project, including a leaflet about the proposal, a Preliminary Environmental Information Report and a non-technical summary (which contain a preliminary assessment of the impacts of the Project) will be made available for inspection at the same locations and on the MPL website.

The consultation period will be 35 days long ending on **xx November 2014**, and we would welcome your views on or before this date. Please include your name and an address. Responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD



Appendix 2.B: Phase 1 Section 47 – Draft Consultation Plan and Draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) sent to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council for statutory consultation

2.B(vii) Response from Central Bedfordshire Council on the draft Consultation Plan and SoCC (26th August 2014)

Development Management

Central Bedfordshire Council

Priory House, Monks Walk Chicksands, Shefford Bedfordshire SG17 5TQ www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk



Mr Nick Johnson, Stag Energy By Email. Contact Annabel Robinson Direct Dial 0300 300 4158

Email planning@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk

Date 26.08.14

Dear Mr Johnson

This letter is confirmation that I have reviewed the Draft Statement of Community Consultation, as sent on 30th July 2014.

I can confirm that I have not got any further comments to make, other then those discussed at the meeting we had with Chris McKerrow prior to the submission of this document. There are obviously areas to be tidied up within the statement, and I shall forward to you separately a couple of additional hard to reach group contacts which could be useful in the section 6 "statutory consultation methodology and accessibility". Other than these slight tweaks to the submitted document it appears to outline a thorough consultation process to be undertaken prior to the DCO being submitted next year.

Kind Regards,

Annabel Robinson Senior Planning Officer



Appendix 2.B: Phase 1 Section 47 – Draft Consultation Plan and Draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) sent to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council for statutory consultation

2.B(viii) Email from Central Bedfordshire Council regarding contacts for 'Hard to Reach groups' (27th August 2014)

: Annabel Robinson [mailto:Annabel.Robinson@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk]

Sent: 27 August 2014 17:29

To: Nick Johnson

Subject: Hard to Reach Groups

Dear Nick,

Further to our meeting, these are the contacts within CBC who you might wish to include in your consultation, as they represent various hard to reach groups.

Sarah Hughes – Community Engagement Network - sarah.hughes@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk Caroline Tate – Older Peoples Reference Group – caroline.tate@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk Allison Guitan – Youth Parliament – Allison.guitan@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk

Look forward to hearing from you soon,

Annabel

Annabel Robinson (Gammell)

Senior Planning Officer Development Management (West Area) Regeneration and Business Directorate

Central Bedfordshire Council Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford, Bedfordshire, SG17 5TQ

Direct Dial: 0300 300 4158 | Internal: 74158 | Email: annabel.robinson@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk

Central Bedfordshire - A great place to live and work - www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk

Information security classification* of this email: Protected

*Information security definitions:

Restricted - Sensitive Data only to be sent via secure email e.g. GCSX or message labs Protected - Contains personal data covered by the Data Protection Agency Not protected - General Data

This email is confidential and intended exclusively for the use of the intended recipient(s). Any views or opinions presented are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of Central Bedfordshire Council. If you are not the intended recipient(s) please note that any form of distribution, copying or use of this e-mail or the information in it is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender and then delete the message and any attachments from your system.

This message has been checked before being sent for all known viruses by our antivirus software. However please note that no responsibility for viruses or malicious content is taken

and it is your responsibility to scan this message and any attachments to your satisfaction.

Central Bedfordshire Council reserve the right to monitor e-mails in accordance with the Telecommunications (Lawful Business Practice) (Interception of Communications) Regulations 2000.

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail. Thank you



Appendix 2.B: Phase 1 Section 47 – Draft Consultation Plan and Draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) sent to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council for statutory consultation

2.B(ix) Response from Bedford Borough Council on the Draft Consultation Plan and SoCC (2nd September 2014)





Borough Charter granted in 1166

Chief Executive: P. J. Simpkins

Millbrook Power Ltd Please ask

49 York Place for: Michael Robinson Edinburgh Direct line: 01234 718538

EH1 3JD E-mail: Michael.Robinson@bedford.gov.uk

Fax no:

FAO Mr N Johnson Your ref:

Our ref: MJR/14/02177/LPA Date: 02 September 2014

Dear Mr Johnson,

Millbrook Power Limited Statement of Community Consultation

I write in reply to your letter dated 20th July 2014 concerning the above matter and your request for Bedford Borough Council's opinion on the draft Statement of Community Consultation.

I note that you have taken into account the comments made by my colleague Michael Robinson in his email to you dated 30th July. This Council has an up to date Statement of Community Involvement which sets down how and when the Bedford Borough Community can expect to be engaged when gathering views about planning applications. I note that the contents of this document have been taken into account in the preparation of your draft consultation plan.

Your draft plan is comprehensive and demonstrates the intention for a significant level of public consultation and involvement to at least the level specified in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement.

In your draft, you ask for advice in seeking out 'hard to reach' groups. The Council's Equality and Diversity officer is named Joella Hazel and she should be able to offer advice in this regard. Her email address is Joella.Hazel@bedford.gov.uk

I can also confirm that to my knowledge there are no other significant public consultation exercises planned for the October/November timescale within this part of the Borough.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Robinson (On behalf of) Iain Blackley Head of Development Management



Appendix 2.B: Phase 1 Section 47 – Draft Consultation Plan and Draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) sent to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council for statutory consultation

2.B(x) Finalised Consultation Plan and SoCC with minor revisions sent to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council (15th September 2014)

Rhiannon Parrett

Subject: FW: Millbrook Power Ltd SoCC publication

Attachments: SoCC FINAL.pdf

From: Nick Johnson

Sent: 15 September 2014 17:04

To: Annabel Robinson; Michael Robinson **Subject:** Millbrook Power Ltd SoCC publication

Dear Annabel and Michael,

It is our intension to publish the Statement of Community Consultation for the Millbrook Power Project next week. I wanted to inform you of a couple of minor changes that have been made since you singed it off last month;

- 1. The Project Redline Boundary has been revised slightly which is reflected in the maps showing the consultation zones. The changes reflect a reduction in the size of the gas connection opportunity area as the gas connection design has been refined, an extension of the redline around the junction onto Green Lane following consultation with your highways officials and the Highways Authority (this will allow us to build a safe junction) and a small extension into Millbrook Vehicle Proving Ground to allow for temporary works for construction of the electrical connection;
- 2. Exhibition venues, dates and times have been finalised with minor changes to timing; and
- 3. Specific consultation questions have been finalised

I attach here our finalised SoCC – if you have any questions don't hesitate to get in touch,

Best regards,

Nick

Nick Johnson

Stag Energy 0131 550 3380 07712805912



Appendix 2.C: Phase 2 Section 47 - Draft Consultation Plan and draft SoCC for consultation with Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council

2.C(i) Cover letter sent to Central Bedfordshire Council (6th April 2017)



For the attention of: Annabel Robinson

Central Bedfordshire Council Priory House Monks Walk Shefford Bedfordshire SG17 5TQ

06th April 2017

Dear Sirs,

Millbrook Power Limited Statement of Community Consultation

Please find enclosed a draft consultation plan together with a draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) and Abbreviated SoCC Notice in respect of Millbrook Power Limited's proposals to construct and operate a gas fired power station and associated gas and electrical connections (the Project) at Rookery South Pit in Bedfordshire. These describe how Millbrook Power Limited intends to consult people living in the vicinity about a proposed application for a development consent order under the Planning Act 2008 for the Project.

As you will be aware, the Project was initially taken through the first stages of the DCO planning application process in 2014. However, in March 2015, the project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. Under new ownership the Project is now once again being taken forward.

Pursuant to section 47(2) of the Planning Act 2008, Millbrook Power Limited must consult the Councils about what is to be in the SoCC and so MillbrookPower Limited requests that the Councils provide comments on the draft SoCC and consultation plan.

The deadline for the receipt by Millbrook Power Limited of each Council's response is the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the Council receives the enclosed documents. Following this consultation period, Millbrook Power Limited will have regard to any comments received from the Councils in preparing the final SoCC. The SoCC will then be published in accordance with section 47(6) of the Planning Act 2008 and Millbrook Power Limited will subsequently carry out consultation in accordance with the proposals set out in the SoCC.

Yours Faithfully,

Nick Johnson

Project Manager, Millbrook Power Limited



Appendix 2.C: Phase 2 Section 47 - Draft Consultation Plan and draft SoCC for consultation with Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council

2.C(ii) Cover letter sent to Bedford Borough Council (6th April 2017)



For the attention of: Alastair Wren

Bedford Borough Council Room 412 Borough Hall Cauldwell Street Bedford MK42 9AP

6th April 2017

Dear Sirs,

Millbrook Power Limited Statement of Community Consultation

Please find enclosed a draft consultation plan together with a draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) and Abbreviated SoCC Notice in respect of Millbrook Power Limited's proposals to construct and operate a gas fired power station and associated gas and electrical connections (the Project) at Rookery South Pit in Bedfordshire. These describe how Millbrook Power Limited intends to consult people living in the vicinity about a proposed application for a development consent order under the Planning Act 2008 for the Project.

As you will be aware, the Project was initially taken through the first stages of the DCO planning application process in 2014. However, in March 2015, the project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. Under new ownership the Project is now once again being taken forward.

Pursuant to section 47(2) of the Planning Act 2008, Millbrook Power Limited must consult the Councils about what is to be in the SoCC and so MillbrookPower Limited requests that the Councils provide comments on the draft SoCC and consultation plan.

The deadline for the receipt by Millbrook Power Limited of each Council's response is the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the Council receives the enclosed documents. Following this consultation period, Millbrook Power Limited will have regard to any comments received from the Councils in preparing the final SoCC. The SoCC will then be published in accordance with section 47(6) of the Planning Act 2008 and Millbrook Power Limited will subsequently carry out consultation in accordance with the proposals set out in the SoCC.

Yours Faithfully,

Nick Johnson

Project Manager, Millbrook Power Limited



Appendix 2.C: Phase 2 Section 47 - Draft Consultation Plan and draft SoCC for consultation with Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council

2.C(iii) Draft Consultation Plan, draft SoCC and draft SoCC Notice sent to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council (6th April 2017)



MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Statement of Community Consultation

May 2017

www.millbrookpower.co.uk



This Statement of Community Consultation ("SoCC") is published in connection with a proposed up to 299 MW gas-fired power station, its associated gas and electrical connections and other related infrastructure at Rookery South Pit situated in the Marston Vale, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill and 7 km south-west of Bedford in Central Bedfordshire (the "Project").

The capacity of the gas-fired power station will be in excess of 50 MW. As such, it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP") under the Planning Act 2008. The Project therefore requires a Development Consent Order ("DCO") in order for it to be built. Any DCO would be made by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.

The Project was initially taken through the first stages of the DCO planning application process in 2014. However in March 2015, the project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. Under new ownership (see below) the Project is now once again being taken forward.

This SoCC is part of a consultation process, required by the Planning Act 2008. This SoCC explains how Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL"), the promoter of the Project, proposes to consult people living in the vicinity of the Project, businesses and other organisations about the Project, in advance of submitting an application for a DCO for the Project before the end of 2017.

MPL carried out both statutory and non-statutory consultation as part of its work in 2014. As part of the 2014 statutory consultation, a SoCC was published after having been consulted on with the local planning authorities and this SoCC is closely modelled on the 2014 SoCC. MPL have had regard to the responses received as part of the 2014 non-statutory and statutory consultation and these have influenced the further iteration of the Project design that is now being consulted on in 2017.

MPL has consulted Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedfordshire Borough Council, as the local planning authorities, about the content of this Statement of Community Consultation and has had regard to their responses.

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As noted above, a consultation/communication plan was published in 2014 and this plan has been updated and revised. Both documents are available from MPL or via its website www.millbrookpower.co.uk.

MPL is a company owned by Drax Group plc ("Drax") (acquired in December 2016). Drax is seeking to develop gas fired power stations at Rookery South Pit and elsewhere in the UK to support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy and its gas generation strategy.

This SoCC explains:

- · key details about the Project;
- how MPL is publishing preliminary environmental information about the Project;
- how MPL is going to consult local people and communities about the Project and
 what activities will be undertaken to give them access to information about the
 proposal and help them to understand what particular aspects of the proposal may
 mean to them, enabling them to provide informed feedback;
- how people can become involved in shaping the Project before a DCO application is submitted by putting forward their views to influence the Project; and
- how people can provide feedback to MPL from consultation activities and ensure that they are informed about the Project.

The Project

The key details of the proposed Project are:

- the construction of a Power Generation Plant with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 MW of electricity. The plant will have one stack, of up to 35 m in height. It will include a new purpose built access road which will either be from Green Lane to the site of the generating element of the Project or will connect from the site of the generating element of the Project to an access road constructed for the Rookery South project from Green Lane to the Rookery South Pit;
- the site for the Generating Equipment covers an area of approximately 4 ha;

May 2017



- the Power Generation Plant will produce electricity from natural gas. As such, fuel
 for the Power Generation Plant will be provided by an underground pipeline
 connection and will not be delivered by road to the site;
- it will include the construction of a new electrical connection (including up to 500 m of underground cable) to the National Grid Electricity Transmission System and the construction of a new underground pipeline (up to 1.8 km in length) to bring natural gas to the Power Generating Plant from the National Transmission System;
- it will create approximately 150 jobs during a construction period lasting two years and create up to 15 permanent jobs once commercial operations have begun;
- it responds to the UK Government's need for new gas generation in order to underpin the country's energy security and its transition to a low-carbon economy;
 and
- the station would emit about 50% less carbon dioxide (CO₂) than an equivalent sized coal-fired power plant, and is designed to operate flexibly so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variation in customer demand and intermittent output from wind power generation.

It is acknowledged that during construction and operation there is potential for negative impacts on some local communities and the environment, for example noise from the operation of the Power Generation Plant, the visual impact of the stack and impacts on the local and regional transport network as a result of construction traffic. An Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") is being undertaken; the EIA helps to understand and seeks to reduce the potential effects of the Project's construction and operation. An Environmental Statement will be submitted as part of the application for a DCO for the Project. More information on this process is provided below. The EIA process is also considering the potential positive effects of the operation of the Project.

The Planning Process

DCO applications for NSIPs are submitted to the Planning Inspectorate which will process and examine the application before making a recommendation on that application to the relevant Secretary of State. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State and if it is successful, a DCO will be made.

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3



The Government's policies in relation to NSIPs are set out in National Policy Statements (NPSs). The proposed Project has been developed with regard to the relevant Energy NPSs, in particular EN-1 (Energy), EN-2 (Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure), EN-4 (Gas Networks Infrastructure) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure). EN-1 states that "gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector- providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply."

When determining a DCO application, the Secretary of State must have regard to the relevant NPSs and must make a decision in accordance with these unless other considerations apply, including where she/he is satisfied that the adverse impact of a proposed development would outweigh its benefits.

When considering whether to accept an application for examination, the Planning Inspectorate must be satisfied that the applicant has undertaken effective pre-application consultation. Pre-application consultation is essential in allowing MPL to understand and minimise the impacts of the Project and to allow a thorough examination by the Planning Inspectorate. MPL is required to submit a Consultation Report with its application for a DCO. This report will include details of the local community feedback received (both in 2014 and in 2017), explain how MPL has had regard to relevant feedback and will detail how MPL has complied with the consultation requirements of the Planning Act 2008.

The community consultation described in this statement is carried out under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. It is in addition to consultation that will be carried out with specific statutory consultees (such as nature conservation bodies) and those with relevant interests in land (including owners and occupiers within the Project boundary) under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. It is also in addition to wider notification of the Project under Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008.

Information on the planning process for NSIPs and the NPSs can be found at: http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/



https://www.gov.uk/guidance/consents-and-planning-applications-for-national-energy-infrastructure-projects

Environmental Information & Impacts

The Project will be designed and developed to meet or exceed current quality, safety and environmental standards and efforts will be made to minimise its impact on the local environment, both during its construction and its operation. The extent and scale of the development and MPL's proposals to mitigate its impacts will be consulted upon locally and will be amongst the issues considered by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Because of the nature and size of the Project, MPL is undertaking an EIA pursuant to the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009. Therefore, the Project is classed as an EIA development. The EIA considers the likely significant environmental effects of the Project including those on air and water quality, noise, visual and landscape,, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, socioeconomics and cumulative impacts of the Project considerd together with other development.

MPL has consulted with various statutory bodies concerning the scope of the EIA, including local authorities, the Environment Agency, Highways England, Natural England and utility providers. A request for a Scoping Opinion was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on June 20th 2014, accompanied by a Scoping Report. The Scoping Report outlined which environmental topics would be covered by the EIA and how the assessments would be undertaken. The Planning Inspectorate issued its formal Scoping Opinion on July 28th 2014.

These documents are available on the Millbrook Power website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk) and via the dedicated section on the Planning Inspectorate's website:

http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/projects/eastern/millbrook-power/

Commented [PM1]: PM comment: placeholder re EIA Regs 2017 – to be confirmed in w/c 24 April 2017.

Commented [PM2]: PM Comment: as above, to be updated / finalised once the 2017 Regs have been released



As part of the pre-application consultation materials on the proposed Project, MPL will publish a Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") and a non-technical summary ("NTS") of the same. The PEIR presents the information gathered to date and provides the results of MPL's preliminary assessments as to the likely significant environmental effects of the Project. It does not set out the final findings but will include information on provisional mitigation measures. During consultation, MPL will make available details on landscaping proposals and other measures to mitigate the Project's impact. MPL will provide copies of the PEIR and the NTS to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council as the local planning authorities. Both documents will also be made available at: the main office of Central Bedfordshire Council in Chicksands, Shefford; at Bedford Borough Council's Customer Service Centre in Bedford; at the Marston Vale Forest Centre; local libraries; at public exhibitions and on the MPL website.

When the EIA process is complete and MPL submits its application for a DCO, it will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement. This will report on the likely significant environmental effects of the Project identified in the EIA and will explain the mitigation measures to avoid or reduce these.

Public Consultation

The views of the local community about the Project are important. In June 2014, MPL carried out a non-statutory consultation process sharing its initial plans with the public at three exhibitions held in the local area. In October/November 2014, a 35 day period of statutory public consultation was carried out, with four public exhibitions held in the local area – at Marston Moretaine, Stewartby, Lidlington and Ampthill. During 2014, MPL received and responded to comments on the proposed Project and its impact on the environment, local communities and the local economy.

a. What are we now consulting on and when?

In March 2015, MPL chose to put on hold its plans for the Project and notified interested parties by letter and information posted on the Project website that this was the case. Under the ownership of Drax, MPL now wishes to resume the DCO application process for the Project. Accordingly, and given MPL's open and engaged

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approach to consultation in 2014, MPL wishes to commence a second phase of statutory consultation commencing on 29th May 2017 (and finishing on 2nd July 2017), seeking views on the overall scope and impact of the Project, including the integral electrical connection and gas connection. Only after MPL has had regard to the consultation responses received will the application for a DCO for the Project be finalised and submitted.

Responses will, in particular, be invited on:

- The Project, as currently proposed, including changes since the 2014 consultation;
- The layout of the Power Generation Plant within the Project Site;
- Proposed amendments to The Rookery South (Resource Recovery Facility)
 Order 201; 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.

The consultation explained in this Statement will run for 35 days ending on 2nd July 2017. Comments about the project must be received by MPL by this date.

b. Who will we consult with?

The Planning Act 2008 states that those 'living in the vicinity of the land' should be consulted. We have discussed the scope of our consultation with Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council as the local planning authorities, and have identified and agreed the Consultation Zones that form the basis of our community consultation.

MPL will carry out its community consultation activities in two areas: a Core Consultation Zone (CCZ) that equates to a 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site (Figure 1) and an Outer Consultation Zone (OCZ) that equates to a radius of 10 km (Figure 2). These consultation zones were chosen following feedback from local elected representatives and are the same as those used by MPL during 2014.



The CCZ has been designed to include the main population areas in the vicinity of the Power Generation Plant Site that have the potential to be impacted by the Project and expected to have the greatest interest in the Project. The zone includes all or parts of the following parish council areas: Marston Moreteyne, Millbrook, Houghton Conquest, Ampthill, Maulden, Lidlington, Stewartby and Wootton. An information leaflet will be sent to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ and the CCZ will be the focus of public exhibitions (see below).

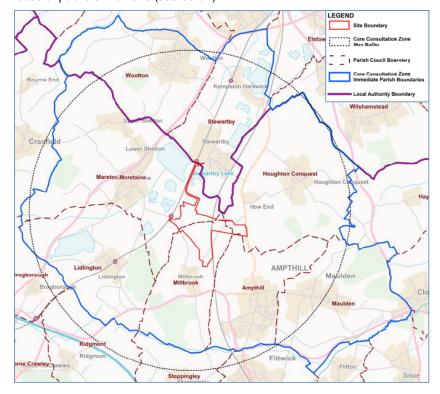


Figure 1 - Proposed CCZ – approx. 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site



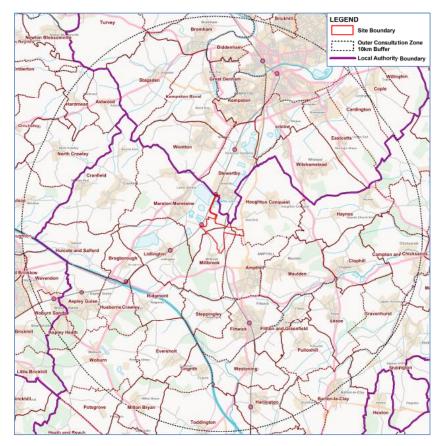


Figure 2 - Proposed OCZ - 10 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site

Communities within the OCZ will be informed about the Project (via newspaper advertisements, posters, media coverage and contact with parish councils and other relevant local organisations in the OCZ) and given the opportunity to comment on our plans for the Project. The outer zone includes the main population area of Bedford.

MPL does not anticipate that the communities and businesses that lie within the OCZ will be significantly impacted by the Project's construction and operation although MPL recognises that those living and working within the OCZ may be interested in the Project. Outside the two zones, there may well be others interested in MPL's plans. These people will also be reached through local/regional newspaper advertising and media coverage (print, broadcast and social media). Feedback that is received within

May 2017



the consultation period will be considered by MPL as it finalises its proposals for the Project.

c. How will we consult?

MPL will seek and receive people's views through a number of activities:

- Public exhibitions will be held at Lidlington, Marston Moretaine, Stewartby and Ampthill within the CCZ (see the table below for locations and dates of the public exhibitions):
- An information leaflet will be sent to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ, and made available at local council offices, local libraries and other civic community venues in the area. The leaflet will also be sent to those groups that are defined as "hard to reach" (such as the Community Engagement Network, the Older People's Reference Group and the Youth Parliament). It will give background on the Project, the consultation process and how individuals can engage in the consultation. The leaflet will be made available at libraries and council offices in the OCZ;
- Copies of the leaflet, the SoCC, a Consultation Document that will explain the Project as well as the proposed amendments to the Rookery South (Resource Recovery Facility) Order 2011, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report and the Non-Technical Summary as well as other information about the Project will be available (in addition to the main council offices of Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council's Customer Service Centre) at Marston Vale Forest Centre, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0PR which is open seven days a week between 10.00am and 4.00pm, as well as the following libraries:

Bedford Library	Mon/Tues/Wed/F	ri 09.00 – 18.00
Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Thurs	09.00 – 13.00
	Sat	09.00 - 17.00
	Sun	Closed
Ampthill Library,	Mon/Wed/Fri	10.00 – 18.00
1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Tues	Closed
	Thurs	14.00 – 18.00
	Sat	10.00 – 13.00
	Sun	Closed



Wootton Library	Mon/Fri	14.00 – 18.00
Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Tues	Closed
	Wed	10.00 – 1300 /
		1400 -18.30
	Thurs	Closed
	Sat	10.00 - 13.00
	Sun	Closed

- The information leaflet and other information about the Project can be made available in other formats (eg large print or braille) and languages upon reasonable request;
- A website (<u>www.millbrookpower.co.uk</u>) provides information on the Project as well
 as access to documents, and provide visitors with the opportunity to ask questions
 or make comments online:
- An e-mail address to which individuals can write to provide their feedback is info@millbrookpower.co.uk;
- A Freepost mailbox to which people can send questions or comments is Freepost RTE-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD;
- MPL will also notify the local community about the Project and the consultation events via posters on local noticeboards, newspaper advertisements and media coverage;
- In addition, MPL will contact a broad spectrum of local stakeholders. These will include elected representatives, local community, special interest groups (including those "hard to reach groups" such as the Community Engagement Network, the Older People's Reference Group and the Youth Parliament), and local business groups. MPL will provide them with information on the Project and undertake briefings where appropriate.

Individuals and organisations wishing to respond should include their name and an address where correspondence about the response can be sent. Responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

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Comments made at any stage of the consultation process will be recorded and carefully considered by MPL as part of the process of preparing the final proposals for its application to the Planning Inspectorate.

KEY DATES	
TBA	Statement of Community Consultation published
29th May	Consultation period starts
9 th – 13 th June	PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS
	Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0LD
	Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43
	9 <u>NB</u> ,
	Ampthill Baptish Church, Dunstable Street, Ampthill,
	MK45 2 <u>JS</u> ,
	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 0RT
2nd July	Consultation period closes
December 2017	DCO application submitted

Contact details

MPL welcomes questions and comments:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk
Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Post: Freepost RTE-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd 49 York Place,

Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Phone: 0131 550 3380

Commented [PT5]: Dates & venues to be confirmed by Taylor Keogh

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Church

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Notice as to where and when the Statement of Community Consultation (2017) for the Millbrook Power Project can be inspected – s47 Planning Act 2008

Millbrook Power Ltd (MPL) proposes to construct and operate an up to 299 megawatt (MW) gasfired power generation plant (and associated connections to the gas and electricity networks) on land adjacent to and within Rookery South Pit, situated in the Marston Vale, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill and 7 km south-west of Bedford (the "Project"). Subject to public consultation, planning and financing, the Project could enter commercial operation in 2022.

The gas-fired power generation plant element of the Project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008 which means that a Development Consent Order (DCO) is required to build, operate and maintain it. MPL intends to submit an application for a DCO for the Project by the end of 2017.

The Project was initially developed and taken through the first stages of the DCO planning application process in 2014. However in March 2015, the project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. Under new ownership, the Project is now once again being taken forward.

Once submitted, the DCO application will be processed and examined by the Planning Inspectorate who will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy as to whether or not the application should be granted and a DCO made. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State, rather than the local planning authority.

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project on topics including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement will be submitted with the application for a DCO for the Project in 2017.

MPL is required under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to consult with those living in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project relates. This consultation with local people, businesses, and other organisations is an essential part of the DCO application process and will help to influence the design of the Project as at submission of the DCO application. Only after MPL has had regard to the consultation responses that it has received (including those received as part of the consultation undertaken in 2014) will the design for the Project be finalised and the application for a DCO be submitted.

MPL has prepared a statement setting out how it proposes to consult people living and working in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project relates about the proposed DCO application. This statement is called the "Statement of Community Consultation" (SoCC).

MPL carried out both statutory and non-statutory consultation as part of its work in 2014. As part of the 2014 statutory consultation, a SoCC was published after consultation with the relevant local

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planning authorities and the current SoCC is closely modelled on the 2014 SoCC. MPL have had regard to the responses received as part of the 2014 non-statutory and statutory consultations and these have influenced the Project design that is now being consulted on in 2017.

MPL's SoCC is available for inspection online at www.millbrookpower.co.uk . It is also available for inspection in hard copy at Central Bedfordshire Council Office (Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5TQ, open Mon-Thurs 08:00–17:30 and Friday 08:00–5:00); at Bedford Borough Council's Customer Service Centre (2 Horne Lane, Bedford MK40 1RA open Mon-Thurs 08:45-17:15 and Fri 08:45-16:45); at Marston Vale Forest Centre (Marston Moretaine, Bedford MK43 0PR, open Mon-Sun 10:00-16:00) and at the following local libraries:

Bedford Library	Mon/Tues/We	Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri 09.00 – 18.00	
Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Thurs	09.00 - 13.00	
	Sat	09.00 - 17.00	
	Sun	Closed	
Ampthill Library,	Mon/Wed/Fri	10.00 – 18.00	
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	Sun	Closed	
Wootton Library	Mon/Fri	14.00 - 18.00	
Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Tues	Closed	
	Wed	10.00 - 1300 /	
		1400 -18.30	
	Thurs	Closed	
	Sat	10.00 - 13.00	
	Sun	Closed	

The Government's policy in relation to energy related Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects is set out in a series of National Policy Statements (NPSs). NPS EN-1 (Energy) states that "Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector – providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply". The need for the Project is established through these NPSs and is therefore not proposed by MPL as a topic of consultation.

Households and businesses within an approximate 5km radius of the proposed site for the power generation plant element of the Project will be sent a leaflet about the Project on or around 29th May 2017.

As part of its consultation with the community, MPL will be holding exhibitions about the Project at these locations and times:

Friday 9 th June 2017: 1500-1900	Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moreteyne, MK43 OLD
Saturday 10 th June	Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9NB
2017:	
0900-1300	

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Monday 12th June 2017: Ampthill Baptist Churche, Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK45 2JS

Tuesday 13th June2017: Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 ORT

1100- 1500

From 29th May 2017, information about the Project including a leaflet about the Project, a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (which contains a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project) and a non-technical summary of the PEIR will be made available for inspection at the Council offices, Marston Vale Forest Centre and the libraries noted above at the times noted above. These documents will also be available from 29th May 2017 in electronic form on the MPL website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk).

The consultation period on the Project will run from 29th May until 2nd July 2017 (inclusive), and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project on or before **5.00pm on** 2nd July 2017. If you respond to our consultation, then please could you include your name and an address in your response. Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Commented [PT3]: Freepost address to be updated in due course



MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

Millbrook, Bedfordshire

S47 CONSULTATION PLAN

April 2017

www.millbrookpower.co.uk



MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

S47 LOCAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PLAN,

INTRODUCTION

Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL") proposes 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, Lidlington, Millbrook and Marston Moretaine in Bedfordshire.

The proposed power generation plant would have a rated electrical output of up to 299 MW of electricity. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it will burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. Due to its size, the gas-fired power station would be a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and as such it would require a Development Consent Order (DCO).

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The community consultation described is carried out under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008; the Act sets out requirements for formal pre-application consultation for those applications that are considered by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the relevant Secretary of State.

Section 47(1) of the Planning Act 2008 states that the applicant must prepare a statement setting out how it proposes to consult those people, who are living in the vicinity of all or part of the land to which the proposed application relates, about the proposed application.

Furthermore, MPL is required to consult Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) and Bedford Borough Council (BBC) on its proposed Statement of Community Consultation ("SoCC"). Once MPL has finalised its SoCC, it is required to make the same available to the public in a way that is reasonably convenient and must also publish a notice in the local press as to where and when the SoCC can be inspected. This plan sets out how Millbrook Power Limited intends to meet these s47 consultation requirements. This plan is not itself required pursuant to the Planning Act 2008.

2014 CONSULTATION

MPL first announced its proposals for its power generation project in May 2014 and conducted its consultation activities in two phases: an initial phase of consultation between May and September 2014 that included mailing of an introductory leaflet to c10,500 homes and businesses in the area surrounding the site, public exhibitions at three locations in the vicinity of the site (Lidlington, Stewartby and Marston Moretaine), meetings with CBC and BBC councillors as well as meetings with those parish councils that were within the project's Core Consultation Zone (CCZ). MPL also shared its plans to the wider community via Parish Councils further afield, the two local constituency MPs, via social media and the internet, newspaper advertising and articles/broadcast reports, and via organisations that were a conduit to "hard to reach groups" in the area. Among the highlights of its work, MPL representatives addressed sixth form students at the Kimberley STEM College.



Having agreed its Consultation Plan and Statement of Community Consultation with CBC and BBC, MPL conducted a period of statutory consultation between 13th October and 16th November 2014. An information leaflet was distributed to homes and businesses in the CCZ, four public exhibitions were held and there was once again local advertising and a series of media reports (print, TV, radio and social media).

The choice of location for the exhibitions (in both phases of consultation) was decided upon following discussions with members of CBC and BBC.

In addition, local councilors from CBC, BBC and eight parish councils attended an "outreach meeting" with the Planning Inspectorate which was organised and attended by MPL.

The various consultation activities during 2014 helped inform the Project's development and led to MPL's decision to underground the electrical connection rather than connect the power generation plant to the National Grid via overhead lines and additional transmission towers.

In March 2015, the Millbrook Power Project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty and both CBC and BBC were informed as were the parish councils in the area. Since the 2014 Consultation, MPL has had little contact with local members of the public. However, MPL has recently re-started its work to secure planning permission for the Project and as such has decided to conduct another phase of statutory consultation.

1.0 PURPOSE

- a. This document explains how MPL once more intends to consult people living and working in the vicinity of the proposed up to 299 MW gas-fired power station, its associated gas and electrical connections and other related infrastructure (the "Project") on land located in and adjacent to Rookery South Pit. The land is situated in the Marston Vale between Milton Keynes and Bedford, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill, a local market town, and 7 km south west of Bedford in Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough.
- b. The Project's infrastructure that is associated with a power generation plant includes a new purpose built access road, an underground gas pipeline connection and a new electrical connection (including underground cables) that will facilitate the export of power to the National Grid for distribution to homes and businesses.



- c. Since December 2016, MPL, the development company for the Project at Rookery South Pit, has been a subsidiary company of Drax Group plc. Drax Group is seeking to develop flexible gas fired power generation assets at three further sites in the UK to support the UK Government's drive towards a low carbon economy: one at Eye Airfield in Suffolk, one near Aberdare in south Wales and the third near Felindre, also in south Wales.
- d. Stag Energy provides the resources to MPL through a management services agreement with Drax Group. Stag Energy was founded in 2002 and the company draws on a depth of experience with a team that has created and delivered over 10,000 MW of power generation and related infrastructure projects across the globe, of which, 2,500 MW has been delivered in the UK.
- e. The details of the consultation methodology set out in this document aim to explain how MPL will satisfy the community consultation requirements for an application for a DCO under the Planning Act 2008 which, if granted, would enable the Project to be constructed and operated. MPL intends to submit an application for a DCO which will be examined by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (SoS). It should be noted that the application will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement as the development is considered to be an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Development. A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), reviewed and updated from 2014, will be produced which will describe the likely significant environmental effects of the proposed Power Generation Plant and its associated infrastructure. The PEIR will be published and made available for public scrutiny and consultation in May of this year.
- f. As part of the DCO application, MPL is required to produce a Consultation Report explaining how the three strands of consultation required under the Planning Act 2008 (s42¹, s47 and s48²) have been complied with. MPL intends that its

¹ Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 requires consultation with certain local authorities, listed statutory consultees and those with an interest in the land on which the proposed Project will be built and operated or who may be particularly affected by it

² Section 48 sets out publicity requirements on a national basis



Consultation Report will include an explanation of how the relevant local authorities were consulted about the content of the SoCC and what the local authorities' comments were. The Consultation Report will demonstrate that the local authorities were given sufficient time to provide comments, explain how MPL had regard to those comments and provide evidence that the SoCC was made available and notified in the correct manner.

- g. The Consultation Report will also explain what activities were undertaken (in 2014 and in 2017) to enable consultation with the local community, how those consulted responded and how MPL had regard to representations received in the development of the Project and the DCO application, prior to its submission to the SoS.
- h. This document does not set out how MPL intends to undertake the other strands of statutory consultation required by Sections 42 and 48 of the Planning Act 2008.

2.0 THE PROPOSED SITE

- a. The site for the proposed Power Generation Plant (which comprises part of the Project) is located on land located within Rookery South Pit, a former clay pit and designated as Rookery Clay Pits County Wildlife Site (CWS). The site is adjacent to the proposed Covanta Energy from Waste project, which has been consented but has not yet been constructed.
- a. The site is located mostly within the local authority administrative area of Central Bedfordshire Council and in part within the administrative area of Bedford Borough Council. The proposed routes of the electrical and gas connections would be located in farmland to the south of Rookery South Pit within Central Bedfordshire, whilst part of the proposed access route, subject to consultation, environmental and technical studies, resides within the administrative area of Bedford Borough Council.



3.0 THE PROJECT

The Project would comprise:

- A new Power Generation Plant in the form of a Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT) gas fired peaking power generating station fuelled by natural gas and with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 Megawatts (MW) comprising:
 - The Generating Equipment including the Gas Turbine Generators and balance of plant, which are located within the Generating Equipment Site;
 - A new purpose built Access Road from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site; and
 - During construction, a temporary construction compound (the Laydown Area).
- A new underground Gas Connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System (NTS) which is located to the South of Rookery South Pit. The Gas Connection includes an underground pipeline of length approximately 1.8 km.; and
- A new Electrical Connection (including underground cables) to export power from the Generating Equipment to the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS) for distribution to homes and businesses and which is also located to the South of Rookery South Pit. .

The Generating Equipment, Access Road and Laydown Area are together known as the Power Generation Plant, and are located within the Power Generation Plant Site.

The Power Generation Plant, Gas Connection and Electrical Connection are all integral to the generation of electricity and together are referred to as the 'Project'. The land upon which the Project would be developed, or which would be required in order to facilitate the development of the Project, is referred to as the 'Project Site'.

4.0 CONSULTATION BACKGROUND



- a. MPL is committed to and has demonstrated an open and responsive consultation with local communities and interested parties. Taking note of the 2014 Consultation, the programme recommended within this document sets out a framework for a formal and inclusive consultation process.
- b. The draft SoCC appended to this document is designed to meet the legal requirements set out in section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 and follows a range of advice and guidance set out by the Planning Inspectorate and the Department for Communities & Local Government, as well as previous dialogue about public consultation with CBC and BBC (and feedback from local people) in 2014. The consultation process is designed to enable informed, detailed and two-way communication. Through this process, relevant matters identified during consultation will be taken into account during the development of the proposal and before submission of the application for a DCO.
- c. Between May 2014 and March 2015, MPL has proactively communicated its intentions with elected representatives and directly within the local community, in order to introduce and discuss aspects of the Project. These non-statutory information activities, the 2014 period of statutory public consultation and forthcoming initiatives will be captured in the Consultation Report that will form part of the DCO application.

4.1 CONSULTATION AREAS

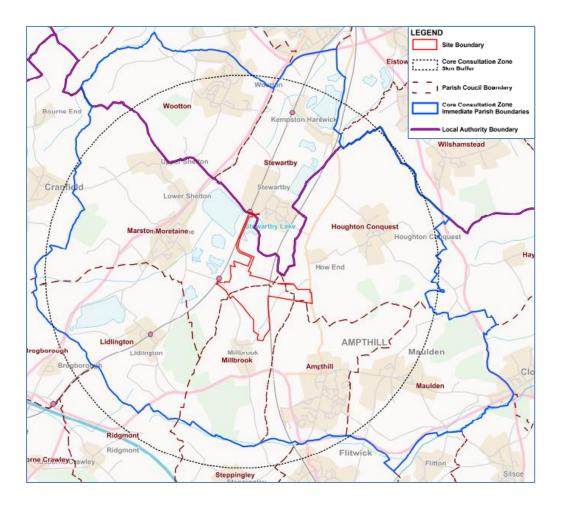
a. MPL proposes to carry out its consultation in two areas: a core consultation zone (CCZ) that equates to an approximate 5 km radius from the site of the Power Generation Plant (see map overleaf), and an outer consultation zone (OCZ) that equates to a radius of 10 km. The CCZ is defined by parish council boundaries closest to the 5 km radius. These consultation zones were chosen in 2014 following feedback from various elected representatives with whom MPL had been liaising and was in accordance with those used by Covanta for the Rookery South Energy

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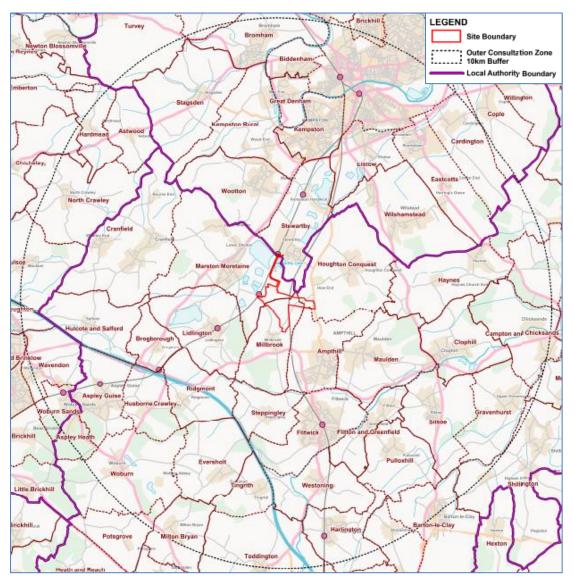
from Waste Generating Station, even though the impact of the Project is expected to be considerably less than that of the Covanta scheme.

b. The CCZ has been designed to include the main population areas in the vicinity of the Power Generation Plant Site that have the potential to be impacted by the Project's construction and operation and expected to have the greatest interest in the Project. These include the villages of Stewartby, Marston Moretaine and Millbrook and the town of Ampthill, as well as other settlements within the CCZ. Whilst a 5 km buffer has been used as a guide, where settlements fall only partially within this area, discretion has been exercised.



Proposed CCZ – approx. 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site





Proposed OCZ - 10 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site

- c. Whilst the site is located directly within the CBC ward of Cranfield and Marston Moreteyne the following neighbouring wards also fall within the proposed CCZ:
 - Houghton Conquest and Haynes
 - o Ampthill
- d) The proposed CCZ also includes wards within the neighbouring local authority BBC. The following BBC wards fall within the CCZ:
 - Elstow and Stewartby
 - Wootton
- e) The CCZ would include all or parts of the following parish council areas:



- Marston Moreteyne (CBC)
- Houghton Conquest (CBC)
- Millbrook (CBC)
- Ampthill (CBC)
- Maulden (CBC)
- Lidlington (CBC)
- Stewartby (BBC)
- Wootton (BBC)

The CCZ will be MPL's primary focus of activity when consulting about its plans.

- f) As in 2014, communities in the OCZ will be informed about the Project (via newspaper advertisements, posters, media coverage and direct contact with parish councils and other relevant local organisations in the OCZ) and will have the opportunity to comment on the plans. The OCZ includes the main population area of Bedford. MPL does not anticipate that the communities and businesses that lie within the OCZ will be significantly impacted by the Project's construction and operation although MPL recognises that they may be interested in it. In 2014, there was little interest or comment about the Project from elected representatives or from the general public within the OCZ.
- g) Communities outside the OCZ will be informed about the Project as the circulation areas and reach of the media (TV, radio, printed media) that will be used to communicate details of the Project and the consultation activities are far greater than the boundaries of the OCZ.

5.0 2014 NON-STATUTORY AND STATUTORY CONSULTATION

As an introduction to the Project, MPL undertook an introductory information programme and non-statutory consultation exercise in May/June 2014. This included:



- a. Discussions with officers and councillors at CBC and BBC about our plans and proposed non-statutory consultation plans, including exhibition venues and organisations that should be invited.
- b. As every home and business in the CCZ is represented by both a CBC councillor or a BBC councillor, and a Parish councillor, MPL communicated its plans (and information regarding the public exhibitions that were held between June 5th 7th 2014) to the CBC and BBC, as well as the local MP Nadine Dorries, and Richard Fuller MP (whose constituency partially falls within the CCZ). MPL met Nadine Dorries MP on two occasions to discuss the Project and answer her questions.
- c. As part of the non-statutory consultation, a Project website was launched to coincide with the Project being introduced to the local community. The website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk) provides information on the Project and enables people to ask questions and provide feedback to MPL about the Project.
- d. As part of the non-statutory consultation, a letter of introduction about the Project was sent to approximately 10,000 households and businesses within a 5 km radius of the site (i.e an area very closely aligned with the CCZ). The letter contained details about the Project and an invitation to attend information exhibitions near the Project site. The letter was sent and distributed by Royal Mail a week prior to the first exhibition date.
- e. As part of the non-statutory consultation in 2014, exhibitions were held at the following locations to give local people the maximum opportunity to attend:
 - Thursday, June 5th Lidlington Village Hall (4.00pm till 7.30pm)

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- o Friday, June 6th Stewartby Village Hall (3.00pm till 7.00pm)
- Saturday, June 7th Marston Moreteyne Village Hall (10.00am till 1.00pm)
- f. Exhibition locations were chosen because they were considered convenient to those communities within the CCZ that surrounds the proposed Power Generation Plant Site. These events featured relevant information that was known at the time



in a variety of formats (display panels, maps, plans, leaflet etc) about the proposal. Members of the MPL project team were available to discuss the proposal, answer questions and to receive feedback from members of the public. Feedback as to whether MPL should do anything differently during the statutory consultation process that followed in October/November 2014 was sought during the informal information period/non-statutory consultation about the Project.

- g. MPL used venues that met Disability Discrimination Act 1995 requirements and upon a reasonable and timely request had provisions in place for those with special requirements who were unable to attend or access a consultation event (for example, private transport to the exhibition event).
- h. More than 250 people attended the exhibitions, including local councillors. The local media (print, TV, radio and social media) published news reports about the exhibitions in advance of them being held as well as afterwards.
- i. MPL issued press releases before and after the exhibitions were held, and these were posted on the MPL website. The press releases were issued to the local media including parish council newsletters, and news reports were published in the media as a result of receiving them from MPL.
- j. MPL advertised the informal information/non-statutory consultation exhibitions via a display advertisement in the Bedfordshire on Sunday newspaper, published on June 1st 2014.
- k. A leaflet about the Project was produced for people who attended the exhibition, and additional copies were provided to local councilors and others for wider dissemination. The leaflet contained details of the Project, the consultation process, an indicative timeframe for the Project's development and the Millbrook Power website address and contact details. In addition, a Feedback form was available for people to fill in on the day or to return via Freepost to MPL.



- Posters advertising the non-statutory consultation events were displayed on parish noticeboards and other community venues within the CCZ, for example local libraries, local shops and post offices and doctors' surgeries.
- m. Since May 2014, the MPL website has carried information about the project (technical, environmental and communications), contact details and a mechanism to enable people to ask questions and provide feedback. The website address was provided to CBC, BBC and parish councils for inclusion on parish websites, newsletters and other local information material.
- n. MPL will once again consider the provision, upon request, of written materials about the Project in different formats (for example, large print or braille).
- o. Comments and queries via telephone (as well as via post, email or fax) were accepted during the periods of non-statutory and statutory consultation in 2014.

6.0 2014 STATUTORY CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY & ACCESSIBILITY

The period of statutory consultation was conducted between October 13th and 16th November 2014 (a 35 day period):

- a. MPL consulted officers at CBC and BBC on the content of the SoCC.
- b. MPL engaged with elected members of CBC, BBC, parish councils, the local MP Nadine Dorries and Richard Fuller MP whose constituency lies within the CCZ.
- c. MPL used elected members of CBC, BBC and parish councils as communication channels, via meetings and correspondence, to share information and seek community feedback during the period of statutory consultation.
- d. Exhibitions/consultation events were held at the following locations:
 - Marston Moretaine Village Hall, 31st October (1500 to 1900hrs)



- Stewartby Village Hall, 1st November (0900 to 1300hrs)
- Ampthill Masonic Centre, Ampthill, 3rd November (1600 to 2000hrs)
- Lidlington Village Hall, 4th November (1100 to 1500hrs)

After consideration of the outcomes of the non-statutory consultation process these venues were considered the most convenient to those communities within the CCZ that surround the proposed Power Generation Plant Site. These events featured relevant information in a variety of formats (display panels, plans, leaflet etc) about the proposal and copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) were made available. Members of the MPL project team were available to discuss the proposal, answer questions and to receive feedback from members of the public. About 175 people attended the public exhibitions.

- e. In order to ensure that people had the maximum opportunity to attend the exhibitions, MPL arranged for them to be held at the above convenient locations and at a variety of times. An event was held on a Saturday (at Stewartby) for those unable to visit during the working week.
- f. MPL used venues that met Disability Discrimination Act 1995 requirements and made provision for those with special requirements who were unable to attend or access a consultation event (for example, private transport to a consultation event).
- g. In consultation with CBC and BBC, MPL shared information about the Project with those "hard to reach groups" living and working within the CCZ. These groups were accessed through informal and formal channels - via council services (for example, Central Bedfordshire Together, Bedford Borough Partnership, and others) and relevant specialist organisations (for example the Marston Moreteyne Action Group, local branches of the Women's Institute, and local business representative groups such as the Bedfordshire Chamber of Commerce).
- h. Social media was used to reach the younger members of the community, whilst MPL gave one presentation to a local college about the Project. Local schools and colleges were notified of the consultation events.



- i. MPL advertised the consultation events via local and regional newspapers (Bedfordshire on Sunday, Bedford Borough Times & Citizen), for two weeks prior to the first event taking place. In addition MPL announced via the issue of press releases to parish, local and regional news publications, the local radio and TV stations (and via online media) that the events were taking place. The newspaper advertisements (and media coverage) reached the CCZ, the OCZ and further afield. The content gave information on MPL's proposals and details of the consultation events, including contact information.
- j. A leaflet about the Project and the consultation programme was distributed to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ some two weeks in advance of the first consultation event, informing them of the consultation events taking place. The leaflet included details of the Project, the location and dates of the consultation events, the MPL website address, and a comments/questions card that could be returned Freepost.
- k. Posters advertising the consultation events were displayed on parish noticeboards and other community venues within the CCZ and the OCZ, for example local libraries, local shops and post offices, local schools and colleges and doctors' surgeries.
- I. MPL informed those parish councils within the OCZ about the Project and the exhibition/consultation event via email.
- m. The MPL team proactively and reactively met with individuals and interested groups in the local area as part of the formal consultation period to answer questions and provide updates about the Project.
- n. Comments and queries via telephone (as well as via post, email or fax) were considered and addressed where possible, as well as comments noted. The statutory consultation lasted for a period of 35 days. Relevant responses during

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the 2014 Statutory Consultation have been filed, had regard to and will be referred to in the Consultation Report that will accompany the DCO application.

7.0 2017 CONSULTATION

- a. Taking note of the comments and feedback that were received about the Project during the 2014 consultations, MPL proposes a series of meetings with elected members of CBC and BBC, meetings with the parish councils that are located in the CCZ and the local MPs, followed by a single phase of public consultation about the Project. This period of Statutory Consultation will follow similar lines to the consultation activities that were carried out in 2014 namely:
- b. MPL will use elected members of CBC, BBC and parish councils in the CCZ and OCZ as communication channels to share information and seek community feedback during the period of statutory consultation.
- c. Subject to booking confirmation, exhibitions/consultation events will be held between June 8th and June 13th at the following locations:
 - a. Marston Moretaine Village Hall
 - b. Stewartby Club
 - c. Ampthill Baptist Chuch Hall
 - d. Lidlington Village Hall
- d. These events will feature relevant information in a variety of formats (display panels, plans, photomontages etc) about the proposal and copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will be made available. Members of the MPL project team will be available to discuss the proposal, answer questions and to receive feedback from members of the public,
- e. In order to ensure that people have the maximum opportunity to attend the exhibitions, MPL will once again arrange for them to be held at the above

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convenient locations and at a variety of times. An event will be held on a Saturday for those unable to visit during the working week.

- f. The venues meet Disability Discrimination Act 1995 requirements and MPL will make provision for those with special requirements who are unable to attend or access a consultation event (for example, private transport to a consultation event).
- g. MPL will again share information about the Project with those "hard to reach groups" living and working within the CCZ.
- h. Social media will again be used to reach the younger members of the community, whilst MPL will be willing to give presentations about the Project to local colleges and schools. Local schools and colleges will again be notified of the consultation events.
- i. MPL will advertise the consultation events via local and regional newspapers (Bedfordshire on Sunday, Bedford Borough Times & Citizen), for two weeks prior to the first event taking place. In addition MPL will issue press releases to parish, local and regional news publications, the local radio and TV stations (and via online media) to give additional publicity to the events taking place. The newspaper advertisements (and media coverage) will reach the CCZ, the OCZ and further afield. The content will be key information on MPL's proposals and details of the consultation events, including contact information.
- j. A leaflet about the Project and the consultation programme will be distributed to c13,000 households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ some two weeks in advance of the first consultation event, informing them of the consultation events taking place. The leaflet will include details of the Project, the location and dates of the consultation events, the MPL website address, and a comments/questions card that could be returned Freepost.
- k. Posters advertising the consultation events will be displayed on parish noticeboards and other community venues within the CCZ and the OCZ, for

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example local libraries, local shops and post offices, local schools and colleges and doctors' surgeries.

- I. MPL will inform those parish councils within the OCZ about the Project and the exhibition/consultation events via email.
- m. MPL will meet with individuals and interested groups in the local area as part of the formal consultation period to answer questions and provide updates about the Project.
- n. Comments and queries via telephone (as well as via post or email) will be considered and addressed where possible, as well as comments noted. The 2017 period of statutory consultation will last for a period of 35 days, and the outcomes (along with the outcomes of the 2014 Statutory Consultation) will be referred to in the Consultation Report that will accompany the DCO application.



Appendix 2.C: Phase 2 Section 47 - Draft Consultation Plan and draft SoCC for consultation with Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council

2.C(iv) Response from Central Bedfordshire Council on the draft Consultation Plan and SoCC (3rd May 2017)

Development Management

Central Bedfordshire Council

Priory House, Monks Walk Chicksands, Shefford Bedfordshire SG17 5TQ www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk **Central Bedfordshire**

Mr Nick Johnson Millbrook Power 49 York place Edinburgh EH1 3JD Contact Annabel Robinson

Direct Dial 0300 300 4158

Email planning@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk

Your Ref

Date 03 May 2017

Dear Mr Johnson,

Application No: CB/17/01850/PAPC

Location: The Rookery Pit (South), Near Stewartby, Beds

Proposal: Consultation on the Statement of Community Consultation

This letter is confirmation that I have reviewed the Draft Statement of Community Consultation, sent on 28th April 2017.

I can confirm that I have not got any further comments to make. The submitted document appears to outline a thorough consultation process to be undertaken prior to the DCO being submitted at the end of the year.

Yours faithfully,

Annabel Robinson Senior Planning Officer



Appendix 2.C: Phase 2 Section 47 - Draft Consultation Plan and draft SoCC for consultation with Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council

2.C(v) Response from Bedford Borough Council on the draft Consultation Plan and SoCC (2nd May 2017)





Borough Charter granted in 1166

Dear Mr Johnson.

Chief Executive: P. J. Simpkins

Millbrook Power Ltd Please ask Alastair Wren 49 York Place for:

49 York Place for:
Edinburgh Direct line: 01234 718548

E-mail: Alastair.wren@bedford.gov.uk

FAO Mr N Johnson Your ref:

Our ref: Date: 2nd May 2017

Millbrook Power Limited Statement of Community Consultation

I write in reply to your letter and draft statement of community consultation dated 6th April 2017 received by Bedford Borough Council on the 10th April 2017 concerning the above matter and your request for Bedford Borough Council's opinion upon the draft Statement of Community Consultation. This was updated via email sent 28th April 2017.

Your draft plan is comprehensive and demonstrates the intention for a significant level of public consultation and involvement to at least the level specified in the council's Statement of Community Involvement.

I suggest that in addition to the library that a paper copy of all documentation is made available at the Councils Customer Service Centre, 2 Horne Lane, Bedford, MK40 1RA which is open Monday to Thursday 8.45-5pm and Fridays 8.45 – 4.45pm. That is the town centre venue where all Council consultation documents are held for the public to view.

Yours sincerely,

Derek Lawrence Service Manager Development Management.



Appendix 2.D: Phase 1 Section 47 – Statutory Consultation: Consultation Plan and Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) as published (published on Millbrook Power website 23rd September 2014)



MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Statement of Community Consultation

September 2014

www.millbrookpower.co.uk



This Statement of Community Consultation ("SoCC") is published in connection with a proposed up to 299 MW gas-fired power station, its integral gas and electrical connections and other related infrastructure at Rookery South Pit situated in the Marston Vale, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill and 7 km south-west of Bedford in Central Bedfordshire (the "Project").

The capacity of the Project will be in excess of 50 MW of electricity. As such, it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008. The Project therefore requires a Development Consent Order ("DCO") in order for it to be built. Any DCO would be made by the Secretary of State for Energy & Climate Change.

This SoCC is part of a consultation process, required by the Planning Act 2008. This SoCC explains how Millbrook Power Limited (the promoter of the Project) proposes to consult people living in the vicinity of the Project, businesses and other organisations about the Project, in advance of submitting an application for a DCO for the Project in 2015.

MPL has consulted Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedfordshire Borough Council, as the local planning authorities, about the content of this Statement of Community Consultation and has had regard to their responses.

Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) is a company established by Watt Power Limited. Watt Power Limited is seeking to develop gas fired power stations at Rookery South Pit and elsewhere in the UK to support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy.

A consultation/communication plan has previously been developed and is available from MPL or via its website www.millbrookpower.co.uk.

This SoCC explains:

some details about the Project;



- how MPL is publishing preliminary environmental information about the Project;
- how MPL is going to consult local people and communities about the Project and
 what activities will be undertaken to give them access to information about the
 proposal and help them to understand what particular aspects of the proposal may
 mean to them, enabling them to provide informed feedback;
- how people can become involved in shaping the Project before a DCO application is submitted by putting forward their views to influence the Project, particularly regarding specific options under consideration; and
- how people can provide feedback to MPL from consultation activities and ensure that they are informed about the Project.

The Project

The key details of the proposed Project are:

- the construction of a Power Generation Plant with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 MW of electricity. The plant will have up to 5 stacks, each up to 40 m in height. It will include a new purpose built access road from Green Lane to the site of the generating element of the Project;
- the site for the Generating Equipment covers an area of approximately 4 ha;
- the Power Generation Plant will produce electricity from natural gas. As such, fuel for the Power Generation Plant will be provided by an underground pipeline connection and will not be delivered by road to the site;
- it will include the construction of a new electrical connection (up to 500 m in length)
 to the National Grid and the construction of a new underground pipeline (up to 1600
 m in length) to bring natural gas to the Power Generating Plant from the National
 Transmission System;
- it will create approximately 150 jobs during a construction period lasting two years and create up to 15 permanent jobs once commercial operations have begun;
- it responds to the UK Government's need for new gas generation in order to underpin the country's energy security and its transition to a low-carbon economy;
- the station would emit about 50% less carbon dioxide (CO₂) than an equivalent sized coal-fired power plant, and is designed to operate flexibly so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variation in customer demand and intermittent output from wind power generation; and



• it is acknowledged that during construction and operation there is potential for negative impacts on some local communities and the environment, for example noise from the operation of the Power Generation Plant, the visual impact of the stacks and impacts on the local and regional transport network as a result of construction traffic. An Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") is being undertaken to understand and seek to reduce these and other potential effects of the Project's construction and operation. An Environmental Statement will be submitted as part of the application for a DCO for the Project. More information on this process is provided below. The EIA process is also considering the potential positive effects of the operation of the Project.

The Planning Process

DCO applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are submitted to the Planning Inspectorate which will process and examine the application before making a recommendation on that application to the relevant Secretary of State. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State and if it is successful, a DCO will be made.

The Government's policies in relation to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are set out in National Policy Statements (NPSs). The proposed Project has been developed with regard to the relevant Energy NPSs, in particular EN-1 (Energy), EN-2 (Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure), EN-4 (Gas Networks Infrastructure) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure). EN-1 states that "gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector- providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply."

When determining a DCO application, the Secretary of State must have regard to the relevant NPSs and must make a decision in accordance with these unless other considerations apply, including where she/he is satisfied that the adverse impact of a proposed development would outweigh its benefits.



When considering whether to accept an application for examination, the Planning Inspectorate must be satisfied that the applicant has undertaken effective pre-application consultation. Pre-application consultation is essential in allowing MPL to understand and minimise the impacts of the Project and to allow a thorough examination by the Planning Inspectorate. MPL is required to submit a Consultation Report with its application for a DCO. This report will include details of the local community feedback received, explain how MPL has had regard to relevant feedback and will detail how MPL has complied with the consultation requirements of the Planning Act 2008.

The community consultation described in this statement is carried out under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. It is in addition to consultation that will be carried out with specific statutory consultees (such as nature conservation bodies) and those with relevant interests in land (including owners and occupiers within the Project boundary) under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. It is also in addition to wider notification of the Project under Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008.

Information on the planning process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects and the NPSs can be found at:

http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/meeting_energy/consents_planning/nps_en_infra/nps_en_infra.aspx

Environmental Information & Impacts

The Project will be designed and developed to meet or exceed current quality, safety and environmental standards and efforts will be made to minimise its impact on the local environment, both during its construction and its operation. The extent and scale of the development and MPL's proposals to mitigate its impacts will be consulted upon locally and will be amongst the issues considered by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Because of the nature and size of the Project, MPL is undertaking an EIA pursuant to the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009.



Therefore, the Project is classed as an EIA development. The EIA considers the likely significant environmental effects of the Project including those on air and water quality, noise, visual and cumulative impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage and socio-economics.

MPL has consulted with various statutory bodies concerning the scope of the EIA, including local authorities, the Environment Agency, the Highways Agency, Natural England and utility providers. A request for a Scoping Opinion was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on June 20th 2014, accompanied by a Scoping Report. The Scoping Report outlines which environmental topics will be covered by the EIA and how the assessments will be undertaken. The Planning Inspectorate issued its formal Scoping Opinion on July 28th 2014.

These documents are available on the Millbrook Power website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk) and via the dedicated section on the Planning Inspectorate's website:

http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/projects/eastern/millbrook-power/

As part of the pre-application consultation materials on the proposed Project, MPL will publish a Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") and a non-technical summary ("NTS") of the same. The PEIR presents the information gathered to date and provides the results of MPL's preliminary assessments as to the likely significant environmental effects of the Project. It does not set out the final findings but will include information on provisional mitigation measures. During consultation, MPL will make available details on landscaping proposals and other measures to mitigate the Project's impact. MPL will provide copies of the PEIR and the NTS to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council as the local planning authorities. Both documents will also be made available at: the main office of Central Bedfordshire Council in Chicksands, Shefford; at the main office of Bedford Borough Council in Bedford; local libraries; at public exhibitions and on the MPL website.

When the EIA process is complete and MPL submits its application for a DCO, it will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement. This will report on the likely



significant environmental effects of the Project identified in the EIA and will explain the mitigation measures to avoid or reduce these.

Public Consultation

The views of the local community about the Project are important. In June 2014, MPL carried out a non-statutory consultation process sharing its initial plans with the public at three exhibitions held in Lidlington, Stewartby and Marston Moretaine. At the exhibitions and since, MPL has received and responded to comments on the proposed Project and its impact on the environment, local communities and the local economy.

a. What are we now consulting on and when?

In the statutory phase of consultation commencing on 13th October 2014 (and finishing on 16th November 2014), MPL will seek views on the overall scope and impact of the Project, including the integral electrical connection and gas connection. Only after MPL has had regard to the consultation responses received will the application for a DCO for the Project be finalised and submitted.

Responses will, in particular, be invited on:

- The layout of the Power Generation Plant within the Project Site;
- Route option(s) for accessing the gas and electricity connection infrastructure during construction and maintenance;
- The preferred route option for the gas connection; and
- The proposed electrical connection
- 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.

The consultation explained in this Statement will run for 35 days ending on 16th November 2014. Comments about the project must be received by MPL by this date.

b. Who will we consult with?

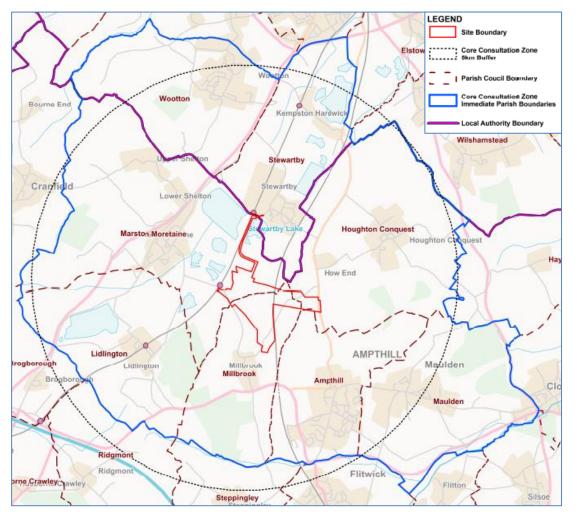


The Planning Act 2008 states that those 'living in the vicinity of the land' should be consulted. We have discussed the scope of our consultation with Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council as the local planning authorities, and have identified and agreed the Consultation Zones that form the basis of our community consultation.

MPL will carry out its community consultation activities in two areas: a Core Consultation Zone (CCZ) that equates to a 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site and an Outer Consultation Zone (OCZ) that equates to a radius of 10 km. These consultation zones were chosen following feedback from local elected representatives and are in accordance with those used by Covanta for the Rookery South Energy from Waste Generating Station, even though the impact of the Project is expected to be considerably less than the Energy from Waste scheme.

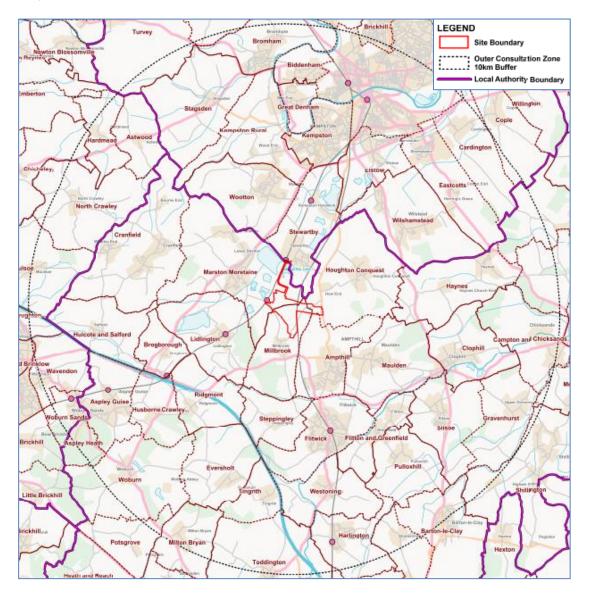
The CCZ has been designed to include the main population areas in the vicinity of the Power Generation Plant Site that have the potential to be impacted by the Project and expected to have the greatest interest in the Project The zone includes all or parts of the following parish council areas: Marston Moreteyne, Millbrook, Houghton Conquest, Ampthill, Maulden, Lidlington, Stewartby and Wootton. An information leaflet will be sent to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ and the CCZ will be the focus of public exhibitions.





Proposed CCZ - approx. 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site





Proposed OCZ - 10 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site

Communities within the OCZ will be informed about the Project (via newspaper advertisements, posters, media coverage and contact with parish councils and other relevant local organisations in the OCZ) and given the opportunity to comment on our plans for the Project. The outer zone includes the main population area of Bedford.

MPL does not anticipate that the communities and businesses that lie within the OCZ will be significantly impacted by the Project's construction and operation although MPL recognises that those living and working within the OCZ may be interested in the Project. Outside the two zones, there may well be others interested in MPL's plans. These people will also be reached through local/regional newspaper advertising and media coverage (print, broadcast and social media). Feedback that is received within



the consultation period will be considered by MPL as it finalises its proposals for the Project.

c. How will we consult?

MPL will seek and receive people's views through a number of activities:

- Public exhibitions will be held at Lidlington, Marston Moretaine, Stewartby and Ampthill within the CCZ (see the table below for locations and dates of the public exhibitions);
- An information leaflet will be sent to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ, and made available at local council offices, local libraries and other civic community venues in the area. The leaflet will also be sent to those groups that are defined as "hard to reach" (such as the Community Engagement Network, the Older People's Reference Group and the Youth Parliament). It will give background on the Project, the consultation process and how individuals can engage in the consultation. The leaflet will be made available at libraries and council offices in the OCZ;
- Copies of the leaflet, the SoCC, The Preliminary Environmental Information Report and the Non-Technical Summary as well as other information about the Project will be available (in addition to the main council offices of Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council) at Marston Vale Forest Centre, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0PR which is open seven days a week between 10.00am and 4.00pm, as well as the following libraries:

Bedford Library	Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri 09.00 - 18.00	
Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Thurs	09.00 – 13.00
	Sat	09.00 – 17.00
	Sun	Closed
Ampthill Library,	Mon/Wed/Fri	10.00 – 18.00
1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Tues	Closed
	Thurs	14.00 – 18.00
	Sat	10.00 – 13.00
	Sun	Closed
Wootton Library	Mon/Fri	14.00 – 18.00
Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Tues	Closed



Wed	10.00 – 1300 /
	1400 -18.30
Thurs	Closed
Sat	10.00 – 13.00
Sun	Closed

- The information leaflet and other information about the Project can be made available in other formats (eg large print or braille) and languages upon reasonable request;
- A website (<u>www.millbrookpower.co.uk</u>) provides information on the Project as well as access to documents, and provide visitors with the opportunity to ask questions or make comments online;
- An e-mail address to which individuals can write to provide their feedback is info@millbrookpower.co.uk;
- A Freepost mailbox to which people can send questions or comments is Freepost RTE-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD;
- MPL will also notify the local community about the Project and the consultation events via posters on local noticeboards, newspaper advertisements and media coverage;
- In addition, MPL will contact a broad spectrum of local stakeholders. These will
 include elected representatives, local community, special interest groups (including
 those "hard to reach groups" such as the Community Engagement Network, the
 Older People's Reference Group and the Youth Parliament), and local business
 groups. MPL will provide them with information on the Project and undertake
 briefings where appropriate.

Individuals and organisations wishing to respond should include their name and an address where correspondence about the response can be sent. Responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Comments made at any stage of the consultation process will be recorded and carefully considered by MPL as part of the process of preparing the final proposals for its application to the Planning Inspectorate.



KEY DATES	
Mid September	Statement of Community Consultation published
13 th October	Consultation period starts
31 st October – 4 th	PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS
November	
Friday 31st October,	Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road,
1500-1900	Marston Moretaine, MK43 0LD
Saturday 1 st	Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby,
November, 0900-	MK43 9LX
1300	
Monday 3 rd	Ampthill Masonic Centre, Old Court House, Church
November	Street, Ampthill, MK45 2PL
1600-2000	
Tuesday 4 th	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43
November, 1100-	0RT
1500	
16 th November	Consultation period closes
Late February 2015	DCO application submitted

Contact details

MPL welcomes questions and comments:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk
Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Post: Freepost RTE-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd 49 York Place,

Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Phone: 0131 550 3380



MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

Millbrook, Bedfordshire

S47 CONSULTATION PLAN

September 2014

www.millbrookpower.co.uk



MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

S47 LOCAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PLAN,

INTRODUCTION

Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL") proposes 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, Lidlington, Millbrook and Marston Mortaine in Bedfordshire.

The proposed power generation plant would have a rated electrical output of up to 299 MW of electricity. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it will burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. Due to its size, the Millbrook Power project would be a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and as such it would require a Development Consent Order (DCO).

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The community consultation described is carried out under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008; the Act sets out requirements for formal pre-application consultation for those applications that are considered by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the relevant Secretary of State.

Section 47(1) of the Planning Act 2008 states that the applicant must prepare a statement setting out how it proposes to consult those people, who are living in the vicinity of all or part of the land to which the proposed application relates, about the proposed application.

Furthermore, MPL is required to consult Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) and Bedford Borough Council (BBC) on its proposed Statement of Community Consultation ("SoCC"). Once MPL has finalised its SoCC, it is required to make the same available to the public in a way that is reasonably convenient and must also publish a notice in the local press as to where and when the SoCC can be inspected. This plan sets out how Millbrook Power Limited intends to meet these s47 consultation requirements. This plan is not itself required pursuant to the Planning Act 2008.

1.0 PURPOSE

a. This document explains how MPL intends to consult people living and working in the vicinity of the proposed up to 299 MW gas-fired power station, its integral gas and electrical connections and other related infrastructure (the "Project") on land located in and adjacent to Rookery South Pit. The land is situated in the Marston Vale between Milton Keynes and Bedford, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill, a local market town, and 7 km south west of Bedford in Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough.



- b. The Project's infrastructure that is integral to the power generation plant includes a new purpose built access road, a gas pipeline connection and a new electrical connection that will facilitate the export of power to the National Grid for distribution to homes and businesses.
- c. MPL has been established by Watt Power Limited to develop the Project at Rookery South Pit. Watt Power is seeking to develop flexible gas fired power generation assets at three further sites in the UK to support the UK Government's drive towards a low carbon economy: one at Eye Airfield in Suffolk, one near Aberdare in south Wales and the third near Felindre, also in south Wales.
- d. Stag Energy provides the resources to MPL through a management services agreement with Watt Power. Stag Energy was founded in 2002 and the company draws on a depth of experience with a team that has created and delivered over 10,000 MW of power generation and related infrastructure projects across the globe, of which, 2,500 MW has been delivered in the UK.
- e. The details of the consultation methodology set out in this document aim to explain how MPL will satisfy the community consultation requirements for an application for a DCO under the Planning Act 2008 which, if granted, would enable the Project to be constructed and operated. MPL intends to submit an application for a DCO which will be examined by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy & Climate Change (SoS). It should be noted that the application will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement as the development is considered to be an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Development. A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will be produced which will describe the preliminary assessment as to the likely significant environmental effects of the proposed Power Generation Plant and its associated infrastructure. The PEIR is expected to be published and made available for public scrutiny and consultation in the autumn of this year.



- f. As part of the DCO application, MPL is required to produce a Consultation Report explaining how the three strands of consultation required under the Planning Act 2008 (s42¹, s47 and s48²) have been complied with. MPL intends that its Consultation Report will include an explanation of how the relevant local authorities were consulted about the content of the SoCC and what the local authorities' comments were. The Consultation Report will demonstrate that the local authorities were given sufficient time to provide comments, explain how MPL had regard to those comments and provide evidence that the SoCC was made available and notified in the correct manner.
- g. The Consultation Report will also explain what activities were undertaken to enable consultation with the local community, how those consulted responded and how MPL had regard to representations received in the development of the Project and the DCO application, prior to its submission to the SoS.
- h. This document does not set out how MPL intends to undertake the other strands of statutory consultation required by Sections 42 and 48 of the Planning Act 2008.

2.0 THE PROPOSED SITE

- a. The site for the proposed Power Generation Plant (which comprises part of the Project) is located on land located within Rookery South Pit, a former clay pit and designated as Rookery Clay Pits County Wildlife Site (CWS). The site is adjacent to the proposed Covanta Energy from Waste project, which has been consented but has not yet been constructed.
- a. The site is located mostly within the local authority administrative area of Central Bedfordshire Council and in part within the administrative area of Bedford Borough Council. The proposed routes of the electrical and gas connections would be located in farmland to the south and/or east of Rookery South Pit within Central

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¹ Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 requires consultation with certain local authorities, listed statutory consultees and those with an interest in the land on which the proposed Project will be built and operated or who may be particularly affected by it

² Section 48 sets out publicity requirements on a national basis



Bedfordshire, whilst part of the proposed access route, subject to consultation, environmental and technical studies, resides within the administrative area of Bedford Borough Council.

3.0 THE PROJECT

The Project would comprise:

- A new Power Generation Plant in the form of a Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT) gas fired peaking power generating station fuelled by natural gas and with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 Megawatts (MW) comprising:
 - The Generating Equipment including the Gas Turbine Generators and balance of plant, which are located within the Generating Equipment Site;
 - A new purpose built Access Road from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site; and
 - During construction a temporary construction compound (the Laydown Area).
- A new Gas Connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System (NTS) which is located within the Gas Connection Opportunity Area; and
- A new Electrical Connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS) for distribution to homes and businesses which is located within the Electrical Connection Opportunity Area.

The Generating Equipment, Access Road and Laydown Area are together known as the Power Generation Plant, and are located within the Power Generation Plant Site.

The Power Generation Plant, Gas Connection, and Electrical Connection, are all integral to the generation of electricity and together are referred to as the 'Project'. The



land upon which the Project would be developed, or which would be required in order to facilitate the development of the Project, is referred to as the 'Project Site'.

4.0 CONSULTATION BACKGROUND

- a. MPL is committed to open and responsive consultation with local communities and interested parties. The programme recommended within this document sets out a framework for a formal and inclusive consultation process.
- b. The draft SoCC appended to this document is designed to meet the legal requirements set out in section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 and follows a range of advice and guidance set out by the Planning Inspectorate and the Department for Communities & Local Government. The consultation process is designed to enable informed, detailed and two-way communication. Through this process, relevant matters identified during consultation will be taken into account during the development of the proposal and before submission of the application for a DCO.
- c. Since May 2014, MPL has proactively communicated its intentions with elected representatives and directly within the local community, in order to introduce and discuss aspects of the Project. These non-statutory information activities and other forthcoming initiatives will also be captured in the Consultation Report. On the 5th, 6th and 7th of June a series of non-statutory public exhibitions were held in the villages of Lidlington, Marston Moretaine and Stewartby. The choice of location for these and future events was decided upon after initial consultation with members of CBC and BBC.

4.1 CONSULTATION AREAS

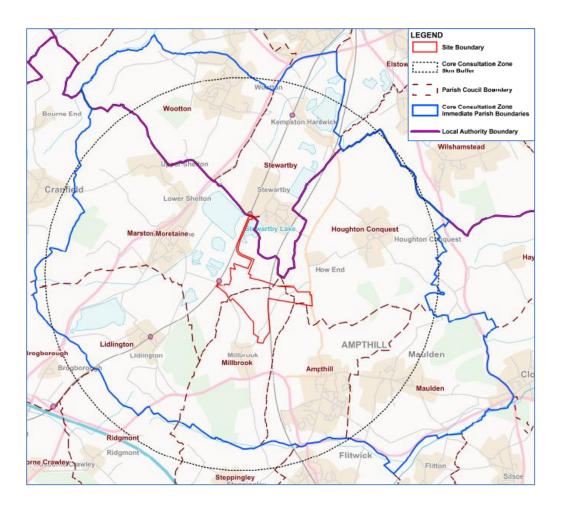
a. MPL proposes to carry out its consultation in two areas: a core consultation zone (CCZ) that equates to an approximate 5 km radius from the site of the Power Generation Plant (see map overleaf), and an outer consultation zone (OCZ) that equates to a radius of 10 km. The CCZ is defined by parish council boundaries closest to the 5 km radius. These consultation zones were chosen following

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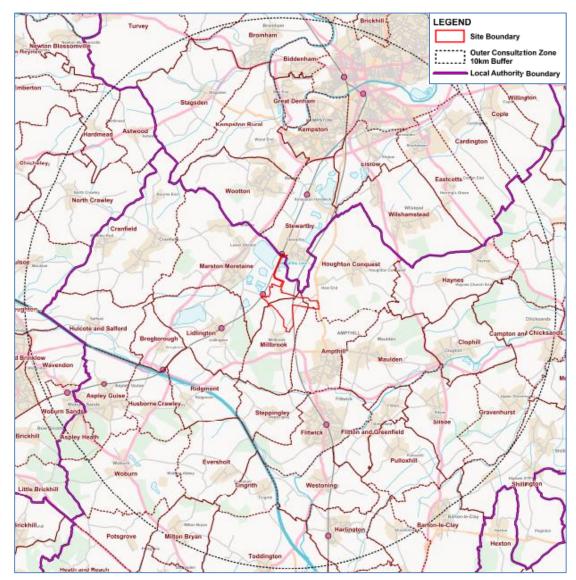
feedback from various elected representatives with whom MPL has been liaising and would be in accordance with those used by Covanta for the Rookery South Energy from Waste Generating Station, even though the impact of the Project is expected to be considerably less than that of the Covanta scheme.

b. The CCZ has been designed to include the main population areas in the vicinity of the Power Generation Plant Site that have the potential to be impacted by the Project's construction and operation and expected to have the greatest interest in the Project. These include the villages of Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Ampthill and Millbrook, as well as other settlements within the CCZ. Whilst a 5 km buffer has been used as a guide, where settlements fall only partially within this area discretion has been exercised.



Proposed CCZ – approx. 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site





Proposed OCZ - 10 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site

- c. Whilst the site is located directly within the CBC ward of Cranfield and Marston Moreteyne the following neighbouring wards also fall within the proposed CCZ:
 - Houghton Conquest and Haynes
 - o Ampthill
- d) The proposed CCZ also includes wards within the neighbouring local authority BBC. The following BBC wards fall within the CCZ:
 - Elstow and Stewartby
 - Wootton
- e) The CCZ would include all or parts of the following parish council areas:



- Marston Moreteyne (CBC)
- Houghton Conquest (CBC)
- Millbrook (CBC)
- Ampthill (CBC)
- Maulden (CBC)
- Lidlington (CBC)
- Stewartby (BBC)
- Wootton (BBC)

The CCZ will be MPL's primary focus of activity when consulting about its plans.

- f) Communities in the OCZ will be informed about the Project (via newspaper advertisements, posters, media coverage and contact with parish councils and other relevant local organisations in the OCZ) and will have the opportunity to comment on the plans. The OCZ includes the main population area of Bedford. MPL does not anticipate that the communities and businesses that lie within the OCZ will be significantly impacted by the Project's construction and operation although MPL recognises that they may be interested in it.
- g) Communities outside the OCZ will be informed about the Project as the circulation areas and reach of the media (TV, radio, printed media) that will be used to communicate details of the Project and the consultation activities are far greater than the boundaries of the OCZ.

5.0 INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION PERIOD/NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION

As an introduction to the Project, MPL undertook an introductory information programme and non-statutory consultation exercise in May/June 2014. This included:

a. Discussions with officers and councillors at CBC and BBC about our plans and proposed non-statutory consultation plans, including exhibition venues and organisations that should be invited.

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- b. As every home and business in the CCZ is represented by both a CBC councillor or a BBC councillor, and a Parish councillor, MPL communicated its plans (and information regarding the public exhibitions that were held between June 5th 7th 2014) to the CBC and BBC, as well as the local MP Nadine Dorries, and Richard Fuller MP (whose constituency partially falls within the CCZ). MPL met Nadine Dorries MP on June 25th to discuss the Project and answer her questions.
- c. As part of the non-statutory consultation, a Project website was launched to coincide with the Project being introduced to the local community. The website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk) provides information on the Project and enables people to ask questions and provide feedback to MPL about the Project.
- d. As part of the non-statutory consultation, a letter of introduction about the Project was sent to approximately 10,000 households and businesses within a 5 km radius of the site (i.e an area very closely aligned with the CCZ). The letter contained details about the Project and an invitation to attend information exhibitions near the Project site. The letter was sent and distributed by Royal Mail a week prior to the first exhibition date.
- e. As part of the non-statutory consultation, exhibitions were held at the following locations to give local people the maximum opportunity to attend:
 - o Thursday, June 5th Lidlington Village Hall (4.00pm till 7.30pm)
 - o Friday, June 6th Stewartby Village Hall (3.00pm till 7.00pm)
 - Saturday, June 7th Marston Moreteyne Village Hall (10.00am till 1.00pm)
- f. Exhibition locations were chosen because they were considered convenient to those communities within the CCZ that surrounds the proposed Power Generation Plant Site These events featured relevant information that was known at the time in a variety of formats (display panels, maps, plans, leaflet etc) about the proposal. Members of the MPL project team were available to discuss the proposal, answer questions and to receive feedback from members of the public. Feedback as to

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whether MPL should do anything differently during the statutory consultation process was sought during the informal information period/non-statutory consultation about the Project.

- g. MPL used venues that met Disability Discrimination Act 1995 requirements and upon a reasonable and timely request had provisions in place for those with special requirements who were unable to attend or access a consultation event (for example, private transport to the exhibition event).
- h. More than 250 people attended the exhibitions, including local councillors. The local media (print, TV, radio and social media) published news reports about the exhibitions in advance of them being held as well as afterwards.
- i. MPL issued press releases before and after the exhibitions were held, and these were posted on the MPL website. The press releases were issued to the local media including parish council newsletters, and news reports were published in the media as a result of receiving them from MPL.
- j. MPL advertised the informal information/non-statutory consultation exhibitions via a display advertisement in the Bedfordshire on Sunday newspaper, published on June 1st2014.
- k. A leaflet about the Project was produced for people who attended the exhibition, and additional copies were provided to local councilors and others for wider dissemination. The leaflet contained details of the Project, the consultation process, an indicative timeframe for the Project's development and the Millbrook Power website address and contact details. In addition, a Feedback form was available for people to fill in on the day or to return via Freepost to MPL.
- I. Posters advertising the non-statutory consultation events were displayed on parish noticeboards and other community venues within the CCZ, for example local libraries, local shops and post offices and doctors' surgeries.



- m. The MPL website carries the latest information about the project (technical, environmental and communications), contact details and a mechanism to enable people to ask questions and provide feedback. The website address was provided to CBC, BBC and parish councils for inclusion on parish websites, newsletters and other local information material.
- n. MPL will consider the provision, upon request, of written materials about the Project in different formats (for example, large print or braille).
- o. Comments and queries via telephone (as well as via post, email or fax) were accepted following the launch of the non-statutory period of consultation.
- p. In summary, the Project has been introduced to the local community which is now broadly aware of the Project. The proposed statutory consultation process detailed in section 6.0 will therefore build upon this awareness with a view to gaining formal feedback from local people and interested stakeholders before the application for the DCO is submitted in 2015.

6.0 STATUTORY CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY & ACCESSIBILITY

Following the introductory information period/non-statutory consultation described in section 5.0, the statutory consultation programme will be conducted according to the following methodology:

- a. MPL will consult with officers at CBC and BBC on the content of the draft SoCC.
- b. MPL will begin engagement with elected members of CBC, BBC, parish councils, the local MP Nadine Dorries and Richard Fuller MP whose constituency lies within the CCZ, as it develops its plans.
- c. MPL will use elected members of CBC, BBC and parish councils as communication channels, via meetings and correspondence, to share information and seek community feedback during the period of statutory consultation.
- d. Exhibitions/consultation events will be held at the following locations:

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- Lidlington Village Hall
- Stewartby Village Hall
- Marston Moretaine Village Hall
- Ampthill Masonic Centre, Ampthill

After consideration of the outcomes of the non-statutory consultation process these venues are considered the most convenient to those communities within the CCZ that surround the proposed Power Generation Plant Site. These events will feature relevant information in a variety of formats (display panels, plans, leaflet etc) about the proposal and copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will be made available. Members of the MPL project team will be available to discuss the proposal, answer questions and to receive feedback from members of the public.

- e. In order to ensure that people have the maximum opportunity to attend the exhibitions, MPL will arrange for them to be held at the above convenient locations and at a variety of times. An event will be held on a Saturday for those unable to visit during the working week.
- f. MPL will use venues that meet Disability Discrimination Act 1995 requirements and upon a reasonable and timely request will make provision for those with special requirements who are unable to attend or access a consultation event (for example, private transport to a consultation event).
- g. In consultation with CBC and BBC, MPL will share information about the Project with those "hard to reach groups" living and working within the CCZ. These groups are likely to be accessed through informal and formal channels via council services (for example, Central Bedfordshire Together, Bedford Borough Partnership, and others) and relevant specialist organisations (for example the Marston Moreteyne Action Group, local branches of the Women's Institute, and local business representative groups such as the Bedfordshire Chamber of Commerce).



- h. Posters in colleges, schools, youth clubs and awareness through social media may be used to reach the younger members of the community, whilst consideration will be given to presentations at local schools and colleges about the Project. Local schools and colleges will be notified of the consultation events.
- i. MPL will advertise the consultation events via local and regional newspapers (Bedfordshire on Sunday, Bedford Borough Times & Citizen), for two weeks prior to the first event taking place. In addition MPL will announce via the issue of one or more press releases to parish, local and regional news publications, the local radio and TV stations (and via online media) that the events are taking place. The newspaper advertisements (and media coverage), will reach the CCZ, the OCZ and further afield. The content will give information on MPL's proposals and details of the consultation events, including contact information.
- j. A leaflet or letter about the Project and the consultation programme will be distributed to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ some two weeks in advance of the first consultation event, informing them of the consultation events taking place. The leaflet will include details of the Project, the location and dates of the consultation events, the MPL website address, and a comments/questions card that can be returned Freepost.
- k. Posters advertising the consultation events will be displayed on parish noticeboards and other community venues within the CCZ and the OCZ, for example local libraries, local shops and post offices, local schools and colleges and doctors' surgeries.
- I. MPL will inform those parish councils within the OCZ about the Project and the exhibition/consultation event via email.
- m. The MPL team will proactively and reactively meet with individuals and interested groups in the local area as part of the formal consultation period to answer questions and provide updates about the Project.



- n. The MPL website will carry the latest information about the Project (technical, environmental and communications), contact details and a mechanism to enable people to ask questions and provide feedback. The website address has previously been provided to CBC, BBC and parish councils for inclusion on parish websites, newsletters and in other local information material.
- o. Comments and queries via telephone (as well as via post, email or fax) will be considered and addressed where possible, as well as comments noted. The statutory consultation will last for a period of 35 days. Relevant responses will be collated, had regard to and referred to in the Consultation Report that will accompany the DCO application.
- p. MPL may choose to undertake additional consultation and information activities. In addition, MPL will consider the provision, upon request, of written materials about the Project in different formats (for example, large print or braille).
- q. Statutory and non-statutory consultation activities and efforts will be detailed in the Consultation Report which will accompany the DCO application. This will detail the consultation activities, the feedback received and MPL's response to the issues that are raised during the process.



Appendix 2.E: Phase 2 Section 47 – Statutory Consultation: Consultation Plan and Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) as published (published on Millbrook Power website 8th May 2017)



MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Statement of Community Consultation

May 2017

www.millbrookpower.co.uk



This Statement of Community Consultation ("SoCC") is published in connection with a proposed up to 299 MW gas-fired power station, its associated gas and electrical connections and other related infrastructure at Rookery South Pit situated in the Marston Vale, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill and 7 km south-west of Bedford in Central Bedfordshire (the "Project").

The capacity of the gas-fired power station will be in excess of 50 MW. As such, it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP") under the Planning Act 2008. The Project therefore requires a Development Consent Order ("DCO") in order for it to be built. Any DCO would be made by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.

The Project was initially taken through the first stages of the DCO planning application process in 2014. However, in March 2015, the project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. Under new ownership (see below) the Project is now once again being taken forward.

This SoCC is part of a consultation process, required by the Planning Act 2008. This SoCC explains how Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL"), the promoter of the Project, proposes to consult people living in the vicinity of the Project, businesses and other organisations about the Project, in advance of submitting an application for a DCO for the Project before the end of 2017.

MPL carried out both statutory and non-statutory consultation as part of its work in 2014. As part of the 2014 statutory consultation, a SoCC was published after having been consulted on with the local planning authorities and this SoCC is closely modelled on the 2014 SoCC. MPL have had regard to the responses received as part of the 2014 non-statutory and statutory consultation and these have influenced the further iteration of the Project design that is now being consulted on in 2017.

MPL has consulted Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedfordshire Borough Council, as the local planning authorities, about the content of this Statement of Community Consultation and has had regard to their responses.



As noted above, a consultation/communication plan was published in 2014 and this plan has been updated and revised. Both documents are available from MPL or via its website www.millbrookpower.co.uk.

MPL is a company owned by Drax Group plc ("Drax") (acquired in December 2016). Drax is seeking to develop gas fired power stations at Rookery South Pit and elsewhere in the UK to support the Government's drive to a low carbon economy and its gas generation strategy.

This SoCC explains:

- key details about the Project;
- how MPL is publishing preliminary environmental information about the Project;
- how MPL is going to consult local people and communities about the Project and
 what activities will be undertaken to give them access to information about the
 proposal and help them to understand what particular aspects of the proposal may
 mean to them, enabling them to provide informed feedback;
- how people can become involved in shaping the Project before a DCO application is submitted by putting forward their views to influence the Project; and
- how people can provide feedback to MPL from consultation activities and ensure that they are informed about the Project.

The Project

The key details of the proposed Project are:

- the construction of a Power Generation Plant with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 MW of electricity. The plant will have one stack, of up to 35 m in height. It will include a new purpose built access road which will either be from Green Lane to the site of the generating element of the Project, or will connect from the site of the generating element of the Project to an access road constructed for the Rookery South Resource Recovery project from Green Lane into Rookery South Pit;
- the site for the Generating Equipment covers an area of approximately 4 ha;

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- the Power Generation Plant will produce electricity from natural gas. As such, fuel for the Power Generation Plant will be provided by an underground pipeline connection and will not be delivered by road to the site;
- it will include the construction of a new electrical connection (including up to 500 m of underground cable) to the National Grid Electricity Transmission System and the construction of a new underground pipeline (up to 1.82 km in length) to bring natural gas to the Power Generating Plant from the National Transmission System;
- it will create approximately 150 jobs during a construction period lasting two years and create up to 15 permanent jobs once commercial operations have begun;
- it responds to the Government's need for new gas generation in order to underpin the country's energy security and its transition to a low-carbon economy; and
- the station would emit about 50% less carbon dioxide (CO₂) than an equivalent sized coal-fired power plant, and is designed to operate flexibly so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variation in customer demand and intermittent output from wind power generation.

It is acknowledged that during construction and operation there is potential for negative impacts on some local communities and the environment, for example noise from the operation of the Power Generation Plant, the visual impact of the stack and impacts on the local and regional transport network as a result of construction traffic. An Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") is being undertaken; the EIA helps to understand and seeks to reduce the potential effects of the Project's construction and operation. An Environmental Statement will be submitted as part of the application for a DCO for the Project. More information on this process is provided below. The EIA process is also considering the potential positive effects of the operation of the Project.

The Planning Process

DCO applications for NSIPs are submitted to the Planning Inspectorate which will process and examine the application before making a recommendation on that application to the relevant Secretary of State. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State and if it is successful, a DCO will be made.



The Government's policies in relation to NSIPs are set out in National Policy Statements (NPSs). The proposed Project has been developed with regard to the relevant Energy NPSs, in particular EN-1 (Energy), EN-2 (Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure), EN-4 (Gas Networks Infrastructure) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure). EN-1 states that "gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector- providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply."

When determining a DCO application, the Secretary of State must have regard to the relevant NPSs and must make a decision in accordance with these unless other considerations apply, including where she/he is satisfied that the adverse impact of a proposed development would outweigh its benefits.

When considering whether to accept an application for examination, the Planning Inspectorate must be satisfied that the applicant has undertaken effective pre-application consultation. Pre-application consultation is essential in allowing MPL to understand and minimise the impacts of the Project and to allow a thorough examination by the Planning Inspectorate. MPL is required to submit a Consultation Report with its application for a DCO. This report will include details of the local community feedback received (both in 2014 and in 2017), explain how MPL has had regard to relevant feedback and will detail how MPL has complied with the consultation requirements of the Planning Act 2008.

The community consultation described in this statement is carried out under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. It is in addition to consultation that will be carried out with specific statutory consultees (such as nature conservation bodies) and those with relevant interests in land (including owners and occupiers within the Project boundary) under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. It is also in addition to wider notification of the Project under Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008.

Information on the planning process for NSIPs and the NPSs can be found at: http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/



https://www.gov.uk/guidance/consents-and-planning-applications-for-national-energy-infrastructure-projects

Environmental Information & Impacts

The Project will be designed and developed to meet or exceed current quality, safety and environmental standards and efforts will be made to minimise its impact on the local environment, both during its construction and its operation. The extent and scale of the development and MPL's proposals to mitigate its impacts will be consulted upon locally and will be amongst the issues considered by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Because of the nature and size of the Project, MPL is undertaking an EIA pursuant to the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009. The Project falls under the EIA Regulations 2009 regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (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 of the EIA Regulations 2017, the EIA Regulations 2009 will continue to apply to the Project.

The EIA considers the likely significant environmental effects of the Project including those on air and water quality, noise, visual and landscape, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, socio-economics and cumulative impacts of the Project considered together with other development.

MPL has consulted with various statutory bodies concerning the scope of the EIA, including local authorities, the Environment Agency, Highways England, Natural England and utility providers. A request for a Scoping Opinion was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on June 20th 2014, accompanied by a Scoping Report. The Scoping Report outlined which environmental topics would be covered by the EIA and how the assessments would be undertaken. The Planning Inspectorate issued its formal Scoping Opinion on July 28th 2014.



These documents are available on the Millbrook Power website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk) and via the dedicated section on the Planning Inspectorate's website:

http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/projects/eastern/millbrook-power/

As part of the pre-application consultation materials on the proposed Project, MPL will publish a Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") and a non-technical summary ("NTS") of the same. The PEIR presents the information gathered to date and provides the results of MPL's preliminary assessments as to the likely significant environmental effects of the Project. It does not set out the final findings but will include information on provisional mitigation measures. During consultation, MPL will make available details on landscaping proposals and other measures to mitigate the Project's impact. MPL will provide copies of the PEIR and the NTS to Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council as the local planning authorities. Both documents will also be made available at: the main office of Central Bedfordshire Council in Chicksands, Shefford; at Bedford Borough Council's Customer Service Centre in Bedford; at the Marston Vale Forest Centre; local libraries; at public exhibitions and on the MPL website. Technical appendices to the PEIR will be available in electronic form only at the council offices, libraries and Forest Centre but printed copies will be available to view at the exhibitions details of which are given below.

When the EIA process is complete and MPL submits its application for a DCO, it will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement. This will report on the likely significant environmental effects of the Project identified in the EIA and will explain the mitigation measures to avoid or reduce these.

Public Consultation

The views of the local community about the Project are important. In June 2014, MPL carried out a non-statutory consultation process sharing its initial plans with the public at three exhibitions held in the local area. In October/November 2014, a 35 day period of statutory public consultation was carried out, with four public exhibitions held in the local area – at Marston Moretaine, Stewartby, Lidlington and Ampthill. During 2014,



MPL received and responded to comments on the proposed Project and its impact on the environment, local communities and the local economy.

a. What are we now consulting on and when?

In March 2015, MPL chose to put on hold its plans for the Project and notified interested parties by letter and information posted on the Project website that this was the case. Under the ownership of Drax, MPL now wishes to resume the DCO application process for the Project. Accordingly, and given MPL's open and engaged approach to consultation in 2014, MPL wishes to commence a second phase of statutory consultation commencing on 29th May 2017 (and finishing on 2nd July 2017), seeking views on the overall scope and impact of the Project, including the associated electrical connection and gas connection. Only after MPL has had regard to the consultation responses received will the application for a DCO for the Project be finalised and submitted.

Responses will, in particular, be invited on:

- The Project, as currently proposed, including changes since the 2014 consultation:
- The layout of the Generating Equipment within the Generating Equipment Site;
- Proposed amendments to The Rookery South (Resource Recovery Facility)
 Order 2011; 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.

The consultation explained in this Statement will run for 35 days ending on 2nd July 2017. Comments about the project must be received by MPL by this date.

b. Who will we consult with?

The Planning Act 2008 states that those 'living in the vicinity of the land' should be consulted. We have discussed the scope of our consultation with Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council as the local planning authorities, and have



identified and agreed the Consultation Zones that form the basis of our community consultation.

MPL will carry out its community consultation activities in two areas: a Core Consultation Zone (CCZ) that equates to a 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site (Figure 1) and an Outer Consultation Zone (OCZ) that equates to a radius of 10 km (Figure 2). These consultation zones were chosen following feedback from local elected representatives and are the same as those used by MPL during 2014.

The CCZ has been designed to include the main population areas in the vicinity of the Power Generation Plant Site that have the potential to be impacted by the Project and expected to have the greatest interest in the Project The zone includes all or parts of the following parish council areas: Marston Moreteyne, Millbrook, Houghton Conquest, Ampthill, Maulden, Lidlington, Stewartby and Wootton. An information leaflet will be sent to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ and the CCZ will be the focus of public exhibitions (see below).

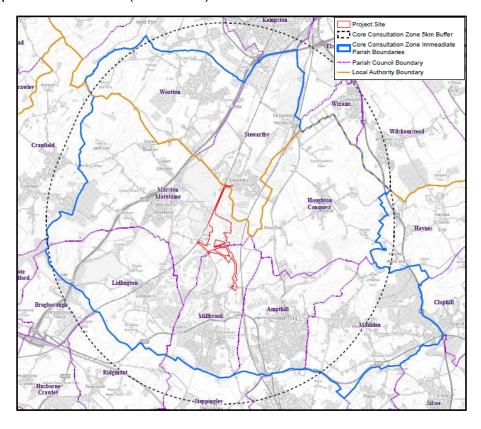


Figure 1 - Proposed CCZ – approx. 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site



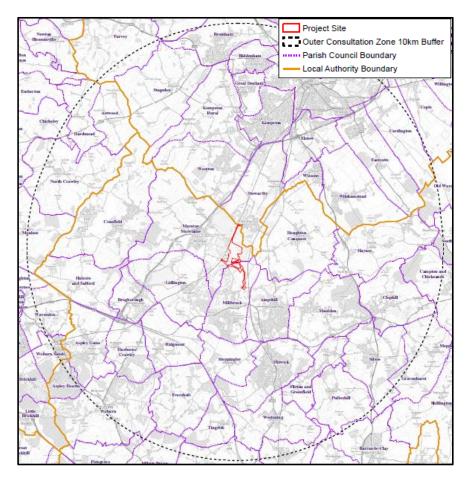


Figure 2 - Proposed OCZ - 10 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site

Communities within the OCZ will be informed about the Project (via newspaper advertisements, posters, media coverage and contact with parish councils and other relevant local organisations in the OCZ) and given the opportunity to comment on our plans for the Project. The outer zone includes the main population area of Bedford.

MPL does not anticipate that the communities and businesses that lie within the OCZ will be significantly impacted by the Project's construction and operation although MPL recognises that those living and working within the OCZ may be interested in the Project. Outside the two zones, there may well be others interested in MPL's plans. These people will also be reached through local/regional newspaper advertising and media coverage (print, broadcast and social media). Feedback that is received within the consultation period will be considered by MPL as it finalises its proposals for the Project.



c. How will we consult?

MPL will seek and receive people's views through a number of activities:

- Public exhibitions will be held at Lidlington, Marston Moretaine, Stewartby and Ampthill within the CCZ (see the table below for locations and dates of the public exhibitions);
- An information leaflet will be sent to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ, and made available at local council offices, local libraries and other civic community venues in the area. The leaflet will also be sent to those groups that are defined as "hard to reach" (such as the Community Engagement Network, the Older People's Reference Group and the Youth Parliament). It will give background on the Project, the consultation process and how individuals can engage in the consultation. The leaflet will be made available at libraries and council offices in the OCZ;
- Copies of the leaflet, the SoCC, a Consultation Document that will explain the Project as well as the proposed amendments to the Rookery South (Resource Recovery Facility) Order 2011, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report¹ and the Non-Technical Summary as well as other information about the Project will be available (in addition to the main council offices of Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council's Customer Service Centre) at Marston Vale Forest Centre, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0PR which is open seven days a week between 10.00am and 4.00pm, as well as the following libraries:

Bedford Library	Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri 09.00 - 18.00	
Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Thurs	09.00 - 13.00
	Sat	09.00 - 17.00
	Sun	Closed
Ampthill Library,	Mon/Wed/Fri	10.00 – 18.00
1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Tues	Closed
	Thurs	14.00 – 18.00
	Sat	10.00 – 13.00
	Sun	Closed

¹ Note that the technical appendices to the PEIR will be provided electronically at the libraries, council offices and the Forest Centre. Printed copies will be available to view at the public exhibitions.



Wootton Library	Mon/Fri	14.00 – 18.00
Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Tues	Closed
	Wed	10.00 – 1300 /
		1400 -18.30
	Thurs	Closed
	Sat	10.00 – 13.00
	Sun	Closed

- The information leaflet and other information about the Project can be made available in other formats (e.g. large print or braille) and languages upon reasonable request;
- A website (<u>www.millbrookpower.co.uk</u>) provides information on the Project as well as access to documents, and provide visitors with the opportunity to ask questions or make comments online;
- An e-mail address to which individuals can write to provide their feedback is info@millbrookpower.co.uk;
- A Freepost mailbox to which people can send questions or comments is Freepost plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh, EH1 3JD;
- MPL will also notify the local community about the Project and the consultation events via posters on local noticeboards, newspaper advertisements and media coverage;
- In addition, MPL will contact a broad spectrum of local stakeholders. These will include elected representatives, local community, special interest groups (including those "hard to reach groups" such as the Community Engagement Network, the Older People's Reference Group and the Youth Parliament), and local business groups. MPL will provide them with information on the Project and undertake briefings where appropriate.

Individuals and organisations wishing to respond should include their name and an address where correspondence about the response can be sent. Responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.



Comments made at any stage of the consultation process will be recorded and carefully considered by MPL as part of the process of preparing the final proposals for its application to the Planning Inspectorate.

KEY DATES	
15 th May	Statement of Community Consultation published
29 th May	Consultation period starts
9 th – 13 th June	PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS
Friday 9 th June	Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road,
1500 -1930	Marston Moretaine, MK43 0LD
Saturday 10 th June	Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43
0900 - 1300	9NB
Monday 12 th June	Wingfield Club, 37 Church St, Ampthill, Bedford
1600 - 2000	MK45 2PL
Tuesday 13 th June	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43
1230 - 1530	0RT
2 nd July	Consultation period closes
December 2017	DCO application submitted

Contact details

MPL welcomes questions and comments:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk
Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Post: Freepost plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place,

Edinburgh, EH1 3JD

Phone: 0131 550 3380



MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

Millbrook, Bedfordshire

S47 CONSULTATION PLAN

May 2017

www.millbrookpower.co.uk



MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

S47 LOCAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PLAN,

INTRODUCTION

Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL") proposes 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, Lidlington, Millbrook and Marston Moretaine in Bedfordshire (the "Project").

The proposed power generation plant would have a rated electrical output of up to 299 MW of electricity. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it would burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. Due to its size, the gas-fired power generation plant would be a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and as such it would require a Development Consent Order ("DCO").

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The community consultation described is carried out under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008; the Act sets out requirements for formal pre-application consultation for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects before they are submitted to the relevant Secretary of State for examination and determination.

Section 47(1) of the Planning Act 2008 states that the applicant must prepare a statement setting out how it proposes to consult those people, who are living in the vicinity of all or part of the land to which the proposed application relates, about the proposed application.

Furthermore, MPL is required to consult Central Bedfordshire Council ("CBC") and Bedford Borough Council ("BBC") on its proposed Statement of Community Consultation ("SoCC"). Once MPL has finalised its SoCC, it is required to make the same available to the public in a way that is reasonably convenient and must also publish a notice in the local press as to where and when the SoCC can be inspected. This plan sets out how MPL intends to meet these s47 consultation requirements. This plan is not itself required pursuant to the Planning Act 2008.

2014 CONSULTATION

MPL first announced its proposals for its power generation project in May 2014 and conducted its consultation activities in two phases: an initial phase of consultation between May and September 2014 that included mailing of an introductory leaflet to c10,500 homes and businesses in the area surrounding the site, public exhibitions at three locations in the vicinity of the site (Lidlington, Stewartby and Marston Moretaine), meetings with CBC and BBC councillors as well as meetings with those parish councils that were within the project's Core Consultation Zone ("CCZ"). MPL also shared its plans to the wider community via Parish Councils further afield, the two local constituency MPs, via social media and the internet, newspaper advertising and articles/broadcast reports, and via organisations that were a conduit to "hard to reach



groups" in the area. Among the highlights of its work, MPL representatives addressed sixth form students at the Kimberley STEM College.

Having agreed its Consultation Plan and Statement of Community Consultation with CBC and BBC, MPL conducted a period of statutory consultation between 13th October and 16th November 2014. An information leaflet was distributed to homes and businesses in the CCZ, four public exhibitions were held at Stewartby, Lidlington, Marston Moretaine and Ampthill and there was once again local advertising and a series of media reports (print, TV, radio and social media).

The choice of location for the exhibitions (in both phases of consultation) was decided upon following discussions with members of CBC and BBC.

In addition, local councillors from CBC, BBC and eight parish councils attended an "outreach meeting" with the Planning Inspectorate which was organised and attended by MPL.

The various consultation activities during 2014 helped inform the Project's development and led to MPL's decision to underground the electrical connection rather than connect the power generation plant to the National Grid via overhead lines and additional transmission towers.

In March 2015, the Project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty and both CBC and BBC were informed as were the parish councils and other interested parties in the area. However, MPL has recently re-started its work to secure development consent for the Project and as such has decided to conduct another phase of statutory consultation.

1.0 PURPOSE

- a. This document explains how MPL once more intends to consult people living and working in the vicinity of the proposed up to 299 MW gas-fired power generation station, its associated gas and electrical connections and other related infrastructure on land located in and adjacent to Rookery South Pit. The land is situated in the Marston Vale between Milton Keynes and Bedford, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill, a local market town, and 7 km south west of Bedford in Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough.
- b. The Project's infrastructure includes a new purpose built access road, an underground gas pipeline connection and a new electrical connection (including underground cables) that would facilitate the export of power to the National Grid for distribution to homes and businesses.



- c. Since December 2016, MPL, the development company for the Project at Rookery South Pit, has been a subsidiary company of Drax Group plc. Drax Group is seeking to develop flexible gas fired power generation assets at three further sites in the UK to support the UK Government's drive towards a low carbon economy: one at Eye Airfield in Suffolk, one near Aberdare in south Wales and the third near Felindre, also in south Wales.
- d. Stag Energy provides the resources to MPL through a management services agreement with Drax Group. Stag Energy was founded in 2002 and the company draws on a depth of experience with a team that has created and delivered over 10,000 MW of power generation and related infrastructure projects across the globe, of which, 2,500 MW has been delivered in the UK.
- e. The details of the consultation methodology set out in this document aim to explain how MPL will satisfy the community consultation requirements for an application for a DCO under the Planning Act 2008 which, if granted, would enable the Project to be constructed and operated. MPL intends to submit an application for a DCO which will be examined by one or more inspectors (known as an Examining Authority) who will be appointed by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (SoS) through the Planning Inspectorate. It should be noted that the application will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement as the development is considered to be an Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") Development. A Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR"), reviewed and updated from 2014, will be produced and will describe, at a preliminary level, the likely significant environmental effects of the Project. The PEIR will be published and made available for public scrutiny and consultation in May 2017.
- f. As part of the DCO application, MPL is required to produce a Consultation Report explaining how the three strands of consultation required under the Planning Act



2008 (s42¹, s47 and s48²) have been complied with. MPL intends that its Consultation Report will include an explanation of how the relevant local authorities were consulted about the content of the SoCC and what the local authorities' comments were. The Consultation Report will demonstrate that the local authorities were given sufficient time to provide comments, explain how MPL had regard to those comments and provide evidence that the SoCC was made available and notified in the correct manner.

- g. The Consultation Report will also explain what activities were undertaken (in 2014, 2015 and in 2017) to enable consultation with the local community, how those consulted responded and how MPL had regard to representations received in the development of the Project and the DCO application, prior to its submission to the SoS.
- h. This document does not set out how MPL intends to undertake the other strands of statutory consultation required by Sections 42 and 48 of the Planning Act 2008.

2.0 THE PROPOSED SITE

- a. The site for the proposed Generating Equipment (which comprises part of the Project including the gas turbine generator) is located on land located within Rookery South Pit, a former clay pit and designated as Rookery Clay Pits County Wildlife Site (CWS). The site is adjacent to the proposed Covanta Energy from Waste project, which has been consented but has not yet been constructed.
- a. The site is located mostly within the local authority administrative area of CBC and in part within the administrative area of BBC. The proposed routes of the electrical and gas connections would be located in farmland to the south of Rookery South Pit within Central Bedfordshire, whilst part of the proposed access route, subject to

¹ Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 requires consultation with certain local authorities, listed statutory consultees and those with an interest in the land on which the proposed Project will be built and operated or who may be particularly affected by it

² Section 48 sets out publicity requirements on a national basis



consultation, environmental and technical studies, resides within the administrative area of BBC.

3.0 THE PROJECT

The Project would comprise:

- A new Power Generation Plant in the form of a Open Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT) gas fired peaking power generating station fueled by natural gas and with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 Megawatts (MW) comprising:
 - The Generating Equipment including the Gas Turbine Generators and balance of plant, which are located within the Generating Equipment Site;
 - A new purpose built Access Road from to the Generating Equipment Site; and
 - During construction, a temporary construction compound (the Laydown Area).
- The Generating Equipment, Access Road and Laydown Area are together known as the "Power Generation Plant", and are located within the Power Generation Plant Site
- A new underground Gas pipeline Connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System (NTS) which is located to the South of Rookery South Pit. The Gas Connection includes an underground pipeline of length approximately 1.8 km.; and
- A new Electrical Connection (including underground cables) to export power from the Generating Equipment to the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS) for distribution to homes and businesses and which is also located to the South of Rookery South Pit.



The Power Generation Plant, Gas Connection and Electrical Connection are together referred to as the 'Project'. The land upon which the Project would be developed, or which would be required in order to facilitate the development of the Project, is referred to as the 'Project Site'.

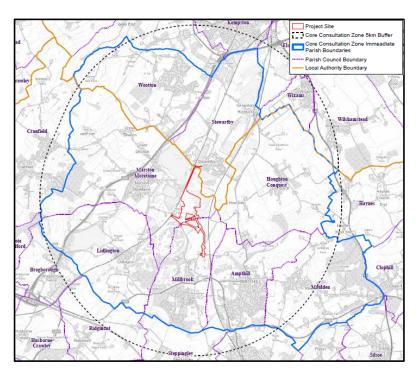
4.0 CONSULTATION BACKGROUND

- a. MPL is committed to and has demonstrated an open and responsive consultation with local communities and interested parties. Taking note of the 2014 Consultation, the programme recommended within this document sets out a framework for a formal and inclusive consultation process.
- b. The draft SoCC appended to this document is designed to meet the legal requirements set out in section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 and follows a range of advice and guidance set out by the Planning Inspectorate and the Department for Communities & Local Government, as well as previous dialogue about public consultation with CBC and BBC (and feedback from local people) in 2014. The consultation process is designed to enable informed, detailed and two-way communication. Through this process, relevant matters identified during consultation will be taken into account during the development of the proposal and before submission of the application for a DCO.
- c. Between May 2014 and March 2015, MPL has proactively communicated its intentions with elected representatives and directly within the local community, in order to introduce and discuss aspects of the Project. These non-statutory information activities, the 2014 period of statutory public consultation and forthcoming initiatives will be captured in the Consultation Report that will form part of the DCO application.

4.1 CONSULTATION AREAS

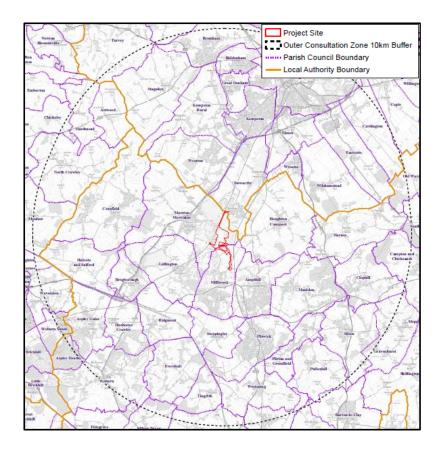


- a. MPL proposes to carry out its consultation in two areas: a core consultation zone ("CCZ") that equates to an approximate 5 km radius from the site of the Power Generation Plant (see map overleaf), and an outer consultation zone ("OCZ") that equates to a radius of 10 km. The CCZ is defined by parish council boundaries closest to the 5 km radius. These consultation zones were chosen in 2014 following feedback from various elected representatives with whom MPL had been liaising and was in accordance with those used by Covanta for the Rookery South Energy from Waste Generating Station, even though the impact of the Project is expected to be considerably less than that of the Covanta scheme.
- b. The CCZ has been designed to include the main population areas in the vicinity of the Power Generation Plant Site that have the potential to be impacted by the Project's construction and operation and expected to have the greatest interest in the Project. These include the villages of Stewartby, Marston Moretaine and Millbrook and the town of Ampthill, as well as other settlements within the CCZ. Whilst a 5 km buffer has been used as a guide, where settlements fall only partially within this area, discretion has been exercised.



Proposed CCZ – approx. 5 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site





Proposed OCZ - 10 km radius from the Power Generation Plant Site

- c. Whilst the Project Site is located directly within the CBC ward of Cranfield and Marston Moreteyne the following neighbouring wards also fall within the proposed CCZ:
 - Houghton Conquest and Haynes
 - o Ampthill
- d) The proposed CCZ also includes wards within the neighbouring local authority BBC. The following BBC wards fall within the CCZ:
 - Elstow and Stewartby
 - Wootton
- e) The CCZ would include all or parts of the following parish council areas:
 - Marston Moreteyne (CBC)
 - Houghton Conquest (CBC)
 - Millbrook (CBC)



- Ampthill (CBC)
- Maulden (CBC)
- Lidlington (CBC)
- Stewartby (BBC)
- Wootton (BBC)

The CCZ will be MPL's primary focus of activity when consulting about its plans.

- f) As in 2014, communities in the OCZ will be informed about the Project (via newspaper advertisements, posters, media coverage and direct contact with parish councils and other relevant local organisations in the OCZ) and will have the opportunity to comment on the plans. The OCZ includes the main population area of Bedford. MPL does not anticipate that the communities and businesses that lie within the OCZ will be significantly impacted by the Project's construction and operation although MPL recognises that they may be interested in it. In 2014, there was little interest or comment about the Project from elected representatives or from the general public within the OCZ.
- g) Communities outside the OCZ will be informed about the Project as the circulation areas and reach of the media (TV, radio, printed media) that will be used to communicate details of the Project and the consultation activities are far greater than the boundaries of the OCZ.

5.0 2014 NON-STATUTORY AND STATUTORY CONSULTATION

As an introduction to the Project, MPL undertook an introductory information programme and non-statutory consultation exercise in May/June 2014. This included:

a. Discussions with officers and councillors at CBC and BBC about MPL's plans and proposed non-statutory consultation plans, including exhibition venues and organisations that should be invited.



- b. As every home and business in the CCZ is represented by both a CBC councillor or a BBC councillor, and a Parish councillor, MPL communicated its plans (and information regarding the public exhibitions that were held between June 5th 7th 2014) to CBC and BBC, as well as the then MP Nadine Dorries for Mid-Bedforshire, and Richard Fuller MP (whose constituency partially falls within the CCZ). MPL met Nadine Dorries MP on two occasions to discuss the Project and answer her questions.
- c. As part of the non-statutory consultation, a Project website was launched to coincide with the Project being introduced to the local community. The website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk) provides information on the Project and enables people to ask questions and provide feedback to MPL about the Project.
- d. As part of the non-statutory consultation, a letter of introduction about the Project was sent to approximately 10,000 households and businesses within an approximate 5 km radius of the Project Site (i.e an area very closely aligned with the CCZ). The letter contained details about the Project and an invitation to attend information exhibitions near the Project site. The letter was sent and distributed by Royal Mail a week prior to the first exhibition date.
- e. As part of the non-statutory consultation in 2014, exhibitions were held at the following locations to give local people the maximum opportunity to attend:
 - o Thursday, June 5th Lidlington Village Hall (4.00pm till 7.30pm)
 - o Friday, June 6th Stewartby Village Hall (3.00pm till 7.00pm)
 - o Saturday, June 7th Marston Moreteyne Village Hall (10.00am till 1.00pm)
- f. Exhibition locations were chosen because they were considered convenient to those communities within the CCZ that surrounds the proposed Power Generation Plant Site. These events featured relevant information that was known at the time in a variety of formats (display panels, maps, plans, leaflet etc.) about the proposal. Members of the MPL project team were available to discuss the proposal, answer questions and to receive feedback from members of the public. Feedback as to whether MPL should do anything differently during the statutory



consultation process that followed in October/November 2014 was sought during the informal information period/non-statutory consultation about the Project.

- g. MPL used venues that met Disability Discrimination Act 1995 requirements and upon a reasonable and timely request had provisions in place for those with special requirements who were unable to attend or access a consultation event (for example, private transport to the exhibition event).
- h. More than 250 people attended the exhibitions, including local councillors. The local media (print, TV, radio and social media) published news reports about the exhibitions in advance of them being held as well as afterwards.
- i. MPL issued press releases before and after the exhibitions were held, and these were posted on the MPL website. The press releases were issued to the local media including parish council newsletters, and news reports were published in the media as a result of receiving them from MPL.
- j. MPL advertised the informal information/non-statutory consultation exhibitions via a display advertisement in the Bedfordshire on Sunday newspaper, published on June 1st 2014.
- k. A leaflet about the Project was produced for people who attended the exhibition, and additional copies were provided to local councilors and others for wider dissemination. The leaflet contained details of the Project, the consultation process, an indicative timeframe for the Project's development and the Millbrook Power website address and contact details. In addition, a Feedback form was available for people to fill in on the day or to return via Freepost to MPL.
- Posters advertising the non-statutory consultation events were displayed on parish noticeboards and other community venues within the CCZ, for example local libraries, local shops and post offices and doctors' surgeries.
- m. Since May 2014, the MPL website has carried information about the Project (technical, environmental and communications), contact details and a mechanism



to enable people to ask questions and provide feedback. The website address was provided to CBC, BBC and parish councils for inclusion on parish websites, newsletters and other local information material.

- n. MPL will once again consider the provision, upon request, of written materials about the Project in different formats (for example, large print or braille).
- o. Comments and queries via telephone (as well as via post, email or fax) were accepted during the periods of non-statutory and statutory consultation in 2014.

6.0 2014 STATUTORY CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY & ACCESSIBILITY

The period of statutory consultation was conducted between October 13th and 16th November 2014 (a 35 day period):

- a. MPL consulted officers at CBC and BBC on the content of the SoCC.
- b. MPL engaged with elected members of CBC, BBC, parish councils, the then local MP Nadine Dorries and Richard Fuller MP whose constituency lies within the CCZ.
- c. MPL used elected members of CBC, BBC and parish councils as communication channels, via meetings and correspondence, to share information and seek community feedback during the period of statutory consultation.
- d. Exhibitions/consultation events were held at the following locations:
 - Marston Moretaine Village Hall, 31st October (1500 to 1900hrs)
 - Stewartby Village Hall, 1st November (0900 to 1300hrs)
 - Ampthill Masonic Centre, Ampthill, 3rd November (1600 to 2000hrs)
 - Lidlington Village Hall, 4th November (1100 to 1500hrs)

After consideration of the outcomes of the non-statutory consultation process these venues were considered the most convenient to those communities within the CCZ



that surround the proposed Power Generation Plant Site. These events featured relevant information in a variety of formats (display panels, plans, leaflet etc) about the proposal and copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) were made available. Members of the MPL project team were available to discuss the proposal, answer questions and to receive feedback from members of the public. About 175 people attended the public exhibitions.

- e. In order to ensure that people had the maximum opportunity to attend the exhibitions, MPL arranged for them to be held at the above convenient locations and at a variety of times. An event was held on a Saturday (at Stewartby) for those unable to visit during the working week.
- f. MPL used venues that met Disability Discrimination Act 1995 requirements and made provision for those with special requirements who were unable to attend or access a consultation event (for example, private transport to a consultation event).
- g. In consultation with CBC and BBC, MPL shared information about the Project with those "hard to reach groups" living and working within the CCZ. These groups were accessed through informal and formal channels - via council services (for example, Central Bedfordshire Together, Bedford Borough Partnership, and others) and relevant specialist organisations (for example the Marston Moreteyne Action Group, local branches of the Women's Institute, and local business representative groups such as the Bedfordshire Chamber of Commerce).
- h. Social media was used to reach the younger members of the community, whilst MPL gave one presentation to a local college about the Project. Local schools and colleges were notified of the consultation events.
- i. MPL advertised the consultation events via local and regional newspapers (Bedfordshire on Sunday, Bedford Borough Times & Citizen), for two weeks prior to the first event taking place. In addition MPL announced via the issue of press releases to parish, local and regional news publications, the local radio and TV stations (and via online media) that the events were taking place. The newspaper



advertisements (and media coverage) reached the CCZ, the OCZ and further afield. The content gave information on MPL's proposals and details of the consultation events, including contact information.

- j. A leaflet about the Project and the consultation programme was distributed to households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ some two weeks in advance of the first consultation event, informing them of the consultation events taking place. The leaflet included details of the Project, the location and dates of the consultation events, the MPL website address, and a comments/questions card that could be returned Freepost.
- k. Posters advertising the consultation events were displayed on parish noticeboards and other community venues within the CCZ and the OCZ, for example local libraries, local shops and post offices, local schools and colleges and doctors' surgeries.
- I. MPL informed those parish councils within the OCZ about the Project and the exhibition/consultation event via email.
- m. The MPL team proactively and reactively met with individuals and interested groups in the local area as part of the formal consultation period to answer questions and provide updates about the Project.
- n. Comments and queries via telephone (as well as via post, email or fax) were considered and addressed where possible, as well as comments noted. The statutory consultation lasted for a period of 35 days. Relevant responses during the 2014 Statutory Consultation have been filed, had regard to and will be referred to in the Consultation Report that will accompany the DCO application.

7.0 2017 CONSULTATION



Taking note of the comments and feedback that were received about the Project during the 2014 consultations, MPL proposes a series of meetings with elected members of CBC and BBC, meetings with the parish councils that are located in the CCZ and the local MPs, followed by a single phase of public statutory consultation about the Project. This period of statutory consultation will follow similar lines to the consultation activities that were carried out in 2014 namely:

- a. MPL will use elected members of CBC, BBC and parish councils in the CCZ and OCZ as communication channels to share information and seek community feedback during the period of statutory consultation.
- b. Exhibitions/consultation events will be held between June 8th and June 13th at the following locations:

Friday 9 th June	Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road,
1500 -1930	Marston Moretaine, MK43 0LD
Saturday 10 th June	Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43
0900 - 1300	9NB
Monday 12th June	Wingfield Club, 37 Church St, Ampthill, Bedford
1600 - 2000	MK45 2PL
Tuesday 13 th June	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43
1230 - 1530	0RT

- c. These events will feature relevant information in a variety of formats (display panels, plans, photomontages etc.) about the Project and copies of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will be made available. Members of the MPL Project team will be available to discuss the proposal, answer questions and to receive feedback from members of the public,
- d. In order to ensure that people have the maximum opportunity to attend the exhibitions, MPL will once again arrange for them to be held at the above convenient locations and at a variety of times. An event will be held on a Saturday for those unable to visit during the working week.
- e. The venues meet Disability Discrimination Act 1995 requirements and MPL will make provision for those with special requirements who are unable to attend or



access a consultation event (for example, private transport to a consultation event).

- f. MPL will again share information about the Project with those "hard to reach groups" living and working within the CCZ.
- g. Social media will again be used to reach the younger members of the community, whilst MPL will be willing to give presentations about the Project to local colleges and schools. Local schools and colleges will again be notified of the consultation events.
- h. MPL will advertise the consultation events via local and regional newspapers (Bedfordshire on Sunday, Bedford Borough Times & Citizen), for two weeks prior to the first event taking place. In addition MPL will issue press releases to parish, local and regional news publications, the local radio and TV stations (and via online media) to give additional publicity to the events taking place. The newspaper advertisements (and media coverage) will reach the CCZ, the OCZ and further afield. The content will be key information on MPL's proposals and details of the consultation events, including contact information.
- i. A leaflet about the Project and the consultation programme will be distributed to c13,000 households, businesses and institutions in the CCZ some two weeks in advance of the first consultation event, informing them of the consultation events taking place. The leaflet will include details of the Project, the location and dates of the consultation events, the MPL website address, and a comments/questions card that could be returned Freepost.
- j. Posters advertising the consultation events will be displayed on parish noticeboards and other community venues within the CCZ and the OCZ, for example local libraries, local shops and post offices, local schools and colleges and doctors' surgeries.
- k. MPL will inform those parish councils within the OCZ about the Project and the exhibition/consultation events via email.

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- MPL will meet with individuals and interested groups in the local area as part of the formal consultation period to answer questions and provide updates about the Project.
- m. Comments and queries via telephone (as well as via post or email) will be considered and addressed where possible, as well as comments noted. The 2017 period of statutory consultation will last for a period of 35 days, and the outcomes (along with the outcomes of the 2014 Statutory Consultation) will be referred to in the Consultation Report that will accompany the DCO application.
- n. Copies of the leaflet, the SoCC, a Consultation Document that will explain the Project as well as the proposed amendments to the Rookery South (Resource Recovery Facility) Order 2011, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report³ (PEIR) and the Non-Technical Summary as well as other information about the Project will be available (in addition to the main council offices of Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council's Customer Service Centre) at Marston Vale Forest Centre, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0PR which is open seven days a week between 10.00am and 4.00pm, as well as the following libraries:

Bedford Library	Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri 09.00 – 18.00	
Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Thurs	09.00 - 13.00
	Sat	09.00 - 17.00
	Sun	Closed
Ampthill Library,	Mon/Wed/Fri	10.00 – 18.00
1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Tues	Closed
	Thurs	14.00 – 18.00
	Sat	10.00 – 13.00
	Sun	Closed
Wootton Library	Mon/Fri	14.00 – 18.00
Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Tues	Closed

³ Note that the technical appendices to the PEIR will be provided electronically at the libraries, council offices and the Forest Centre. Printed copies will be available to view at the public exhibitions.

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Wed	10.00 – 1300 /
	1400 -18.30
Thurs	Closed
Sat	10.00 – 13.00
Sun	Closed

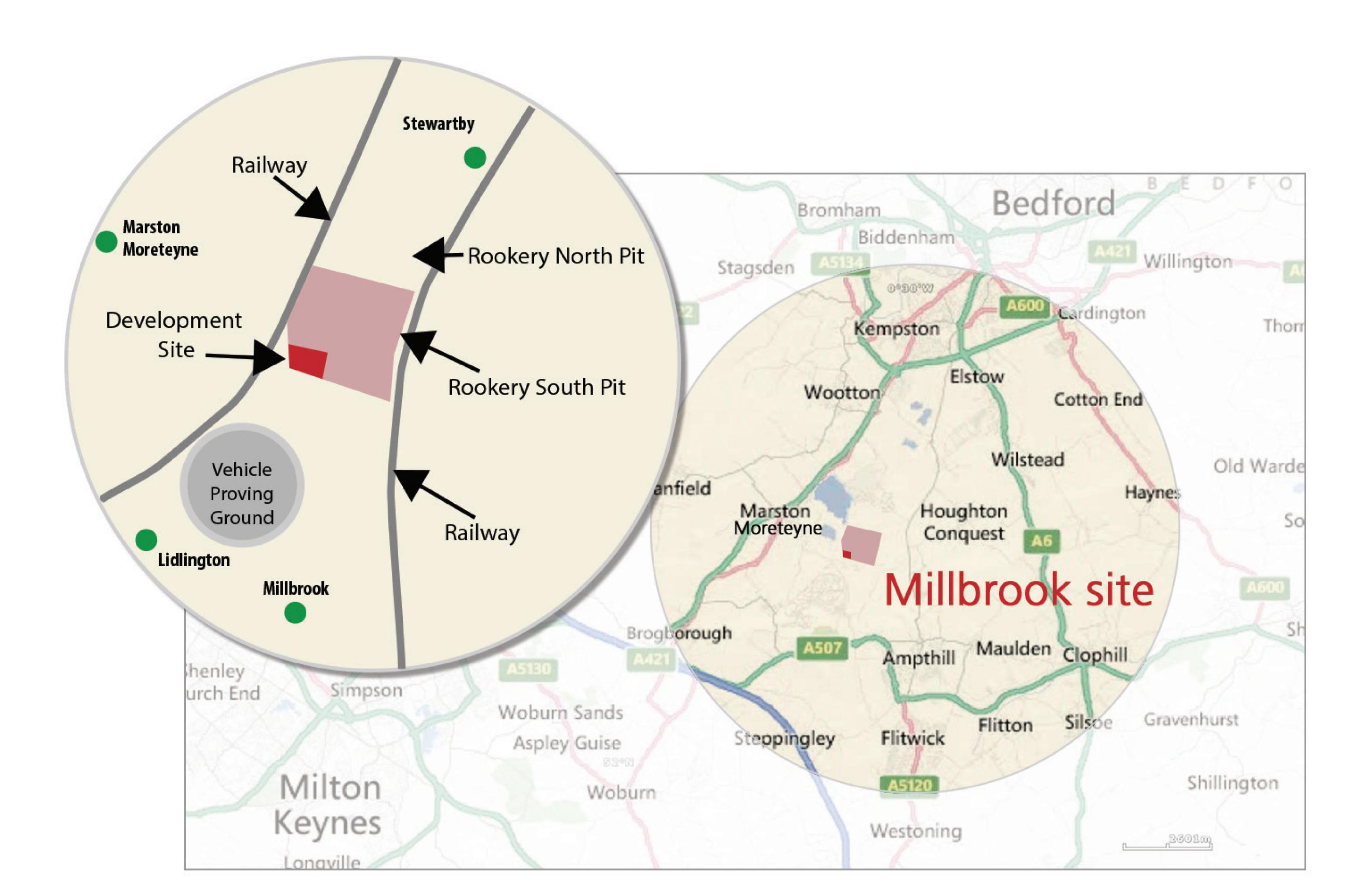
o. MPL is aware of several housing developments at different stages of development within the CCZ. MPL will engage with developers and provide leaflets such that prospective home owners will be aware of the project.



Appendix 3.A: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Exhibition Material

3.A(i) Exhibition Boards





Millbrook Power Ltd proposes to develop a gas-fired power generation plant on land located in Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook, Marston Moreteyne, and Lidlington.

The power generation plant, if consented and built, will:

- generate up to 299 MW of electricity, enough to power the equivalent of 400,000 homes
- run no more than 1500 hours per year
- use the very latest and most efficient power generating technology
 burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the
- National Gridcreate 150 construction jobs
- employ 155 beingtraduling its 25 year lifetime
- represent a £200 million investment into the local area

Subject to public consultation, planning and financing, the power generation plant could commence operation in 2019/2020.

Who is Millbrook Power?

Millbrook Power is an energy development company dedicated to the Millbrook Power project and is owned by Watt Power Ltd.

Watt Power has a strong commitment to safety, the environment and the communities within which it operates. It is presently taking forward two similar projects – one in South Wales, the other in Suffolk.

Millbrook Power will work closely with local communities as the proposals for the power station evolve.

The need for gas generation:

- New gas plant like Millbrook Power will underpin the UK's energy
- security and help ensure there is no shortfall in generating capacity
 Gas provides essential back-up to power generation from intermittent renewable sources like wind
- Proposed power station designed to operate flexibly to respond quickly to short-term variations in demand and intermittent wind
- generation output
- Modern gas-fired power stations emit 50% less carbon dioxide than existing coal plant – a significant contribution to reducing UK carbon emissions

Why Rookery South Pit?

Proximity to the national gas and electricity transmission networks
 Located in National Grid's strategic area for new electricity generation
 Brownfield land allocated for development

- Community benefits:
- A £200m project which represents a substantial investment in the area and would deliver significant economic benefits for a period of least 25 years:
 - Creation of approximately 150 jobs during a 2 year construction period
 Creation of 15 permanent skilled jobs for on-going operation and maintenance of the facility
 - Potential business opportunities for local suppliers

Millbrook Power will consult with the local authorities on ways to bring wider social and environmental benefits to the surrounding area.

Environment:

- The proposed power station will help ensure that the UK meets its low carbon emission targets
- Designed and developed to high quality, safety and environmental standards
- Robut efforts will be made to minimise impact on local environment during construction and operation

Planning and Consultation:

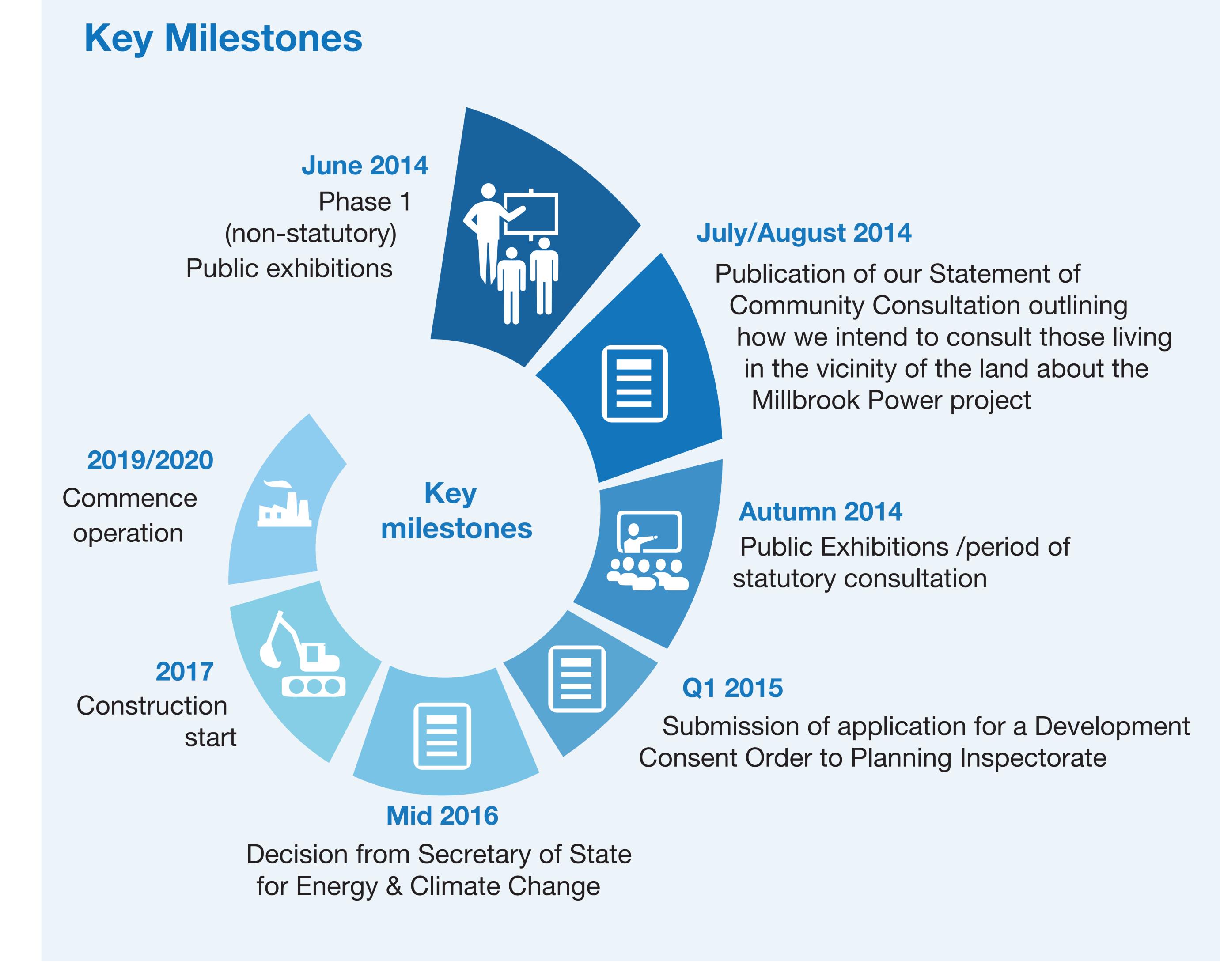
Given its electrical output exceeds 50 MW, the project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and must therefore submit an application for a Development Consent Order. Once submitted, the application will be considered over a six month examination period by the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change.

The local authorities will be a key consultee along with local parish councils and other local and national organisations.

Public consultation is an integral part of the planning process. Local residents, businesses and other local interest groups will be consulted before any applications are made and their views will help shape the final application.

Prior to submission of any application, there will be a two-stage consultation process: non-statutory consultation (Phase 1) followed by a period of statutory consultation (Phase 2).

An Environmental Scoping Report is being prepared to identify the scope of information required to complete the application for a Development Consent Order. It will be available on our website and on the Planning Inspectorate's website.



A detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be made. It will consider a range of issues including:

- air and water quality
- emissions
- landscape and visual impact
- local ecology, archaeology and heritage
- transport

For more information, please visit:

www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Or contact us via:

Phone: 0131 350 3380

Post: Millbrook c/o Watt Power, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD
Freepost RTEY-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place,

Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk



Appendix 3.A: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Exhibition Material

3.A(ii) Leaflet



Millbrook Power

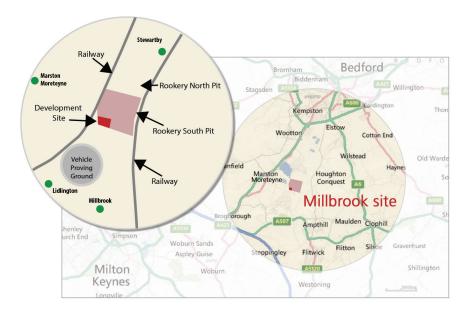
Millbrook Power Ltd ('Millbrook Power') proposes to develop a gas-fired power generation plant and connections to the electricity and gas networks on land located in Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook, Lidlington and Marston Moreteyne in Bedfordshire (the 'Millbrook Power project').

The proposed power generation plant would be capable of generating up to 299 MW of electricity, enough to power the equivalent of 400,000 homes at times of greatest demand. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it will burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. Due to its size, the Millbrook Power project would be a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and as such it would require a Development Consent Order (DCO).

Subject to public consultation, planning and financing, the power generation plant could commence operations in 2019/20. It would create approximately 150 jobs during construction, 15 full time skilled jobs once operating and contribute to the local economy during its 25 year lifetime.

Prior to submission of any DCO application for the Millbrook Power project, there will be a two-stage consultation process: non-statutory consultation (Phase 1) followed by a period of statutory consultation (Phase 2). This leaflet forms part of the Phase 1 non-statutory consultation. Statutory consultation is expected to take place in the autumn of 2014 and will be advertised well in advance.

Millbrook Power anticipates submitting an application for the Millbrook Power project in Q1 2015. If accepted, the application would then be examined by the Planning Inspectorate over the course of 2015 with a decision from the Secretary of State likely to be issued in early to mid-2016.



Who is Millbrook Power?

Millbrook Power is an energy development company dedicated to the Millbrook Power project and is owned by Watt Power Ltd (www.wattpowerltd.co.uk).

The development team at Watt Power has a long track record of developing successful energy infrastructure projects in the UK and overseas. The company aims to develop a portfolio of flexible gas-fired power stations in this country that can support the UK's drive to a low carbon economy.

Watt Power is taking forward two similar power projects elsewhere in the UK: one at Hirwaun near Aberdare in South Wales and the other near Eye in Suffolk. Both power projects (Hirwaun Power and Progress Power) have had their applications for a DCO accepted by the Planning Inspectorate and are entering an examination phase within the next few months.

Watt Power has a strong commitment to the environment, safety and the communities within which it operates. Millbrook Power wishes to work closely with local communities as its proposals for the Millbrook Power project evolve.

The Need For Gas Generation:

Gas is affordable, reliable and flexible and is acknowledged by the Government as being essential to the transition to a low-carbon economy and to retain the country's energy security, as many coal and oil-fired power stations in the UK have closed or will do so over the next few years. Many ageing nuclear power stations will also close and whilst new nuclear stations are proposed, these are not expected to enter operation until after 2025.

In addition, gas provides essential back-up to power generation from renewable sources, primarily wind power, which is increasing but intermittent.

New gas-fired power generation plants, like the one proposed in Rookery South Pit, will underpin the UK's energy security and help ensure there is no shortfall in the country's generating capacity.

The proposed power generation plant will be designed to operate flexibly (i.e. not "always on") so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variations



Indicative drawing of Watt Power's proposed project at Eye Airfield, Suffolk

in customer demand and the intermittent output from onshore and offshore wind power. The power generation plant will run no more than 1500 hrs per year.

Modern, gas-fired power generation plants are among the most efficient forms of electricity generation. They emit at least 50% less carbon dioxide than existing coal-fired plants and can therefore make a significant contribution to the reduction of the UK's carbon emissions.

Why Rookery South Pit?

We consider the site to be one of the very best in the UK. It has three key advantages:

- 1. Proximity to the national gas and electricity transmission networks
- 2. Located in National Grid's strategic area for new electricity generation
- 3. Brownfield land allocated for development

Community benefits:

This £200m project would represent a substantial investment in the area and deliver significant economic benefits for a period of at least 25 years:

- Creation of approximately 150 jobs during a two year construction period
- Creation of 15 permanent skilled jobs for on-going operation and maintenance of the facility
- Potential business opportunities for local suppliers and contractors

Millbrook Power will be discussing how best to bring wider social and environmental benefits to the surrounding area with the local authority and other bodies.

Environment:

The Millbrook Power project will help ensure that the UK meets its low carbon emission targets and will be designed and constructed to high quality safety and environmental standards. Robust efforts will be made to minimise its impact on the local environment, both during its construction and operation. Its design and the steps to mitigate its impacts will form a major part of the consultation and planning process.

An Environmental Scoping Report has been prepared to identify the scope of information that Millbrook Power intends to include in the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Millbrook Power project. This document will be available on our website, as well as on the website of the Planning Inspectorate.

A detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be undertaken in accordance with legislation, statutory guidance and best practice and will form part of the application for development consent for the Millbrook Power project.

The EIA will consider a range of issues:

- air and water quality
- emissions

noise

landscape and visual impact

transport

local ecology, archaeology and heritage

A preliminary environmental information report will also be published during the Phase 2 statutory consultation.

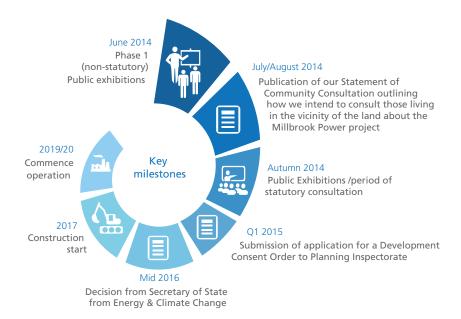
Planning and Consultation:

The proposed power generation plant will require development consent approval under the Planning Act 2008.

Given its electrical output exceeds 50 MW, the project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and must therefore submit an application for a DCO. Once submitted, the application will be considered over a six month examination period by the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change. The final decision on the application will be made by the Secretary of State, following a recommendation made by the Planning Inspectorate. The decision on the DCO application will therefore not be made by the local authority. However, local authorities will be a key consultee in the consenting process along with local parish councils and other local and national organisations.

Public consultation is an integral part of the planning process. Local residents, businesses and other local interest groups will be consulted before a application for the Millbrook Power project is made and their views will help shape the final application for development consent.

Key Milestones:



Your views:

We would welcome your views on the Millbrook Power project, including any comments or concerns that you may have. This is Phase 1 of the consultation process so you will also be able to express your views in Phase 2. As well as participating in Phases 1 and 2 of the consultation process, you will have the opportunity to participate in the Examination of the Millbrook Power project, if accepted, following its submission.







Appendix 3.A: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Exhibition Material

3.A(iii) Feedback Form

Public Exhibition – Feedback Form

Proposed power station at Rookery South Pit



Questionnaire

Thank you for attending this exhibition. We would welcome your views on Millbrook Power's outline proposals to develop a gas-fired power station at Rookery South Pit. We would also like to keep in touch with you as the project develops.

If you would like to be kept informed, please fill in your preferred contact details (postal address, email).			
Name:			
Address:			
Email:			
Age bracket (please tick)			
Under 25 25-45 45 – 60 Over 60			
Gender			
Male Female			
How did you travel here today? (please tick)			
Foot Bike Car Public transport			
Which exhibition did you attend			
Lidlington Village Hall, June 5th Stewartby Village Hall, June 6th Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, June 7th			
If you do NOT want us to contact you, we would appreciate you leaving us just your postcode so that we can gauge the approximate			
locations of people who attended today.			
Postcode:			
How did you hear about this exhibition? (please tick or more)			
Poster News item in newspaper or other local media Advertisement in newspaper Letter Word of mouth			
Which local papers and magazines do you read?			
Bedfordshire on Sunday Bedford Borough Times & Citizen Luton & Dunstable Express			
Bedfordshire County Life Other None of these			
Bearing in mind the project is at a very early stage, did our staff answer your questions and listen to your points of view?			
Yes Somewhat Not really No			
Is there anything you would like to see done differently at the next round of exhibitions?			

How do you feel about this outline proposal to build a gas-fired power station at Rookery Pit South?
Supportive Opposed Opposed
Based on the information at today's event, what comments would you like to make about our proposal?
What further information would you like to be made available about this project?
Millbrook Power is committed to ensuring that the project will create jobs and broader benefits to the community. How would you like to see us supporting the local community?
Supporting local education Supporting local environmental initiatives
Supporting sporting or cultural events in the area Other
At an appropriate time, we plan to set up a Community Liaison Group which will be kept informed by Millbrook Power of developments with this project – would you like to be a part of it? Yes No
Are you a are business interested in future business opportunities with the power station? If yes, please provide details:
Would you be interested be interested in future employment opportunities at the plant? If yes, please provide details:

For more information, please go to www.millbrookpower.co.uk or email info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Thank you. Nick Johnson, Project Manager, Millbrook Power.

Questionnaire form FREEPOST reply Address:

Freepost RTEY-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD



Appendix 3.B: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Letter sent to local community and local community representatives (May 2014)



May 2014

Public exhibitions about a proposal to build a gas-fired power station.

Dear Homeowner/Occupier,

I am writing to inform you that Millbrook Power Ltd is investigating the possibility of building a gas-fired power station on land known locally as Rookery South Pit. We plan to host public exhibitions about our initial plans at the following locations and dates:

Thursday, June 5th (4.00pm till 7.30pm): Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington MK43 0RT

Friday, June 6th (3.00pm till 7.00pm): Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby MK43 9LX

Saturday, June 7th (10.00am till 1.00pm): Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moreteyne MK43 0LD

The proposed gas-fired power station will have low emissions and, if permitted and built, would help strengthen and secure the UK's energy supply by providing back up to intermittent energy that is generated from renewable sources (primarily wind and solar). The generating plant and its related energy infrastructure would be designed to operate flexibly (i.e. not always running) and would produce electricity for no more than 1,500 hours per year. It would have the capacity to generate enough electricity to power 400,000 homes at times of greatest demand, and would create both skilled and unskilled jobs during its construction and operation. The Millbrook power project will contribute to the UK's transition to a low carbon economy.

Millbrook Power is a development company solely focused on taking forward the project at Rookery South Pit. It is owned by Watt Power (www.wattpowerltd.co.uk). Neither Watt Power nor Millbrook Power has any connection with Covanta Energy, the developers of the proposed Rookery Resource Recovery Centre.

As part of our site assessment work, we have spoken with councillors and planning officers at Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council. Preliminary planning, environmental and technical assessments are on-going.

Continued...

At the forthcoming local exhibitions, we will share information about these studies and other aspects of the project, including the planning and statutory public consultation processes. Our project website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk) provides some additional information. There will be a period of formal consultation including local exhibitions which will be held in the autumn.

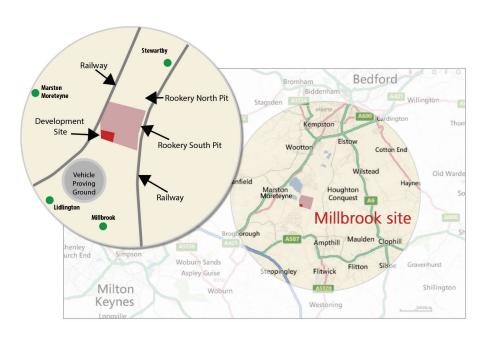
The footprint of our proposed generation plant, sited on brownfield land allocated by Central Bedfordshire Council for development use, will be a third smaller in size than Covanta's Energy from Waste project, which is permitted but not built. Our buildings and chimney stacks, if consented, would be far smaller than those at the Covanta project. Once up and running the project's traffic requirements would be minimal.

If you would like to know more about our project, please visit one of the exhibitions, where members of the Millbrook Power team will be on hand to answer any questions you may have. You can also contact us by phone or in writing, see details below.

Yours sincerely



Nick Johnson, Project Manager



PLEASE CONTACT US IF YOU NEED A LARGE PRINT OR TRANSLATED VERSION OF THIS LETTER

Web: www.millbrookpower.co.uk Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Post: Freepost RTEY-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Tel: 0131 350 3380



Appendix 3.C: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Exhibition press release (30th May 2014)





Press Release - Friday, May 30th 2014

Plans for gas-fired power station proposed in Central Bedfordshire

❖ Public exhibitions to be held June 5th to June 7th

Millbrook Power Ltd, a UK energy developer, today announces proposals to build a gas-fired power station on land known as Rookery South Pit, and which is located near the villages of Marston Moreteyne, Stewartby, Millbrook and Lidlington. The proposed project will invest tens of millions of pounds into the local economy, support 150 jobs during construction and create 15 new full-time, skilled jobs when operational.

Next week (June 5th - 6th - 7th), Millbrook Power will host exhibitions in surrounding villages to introduce its proposals to the local communities.

- Thursday, June 5th
 Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 ORT
 4.00pm till 7.30pm
- Friday, June 6th
 Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9LX
 3.00pm till 7.00pm
- Saturday, June 7th
 Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moreteyne, MK43 0LD 10.00am till 1.00pm

At the exhibitions, members of the Millbrook Power project team will explain how the proposals will be taken forward and how the public consultation process will evolve. Consultation with local communities and organisations, including Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council as well as the parish councils in the vicinity of the site, will be a part of the consenting process for the project, alongside the detailed environmental impact assessments and technical studies that will be undertaken over the coming months.

People and local businesses in the area are being notified of the exhibitions by letter this week and via an advertisement in the local press. Information about the project and Millbrook Power can also be viewed online via www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Rookery South Pit is a brownfield site allocated for development by Central Bedfordshire Council. The site was formerly a clay pit that was used for the nearby and now redundant Stewartby Brickworks.

The proposed power generation plant will take gas from the nearby National Gas Transmission System and use it to produce electricity. This electricity will feed into the National Grid, which also runs very close to the site. The power station will produce up to 299 megawatts (MW) of electricity, enough to supply the equivalent of around 400,000 homes, at times when demand is highest.

It will have low emissions and, if permitted and built, would help strengthen and secure the UK's energy supply by providing back up to intermittent energy that is generated from renewable sources (primarily wind and solar). The Government has recognised that the type of power station being proposed will be essential to support the UK's transition to a low carbon economy. The generating plant and its related energy infrastructure would be designed to operate flexibly (i.e. not always running) and would produce electricity for no more than 1500 hours per year. Once operational, there would be minimal traffic to and from the site.

Chris McKerrow, Director at Millbrook Power said: "This will be an ultra-modern and clean facility and a very significant investment in the local economy. The cost of the power project is in the region of £200m. We will do our very best to ensure that our project will cause the minimum disturbance locally, both during its construction and its operation. Its operation will be subject to stringent environmental and emission regulations."

Speaking about the forthcoming exhibitions, Chris McKerrow said: "The exhibitions are just the start of the information sharing and public consultation process that will help shape our plans."

Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council have been briefed on the

proposal, which given its size, is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project.

It therefore means that Millbrook Power will submit an application for a Development

Consent Order to the UK's Planning Inspectorate, with a final decision to be taken by the

Secretary of State for Energy & Climate Change. The local authorities and the local Parish

Councils will be consultees in the consenting process.

An application to the Planning Inspectorate is likely to be made by Millbrook Power in the

first quarter of 2015, and subject to the outcomes of the consenting process as well as

financing, the power project could commence operations in 2019/20.

Notes to Editors:

1. Millbrook Power (www.millbrookpower.co.uk) is the development company solely

focused on taking forward the project at Rookery South Pit and is owned by Watt Power

(www.wattpowerltd.co.uk). The Watt Power management team has extensive

experience of developing energy projects in the UK and overseas, and is currently taking

forward two similar power station projects in the UK: one in south Wales and one in

Suffolk.

2. Neither Watt Power nor Millbrook Power has any connection with Covanta Energy, the

developers of the proposed Rookery Resource Recovery Centre, which was consented in

2010 but not built.

For media inquiries, please contact Taylor Keogh Communications

Paul Taylor - paul@taylorkeogh.com

Mike Harrison - mike@taylorkeogh.com

Tel: 020 3170 8465



Appendix 3.D: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Exhibition advert as published in Bedfordshire on Sunday (1st June 2014)



Public Exhibition

Millbrook Power proposal for a gas-fired generation plant on Rookery South Pit

Millbrook Power Ltd, a subsidiary business of Watt Power Ltd, wishes to build a gasfired power generation plant on land located in Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook and Marston Moreteyne, in Central Bedfordshire. Please visit our exhibitions about the outline proposal where you will have an opportunity to meet the Millbrook Power team.

Exhibition Venues and Dates:

Thursday June 5th

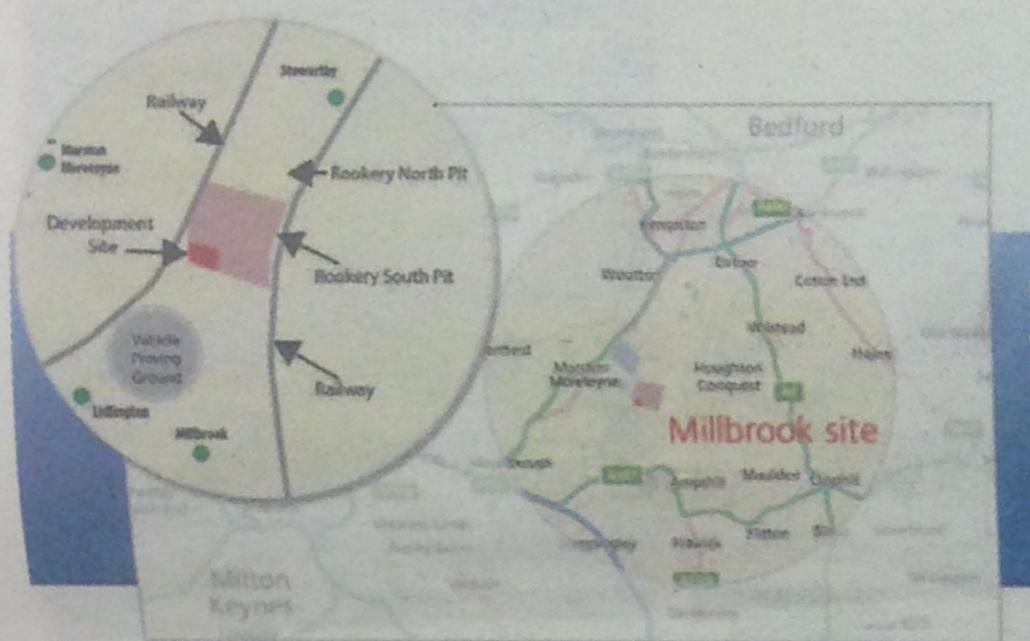
4.00pm till 7.30pm: Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington MK43 0RT

Friday June 6th

3.00pm till 7.00pm: Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby MK43 9LX

Saturday June 7th

10.00am till 1.00pm: Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moreteyne MK43 OLD



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Veb: www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Freepost RTEY-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD

info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD



NEW LEASE OF LIFE: Half of the Clapham Club (inset) has been refurbished while the other half will become a Tesco Express, bringing the total number of shops in the county owned by the giant to 25

You know what they say...you're never more than 10 feet from a supermarket

IT feels like barely a year goes by without a new supermarket opening somewhere in Bedfordshire, and BoS can now reveal that another is on its way.

Last year the Clapham Club in High Street, Clapham, was sold to local property owner Patrick Mullen after it fell on hard times.

Although half of the premises has now been refurbished the other half has been leased to supermarket giant, Tesco.

The chain hopes to open another of its Express

stores at the Club by the end of this year, bringing the total number of outlets in the county to 25 including nine in Bedford Borough, 10 in Central Bedfordshire and six in Luton. There are also eight One Stop Shops owned by Tesco across the county.

The owner of the Clapham Club obtained planning permission to change the site for retail use back in April but Tesco must now obtain its own planning permission for signage from Bedford Borough Council.

Say Goodbye To Knee Pain

We are serious about relieving "rusty" and painful knees, are you? Stop the painful grinding and grating, get the glide back into your knees and enjoy your hobbies like golf and gardening again.

Why do you get knee pain? In simple terms damage - the pain that you experience is just a warning sign that something in your knee has become damaged and it needs to heal. Typical causes are:

A Subtle Or Obvious Imbalance In Your Posture

Poor Muscle Control That You Are Usually Unaware Of

Merve Irritation or Compression

Micro Tearing Of Small Muscles, Tendons and Ligaments

With so many potential causes of knee pain it's no wonder so many people struggle to get their knee pain fixed. The real key to solving the problem is the ability to pin-point where the damage is coming from so that the ideal therapy may be used; if not, you could be wasting your time and money trying to get it fixed.

What you need is a place that specialises in solving knee problems. Using something that's safe, with no risks from medication, injections or surgery. You will benefit from:

Specific Tests That Will Precisely Locate Where The Problem Is Coming From

Detailed Report That's Easy To Understand

Staff That Care As Much About Your Joint As Much As You Do

Comprehensive Programme Of Reconstructive Care For Your Damaged Joint/s Involving Physical Therapy, Nutrition and Supplementation

programme for reclaiming robust health for your knees based on groundbreaking research into joint health; this means superior long-term results for most people. Knee problems may not have to drag you down for the rest of your life. Call 01234 340317 NOW, we're ready to help you.

We use a combination of ultra-

advanced technology, not found

elsewhere in Bedfordshire, for

precisely diagnosing the cause of your

How To Get Help With Your Painful Knees For Just £37
Cut This Voucher Out And Save £158
Call 01234 340317 NOW (Quote: BOS37KAP1)

And For Just £37 (normally £195) You Will Get A Comprehensive Consultation And Examination To Pin Point The Cause Of Your Painful Knees.





Appendix 3.E: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Exhibition poster



Public Exhibition

Millbrook Power proposal for a gas-fired generation plant on Rookery South Pit

Millbrook Power Ltd, a subsidiary business of Watt Power Ltd, wishes to build a gas-fired power generation plant on land located in Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook and Marston Moreteyne, in Central Bedfordshire. Please visit our exhibitions about the outline proposal where you will have an opportunity to meet the Millbrook Power team.

Exhibition Venues and Dates:

Thursday June 5th

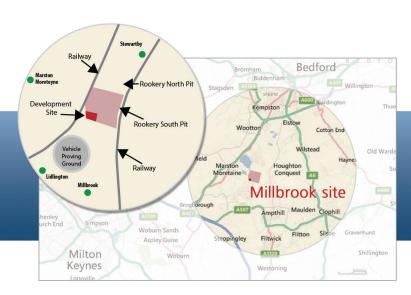
4.00pm till 7.30pm **Lidlington Village Hall,** High Street, Lidlington MK43 ORT

Friday June 6th

3.00pm till 7.00pm **Stewartby Village Hall,** Stewartby Way, Stewartby MK43 9LX

Saturday June 7th

10.00am till 1.00pm Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moreteyne MK43 0LD



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Web: www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Phone: 0131 350 3380

Post: Freepost RTEY-JYYB-ERSR,

Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place,

Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk



Appendix 3.F: Phase 1 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between May 2014 and 16th October 2014 (prior to statutory consultation period)

3.F(i) Meeting with Central Bedfordshire Council (8th April 2014)

Meeting Note; MPL update meeting with Central Bedfordshire Council

08/04/14 - Shefford, Bedfordshire

Present:

For Central Bedfordshire Council: David Lamb (CBC Planning Officer)

For Watt Power Limited: George Grant (Stag Energy), Paul Taylor (Taylor Keogh PR), Nick Johnson (Stag Energy)

Summary

CBC were updated on Watt Power Limited's (WPL) progress with respect to the project. DL stated that the project would be dealt with by the major projects department rather than his own division. The Major projects team, which operates under Andrew Davie, currently has no manger due to planned absence.

DL gave the name of the CBC Planning Department ecologist (Liz Anderson) and agreed that informal consultation with her on the scope of phase two species surveys would be beneficial.

PT broadly explained the approach that WPL intend to take towards public consultation (statutory and non-statutory). PT also explained that WPL would like to brief council members prior to the project going live at the submission of a scoping report (expected May 2014). DL agreed that this would be important and that CBC planners would want to be involved in the briefings. DL suggested that the best approach would be to arrange a meeting of key Council Members from the Development Management Committee. DL said that finding dates for such meeting could be tricky (at least three week lead time) and that another option would be to try to brief them at one of the monthly committee meetings. DL stated that parish councils would not normally expect to be briefed prior to such a project going live.

CBC had mentioned at a previous meeting that they often enter into a planning performance agreement (PPA) for larger projects. It was acknowledged that this would be appropriate for this project and WPL agreed to provide the format of PPA that they have used previously with similar projects elsewhere for CBC's review.

Actions:

DL to introduce the project to Liz Anderson and to let her know to expect WPL to be in touch

DL to provide dates of upcoming committee meetings or other options for a meeting with key members.

WPL to provide draft PPA

WPL to provide schedule for scoping submission and non-statutory exhibitions.

DL to give Andrew Davie a summary of meeting on his return



Appendix 3.F: Phase 1 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between May 2014 and 16th October 2014 (prior to statutory consultation period)

3.F(ii) Meeting with Central Bedfordshire Council – Member briefing (19th May 2014)

Meeting Note; MPL Central Bedfordshire Council Member Briefings

19/05/14 - Priory House, Shefford, Bedfordshire

Attendees

Council officers (planning dept);

John Ellis (area team manager)

Annabel Gammell (case officer)

Council members;

Sue Clark – ward member for Cranfield and Marston Moretaine, member of Development Management Committee

Ken Mathews – ward member for Cranfield and Marston Moretaine, Chair of Development Management Committee

Anthony Brown - ward member for Shefford and Deputy Executive Member for Sustainable Communities - Strategic Planning and Economic Development

Nigel Young - Executive Member for Sustainable Communities - Strategic Planning and Economic Development

WPL

Chris McKerrow (Stag Energy)

Nick Johnson (Stag Energy)

Paul Taylor (Taylor Keogh PR)

Paul Wormald (Peter Brett Associates)

Summary

CBC members and officers were briefed on the MPL project proposal by WPL. The main comments and concerns that arose from discussion were as follows;

SC's opinion was that a consultation zone of 3 km was not big enough and that WPL should be using the same zone as Covanta used (5 km). WPL explained that the proposed project is much smaller with considerably lesser impacts but SL's opinion was that local people should decide if the impacts were smaller. SC suggested that there would be visual impacts from the town of Ampthill who should be included in the consultation. She suggested that Lidlington should be used as one of the exhibition venues.

NY was interested in the economics of WPL's project and the capacity that it provides – its was asked if it is likely that would we end up running more than 1500 hrs per year – WPL explained that the environmental permit would limit run hours to 1500 per year and that the technology (SCGT) was not designed to run baseload.

SC was concerned about the height and number of stacks and what type of plant was being used (i.e. CCGT vs SCGT). WPL explained that the DCO would be technology specific and that only SCGT plant were being considered. WPL explained that for scoping a stack height of 60 m from base of pit (i.e. 45 m above 'normal' ground level) was assumed as a worst case scenario and that the height above ground level was

expected to be more like 30-35 m as per WPL sister projects Hirwaun Power Limited and Progress Power Limited. The final stack heights would be confirmed after air quality modelling.

SL confirmed that the brickwork stack heights were between 55 and 80 m

SC suggested that it might be better in terms of visual impact if the project was located in the north of the pit where Covanta are and that WPL should consider waiting until their option expired. WPL explained that timing was critical due to the capacity auction and 'capacity crunch' that is expected at the end of this decade. Furthermore it was explained that because MPL's transport needs are so small once operating that O and H were keen to locate us at the back of the pit and more importantly that, unlike Covanta, all of MPL's connections are to the south.

AB asked if we were aware of the EW rail plans (due to be operational by 2019) and the Milton Keynes to Bedford Canal – WPL stated that they were aware of EW rail but not the canal. This prompted AB to mention that as part of a s106 agreement Covanta has agreed to give £3mm to build two culverts that were necessary for the development of the canal.



Appendix 3.F: Phase 1 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between May 2014 and 16th October 2014 (prior to statutory consultation period)

3.F(iii) Meeting with Bedford Borough Council – member briefing (19th May 2014)

Meeting Note; MPL Bedford Borough Council Member Briefings

19/05/14 - Borough Hall, Bedford

Attendees

Council officers (planning dept);

Iain Blackley (Head of Development Management)

Paul Rowland (Assistant Director, Planning)

Ian Johnson (Heritage team leader)

Mike Robinson (Team leader, Major planning applications)

Council members:

Tim Hill – ward member for Elstow, Stewartby and Kempston Hardwick

Anita Gerard – ward member for Kingsbrook and Chair of the Planning Committee

Charles Royden - ward member for Brickhill and Deputy Mayor for Bedford

WPL

Chris McKerrow (Stag Energy)

Nick Johnson (Stag Energy)

Paul Taylor (Taylor Keogh PR)

Paul Wormald (Peter Brett Associates)

Summary

BBC members and officers were briefed on the MPL project proposal by WPL. The main comments and concerns that arose from discussion were as follows;

TH suggested that Stewartby Power may be a better name given that so many more people live in Stewartby over Millbrook. Discussions followed in which WPL explained that Millbrook was chosen as the name for the Project, and not the name of any of the other nearby villages or towns, as it was the closest to the Project Site.

AG was concerned about emissions saying that we should be aiming to improve air quality rather than doing anything that may make it worse. WPL explained that the design of the stacks would be such that there is no impact to human health from emissions from the plant.

CR asked if there would be any gas storage on site and whether local gas distribution network would be affected by MPL's gas offtake. WPL confirmed that there would be no gas storage on site and there would be no impact on the local gas distribution network due to the MPL Project.

TH reminded WPL that local and national elections would be taking place soon after WPL's proposed statutory consultation period

TH asked if we had given any thought to S106 provisions. WPL stated that these are being considered for sister Projects Progress Power Limited and Hirwaun Power Limited but that until the environmental impact assessment for MPL has been undertaken, suitable s106 provisions remained unknown.

TH suggested that the STEM college near Stewartby might be interested in following the project through and using it as a case study for students.

CR asked if CHP technology would be considered here as it was with Covanta. WPL explained that CHP was not compatible with SCGT peaking plant.

TH asked about bringing bills down for residents who had high electricity bills. WPL explained that it was not an electricity supplier.

PR asked about gas pressure – would the pressure of domestic users be affected when the Power Generation Plant was operating. WPL explained that this wouldn't happen.

In terms of environmental impacts CR was interested in light pollution, noise and water use. WPL stated that they would be able to provide information on this shortly. IJ asked about impacts on Heritage.

The Council members all made it clear that they had been unimpressed with Covanta's approach to consultation but they seemed reassured that the WPL approach would be different. TH suggested that WPL shouldn't call the initial round of exhibitions 'consultation' in order that local people do not get the impression that this would be their only chance to have their say.



Appendix 3.F: Phase 1 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between May 2014 and 16th October 2014 (prior to statutory consultation period)

3.F(iv) Meeting with Nadine Dorries MP (25th June 2014)

MILLBROOK POWER LIMITED

STAKEHOLDER MEETING NOTE

Author: Paul Taylor, Taylor Keogh Communications

Date: 25th June 2014

Re: Meeting with Nadine Dorries MP, constituency MP for Rookery South Pit

MPL's George Grant and TKC's Paul Taylor met Nadine and her parliamentary assistant William Joce in the House of Commons on June 25th. The meeting was arranged following MPL's announcement that it was seeking to develop its power station project in Nadine's constituency of Mid-Bedfordshire. MPL had written to Nadine when it first announced the project on May 30th and had offered to meet her.

On May 30th, Nadine had posted a blog about the project:

The new proposal to build a gas-fired power station in Rookery Pit will receive the same scrutiny and analysis as did Covanta and, quite possibly, the same opposition.

The plans have not yet been submitted to Central Bedfordshire Council. The press release today is just an expression of intent and they haven't yet held any of the public exhibitions. I will make sure that local people know about these exhibitions and can go along to investigate the plans for themselves.

It is not for me to decide on planning matters as that is the responsibility of the council. But it is my responsibility to represent local people and if those affected by the plans ask me to oppose them then I will do so, with the same degree of vigorous opposition I have deployed in the past against Covanta, NIRAH, the shambolic Eco town proposal and every other inappropriate planning development suggested for the area - all of which ignored in a spectacular manner the needs, wishes or environmental considerations of local people.

The purpose of the meeting at the House of Commons was to provide additional information on the project, inform her of the initial local reaction to the project and highlight the main issues that were raised at MPL's public exhibitions in early June.

Nadine told MPL that she recognised that there should be development on the site, noted that the scheme was very different to the Covanta project, would monitor local reaction and asked to be kept informed of the project's progress. Nadine specifically asked MPL about stack heights, emissions and the plant's efficiency.

PGT/Taylor Keogh



Appendix 3.F: Phase 1 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between May 2014 and 16th October 2014 (prior to statutory consultation period)

3.F(v) Meeting with Centre Parcs (1st August 2014)



Note of Meeting and Site Visit with Centre Parcs

01/08/14 13:30 Marston Vale Forest Centre

Present; Raj Singh Dehal (Center Parcs), Nick Johnson (MPL), Paul Wormald (PBA)

Background

Centre Parcs have recently (2014) opened a new holiday park at Woburn Forest which is to the south of MPL's Project Site and within the core consultation zone (CCZ). MPL had contacted Centre Parcs to discuss the implications of one another's interests in the area.

Summary

After introductions had been made, NJ and PW briefly introduced the project with reference to the Scoping Report figures. RSD explained that his concerns were largely centred on visual impact from Woburn forest and the approach to it. He was also interested in the route that would be used by construction traffic. After discussion and a visit to the Southern end of the MPL Site around the existing 400 kV line, it was mutually agreed that neither visual impacts nor the impact of construction traffic would have any implications for Centre Parcs Woburn facility.

RSD was grateful to MPL for the opportunity to discuss the Project and MPL agreed to send a copy (or link to) the PEIR directly to RSD once it is published.

Whilst on site PW and NJ noted considerable noise being emitted from testing at Milbrook Vehicle Proving Ground.



3.F(vi) Meeting with English Heritage (1st August 2014)



Note of Meeting with English Heritage

01/08/14 11:30 English Heritage Regional Office, Cambridge

Present; Will Fletcher (English Heritage), Nick Johnson (MPL), Paul Wormald (PBA)

Background

English Heritage have a remit to protect Grade I and II* Listed buildings and ancient monuments. MPL had contacted English Heritage to discuss potential implications in the area.

Summary

After introductions had been made, NJ and PW briefly introduced the project with reference to the Scoping Report figures.

Will Fletcher explained that the nearby Stewartby Chimneys were listed and that his chief issue to be addressed was really visual impact due to their setting, in addition to this the vista from Houghton House was also a potential issue. Clearly the usual approach to assessing significance and harm would be taken. He was also keen to ensure that Ampthill Park and Garden were addressed.

He was interested to know if photomontages would show development through time e.g. 1 year 5 year etc.

WF was grateful to MPL for the opportunity to discuss the Project and MPL agreed to send a copy (or link to) the PEIR directly to WF once it is published.



3.F(vii) Meeting with Natural England (12th August 2014)



Note of Meeting between Natural England (NE) and Millbrook Power (MPL)

12/08/14 14:30 Norwich

Present; John Jackson (NE), Nick Johnson (MPL), Chris Leach (PBA)

Summary

This meeting was requested by NE following receipt of the scoping report for the Millbrook Power Project (the Project). JJ stated that NE had no major concerns with the proposals but that he was keen to meet the MPL team to better understand the Project given that he has little experience of power generation projects. NJ and CL presented a set of slides fully describing the Project and it latest developments. Of particular interest to JJ were;

- The proximity of the nearest SAC or other European or nationally designated site which CL explained were beyond the limits within which impacts are usually considered. JJ thought that Beach Oakwood SAC was nearby and that MPL should make sure that there was no need to consider environmental impacts there.
- JJ was reassured that all of the work connected to the LLRS, in particular mitigation schemes requiring an environmental licence, had already been agreed with NE and other relevant authorities.
- JJ asked about AONBs, NJ and CL confirmed that the Chiltern Hills for the closest site to the Project and that this had been raised in the scoping repose and would therefore be further checked.
- JJ encouraged MPL to seek pre application advice for species licences if we need them



3.F(viii) Meeting with Central Bedfordshire Council (27th August 2014)



Note of Meeting between Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) and Millbrook Power (MPL)

27/08/14 16:30, Shefford

Present; Annabel Robinson (CBC – lead planning officer for MPL), Nick Johnson (MPL)

Summary

This was a general update meeting. Agenda;

1. SoCC -

- Statutory 28 day period for review ends tomorrow. Any issues for discussion from CBC?
- Consultation period now confirmed as 35 days from Oct 13th
- o Exhibitions to be held 31st Oct, 1st,3rd and 4th November (clashes with other consultation?)
- Hard to reach groups
- 2. Issues not yet addressed that were highlighted in CBC scoping opinion
- 3. Update on power plant and connection designs, EIA
- 4. Next steps and PPA milestones

1. Socc

AR confirmed that CBC had no further comments on the SoCC

AR confirmed that she did not know of any other consultation events going on at the same time as MPL's.

AR gave the names of three hard to reach groups that are run by CBC that MPL could consult with and agreed to forward contact details etc.

2. Scoping Opinion

NJ mentioned that the MPL EIA team had not yet contacted the county archaeologist regarding his comments in the scoping opinion. NJ stated that a meeting would be arranged once MPL had completed the desk based assessment (expected mid-Sept).

3. Design Update

NJ shared updated plant layout plans and explained recent developments

4. Next steps

AR and NJ agreed that MPL could now be invoiced for the second milestone Planning Performance Aagreement (PPA) payment (based on completion of SoCC). The next PPA milestone would be for CBC to review MPL's PEIR. NJ agreed to confirm shortly when this review would be expected to take place.

5. <u>AOB</u>

AR mentioned that CBC council members had requested a meeting with her to discuss the Millbrook Power Project.



3.F(ix) Meeting with Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council highways officers (27th August 2014)



Meeting Title: Millbrook Power Ltd, Rookery Pit South, Marston Vale

Joint Highway Authority Transport Meeting

Attendees: Kim Healy - Bedford Borough Council (BBC)

Mark Cornell - Central Bedfordshire (CBC)
David Abbott - Highways Agency (HA)
Keith Dove - Luton Borough Council (LBC)
Nick Johnson - Millbrook Power Limited (MPL)

John Hopkins - Peter Brett Associates LLP (PBA)

cc: Richard Draper - Network Rail (NR)

Jenny Volp - Highways Agency (HA)
Chris Leach - Peter Brett Associates LLP (PBA)
David Atherton - Peter Brett Associates LLP (PBA)

Date of Meeting: 14.00 - 16.00, August 27th, 2014

Job Number: 31116

Item	Subject	Actions
1.	Introduction	
1.1	This meeting was arranged to scope the planning and highway authorities' requirements for a transport assessment to support the Development Consent Order (DCO) application to be made by Millbrook Power Ltd. This meeting follows the issue of the DCO EIA Scoping Report in June 2014 to all relevant consultees.	Info.
1.2	It is intended that this technical assessment process would progress together with the authorities to ensure that all matters arising be discussed and dealt with together in a mutually acceptable manner as the assessment work proceeds.	Info.
1.3	Whilst there were no Network Rail (NR) representatives at this meeting, they had been invited. Copies of these Notes will be circulated to NR, the intention is that they be invited to future meetings.	Info. PBA
2.	Project Description and Historical / Background Planning Context	
2.1	The Project Applicant is Millbrook Power Ltd (MPL), an energy development company established for the Project by Watt Power Limited.	Info.
2.2	As detailed in the EIA Scoping Report, and shown on the attached presentation and draft Figures 12.1 and 12.2 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) circulated to the attendees, the Project would comprise:	Info.
	 i) a new Power Generation Plant, a gas fired peaking 299MW power generating station fuelled by natural gas. The Generation Plant would be accessed via a new purpose built access road from Green Lane, Stewartby; 	
	ii) a new Gas Connection to bring natural gas to the Power Generation Plant from the National Transmission System;	



Item	Subject	Actions
	iii) a new Electrical Connection to export power from the Power Generation Plant to the National Grid Electricity Transmission system for distribution;	
	iv) a temporary laydown area for the storage of plant and equipment during construction adjacent to the Generating Equipment Site;	
	v) a new purpose-built 1.7km access road constructed from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment;	
	vi) the route of the access road would follow the existing track which borders the lake within Rookery North Pit. On reaching Rookery South Pit, the Access Road would descend the ramp to enter into the Pit, and cross through the Pit until it reaches the Generating Equipment Site along the alignment shown on Figure 12.1.	
2.3	The Generating Equipment within the Project would run during periods of high electricity demand to support the high-output "base" suppliers such as nuclear and coal-fired power stations, as well as to complement the output from renewable energy sources. As such, this plant will not operate constantly - an environmental permit limited to 1,500 hours operation per year is being sought.	Info.
2.4	There are a series of extant consents for Rookery South Pit that could be implemented concurrently with the Project:	Info.
	 i) the "Low Level Restoration Scheme" to restore the Rookery South Pit, including drainage, landscaping, and earthworks to ensure the long-term stability of the area (this will be fundamentally completed before the MPL works commence); 	
	ii) Covanta has an extant DCO for an Energy from Waste (EfW) plant, with an annual throughput of 580,000t of refuse passing into the Site for incineration. The IPCC order was published in March 2013 – although there is currently some uncertainty as to delivery timetables for this though; and	
	iii) an Integrated Waste Management Facility associated with this EfW – albeit this facility would be entirely dependent upon the EfW facility.	
2.5	The design of the Gas and Electrical Connection is on-going, hence the lack of certainty at this point and why the redline boundary in the EIA Scoping Report covers a significant area of land. In particular:	Info.
	i) the Gas Connection will consist of an Above Ground Installation (AGI) on the existing gas main, connecting the existing pipeline apparatus to the Generating Equipment;	
	ii) a sub-station would be located adjacent the Generating Equipment Site within the Rookery South Pit - and will transform the Plant output to a voltage compatible with the National Grid network voltage.	
3.	Summary of the Development Consent Order process work stages	
3.1	A summary of the Development Consent Order process was provided (see attached). The MPL application is in currently within the Pre-Application stage.	Info.



Item	Subject	Actions
4.	Likely Vehicle Trip Generation	
4.1	An average vehicle trip generation estimate for the 18 month construction period has been prepared by Parsons Brinckerhoff, based on observations at other similar facilities. This is attached. This would inform the traffic impact assessment on the surrounding highway network.	Info.
4.2	It was agreed that a further sensitivity test would be provided, identifying the very occasional worst case daily construction trip generation – likely to be the casting of the concrete foundation for the facility. These sensitivity test flows would also be applied in demonstrating the impact of the proposals on the local network from this generation.	PBA
4.3	During operation of the Generating Equipment - and unlike the earlier approved Covanta DCO - the trip generation would be minimal – it is likely to consist of a maximum 4 staff attending each shift.	Info.
4.4	The Generating Equipment would be subject to periodical maintenance during operation, undertaken by a specialist maintenance contractor. The frequency of the maintenance operation would be determined by the number of hours the Project would be running, but is likely to occur no more frequently than	Info.
	annually. During this maintenance period, the numbers of vehicles accessing the site would increase. Further details will be provided within the TA.	PBA
5.	Proposed Access Arrangements and Highway Authority requirements	
	To the Generation Equipment area from Green Lane	
5.1	The Covanta DCO included for an approved ghost island priority junction to Green Lane. If Covanta delivers this arrangement, it would have sufficient spare capacity to accommodate the MPL application trip generation without amendment.	Info.
5.2	It was noted and acknowledged that this ghost island access arrangement was derived to accommodate a significantly higher daily operational trip generation than is being proposed by the MPL application, and is therefore considered to be excessive.	Info.
5.3	In the event that Covanta did not deliver this ghost island priority junction, a more suitably scaled alternative for this application is being considered by MPL.	Info.
5.4	A simple priority junction, possibly similar to the attached PBA drawing	Info.
	reference 31116/3010/003, is proposed as the site access. In capacity terms, this will be tested and reported with the peak hour sensitivity test construction movements as a worst case to demonstrate its suitability.	PBA
5.5	The forward visibility from the north-east (i.e., from Stewartby) to the vehicles turning right into the site would be marginally below the desirable minimum stated within the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, albeit within the	Info.
	requirements stated within the Manual for Roads and Bridges, albeit within the requirements stated within the Manual for Streets. CBC confirmed that they would accept this situation subject to the provision of traffic calming on Green Lane to control speeds and provide advance notice of the potential turning movements.	PBA



Item	Subject	Actions
5.6	The proposed construction access route, and any further HGV movements during operation and maintenance, would be from the A421 dual carriageway, and from either the Marston Moretaine (A421 / Beancroft Road) junction to the south, or the A421 / Woburn Road junction to the north. This is shown on the attached Figure 12.2, tabled at the meeting.	Info.
5.7	It was noted that the STEM College development off Green Lane included a commitment to implement a quality footway along Green Lane.	Info.
	To the Gas Connection area	
5.8	Whilst subject to confirmation of the connection location, the temporary construction site access junctions would be likely to be formed at a suitable point on Millbrook Road. This is likely to consist of two accesses from either side of Millbrook Road.	Info.
5.9	The number of deliveries to the Gas Connection area would be limited to the temporary site accommodation, the necessary plant and machinery, the AGI housing and apparatus, and the 200mm dia. gas pipes.	Info.
5.10	Four temporary construction routes are being considered – these are also shown on Figure 12.2. The adopted route will respond to the existing local weight and height restrictions.	PBA
5.11	Further details of the likely trip generation relating to the Gas Connection area will be provided in the TA.	PBA
5.12	It is more likely that the connecting gas main would be the one located to the west of the Midland Main Rail Line – thus, no new under-rail connection would be required. Notwithstanding, a connection under Millbrook Road will be required. This could be implemented either by directional drilling, or by a cut-and-cover trench. MPL to contact Martin Freeman, the CBC Watchman-in-	Info. PBA
	Chief for this area to confirm details, CBC to provide the contact details.	CBC
	To the Electrical Connection area	
5.13	Whilst subject to confirmation of the Sub Station and connection location, the temporary construction site access junction could be formed from one of:	Info.
	i) the Green Lane Site Access;	
	ii) Station Road – from the west; or	
	iii) a suitable point on Millbrook Road.	
5.14	Again, the number of deliveries to the Electrical Connection area would be limited to the temporary site accommodation, the necessary plant and machinery, the sub-station transformer housing and apparatus, the towers and the cables.	Info.
5.15	The same temporary construction routes as are being proposed for the Gas Connection area are being considered for the Electrical Connection area. The adopted route will respond to the existing local weight and height restrictions.	Info.
5.16	Further details of the likely trip generation relating to the Electrical Connection area will be provided in the TA.	PBA



Item	Subject	Actions
	Abnormal and Hazardous loads	
5.17	Abnormal loads will be required, the weight of these would be determined by the precise form of the Generating Equipment. These abnormal loads would be either several 80t loads, or a single 200t load. Further details will be provided within the DCO process.	РВА
5.18	No Hazardous loads are anticipated.	Info.
6.	Report Work	
6.1	As part of the DCO application submission, a series of documents detailing the transport assessment will be produced:	PBA
	i) Preliminary Environmental Information Report;	
	ii) a Transport Assessment;	
	iii) a Route Management Strategy; and a	
	iv) Travel Plan.	
6.2	The list of suggested contents was circulated – these are attached. It was commented that:	Info.
	i) a Non-Technical Summary is required for all documents, especially the PEIR;	PBA
	ii) despite the operational flow of the MPL being very low, the Joint Authorities will require a Transport Assessment rather than a Transport Statement. This would include an assessment of the MPL impact, and a further Sensitivity Test assessing the MPL impact in the context of the Covanta proposal flows within the base line flows. It was acknowledged that the TA would be sought mainly for the Construction phase rather than for the Operational phase;	РВА
	iii) the TP is to consider both the Construction and Operational Phases.	PBA
7.	Project Programme	
7.1	The draft programme was outlined:	Info.
	i) this MPL application is within the Pre-Application stage, the timescale is dictated by the applicant needing to complete satisfactorily all elements of the application;	
	ii) the PEIR will be submitted in late September / early October;	
	iii) a formal consultation process will then commence, the assessment work would then include the comments from this public engagement process;	
	iv) the final DCO submission would be made to the Planning Inspectorate around January / February;	
	v) once the submission is made, the application would then proceed through a statutory defined programme as summarised in Section 3 of these Notes;	



Item	Subject	Actions
	vi) a DCO decision is sought from the Planning Inspectorate in March 2016;	
	vii) with the above programme, electricity generation is anticipated to start 2019 – 2020.	
7.2	As the Covanta DCO expires in 2016 (albeit potentially subject to later applications seeking extensions), it is unlikely that the construction of both the MPL and Covanta projects would be undertaken simultaneously.	Info.
8.	Any Other Business	
	Highways Agency comments:	
8.1	The HA confirmed that they did not anticipate there being significant impacts from the MPL application, but sought clarity that the application would not impact upon the strategic highway network.	РВА
8.2	HA to provide the Post Opening Project Evaluation flows on the A421 – to assist HA, PBA is to forward the email received from the HA earlier.	HA PBA
	Bedford Borough Council comments	
8.3	BBC confirmed their issues had been addressed earlier within the meeting.	Info.
	Central Bedfordshire comments	
8.4	It was suggested that a mini-roundabout access option be considered at the Green Lane access.	Info.
	Luton Borough Council comments	
8.5	LBC commented that a Stewartby Chord railway link option considered was to align a new rail on the bund between the Rookery North and South Pits. NR has recently confirmed that work started in September 2014 to consider potential Eat-West Rail options, but was not due to report with their preferred options until 2016.	Info.
8.6	The Covanta DCO consent approved an access route that would cross the potential rail link, this MPL scheme would use the same access. As such, it would be incumbent upon the promoter of the rail scheme to resolve any crossing issues should this rail option progress.	Info.
8.7	LBC to circulate the indicative plans of the potential rail alignment from Network Rail.	LBC
9.	Date of Next Meetings	
9.1	As the draft PEIR is due to be submitted around mid-October, it was agreed a further meeting around the end of October would be beneficial.	РВА



Attachments:

- Traffic and Transport Introduction
- Draft Figure 12.1 Location Plan
- Draft Figure 12.2 Potential Construction / Operational Access Routes
- National Infrastructure Planning process
- Predicted Construction and Operational Vehicle Trip generation
- Draft Figure 31116 / 3010 / 003 Priority T-junction based on Geometry and
- Visibility Parameters previously agreed by Borehams with the Highways Authority
- Proposed Contents



3.F(x) Meetings with various Parish Councils

MILLBROOK POWER LIMITED

STAKEHOLDER MEETING NOTE

Author: Paul Taylor, Taylor Keogh Communications

Date: 1st October 2014

Re: Briefing meetings with Parish Councils in the CCZ

Following MPL's publication of its PEIR document and in advance of the period of statutory consultation, MPL offered to meet each of the parish councils in the project's Core Consultation Zone. It would be an opportunity to highlight how the project had evolved in the preceding months, highlight key points from the PEIR and outline MPL's plans to statutorily consult local people.

Meetings were held with:

Lidlington Parish Council - September 9th

Houghton Conquest Parish Council - September 11th

Ampthill Town council - September 17th

Cranfield Parish Council - September 17th

Stewartby Parish Council - September 18th

Marston Moreteyne Parish Council - September 30th

Wootton PC, Maulden PC and Millbrook Parish Meeting did not take up MPL's offer of a meeting.

The MPL representatives at the meetings (two at each meeting) were pooled from MPL's Nick Johnson, Chris McKerrow and George Grant, Paul Wormald of PBA and Paul Taylor of Taylor Keogh Communications.

MPL gave a slide presentation at each meeting, copies of which were given to the Parish Councils.

The main issues raised by the parish councillors at the meetings were: the scheme's visual impact, emissions and transport/access. Among the questions raised were the scheme's fuel source, the plant's efficiency, the turbine options and community benefits.

The Parish Councils were happy with MPL's plans for statutory consultation, and two councils (Houghton Conquest and Stewartby) offered MPL the opportunity to submit an article that could be published in their parish newsletters and/or websites. This will be actioned by TKC's Paul Taylor.

PGT/Taylor Keogh Communications



3.F(xi) Meeting with O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-96 (9th September 2014)

Meeting held at O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-96 ADDRESS OBSCURED on 9th September 2014 at 3pm.

Present: MH for O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-96

Nick Johnson, Susannah Harvey, Chris McKerrow

Summary

WPL gave a brief update on the project with emphasis on the forthcoming consultation period. WPL explained how the Project Redline Boundary has been altered since publication of the scoping report including the additional provision into the perimeter of the construction was to allow National grid to erect a temporary tower to divert the existing line whilst the new connection for the Project was constructed. MH stated that security at their site was a top priority and that having workmen up pylons would not be tolerable. WPL explained that there may be an option to construct the diversion such that temporary conductors did not overhang but that National Grid would still be carrying out work up their existing towers (for which they already have permission).

WPL explained that the works would take approximately 3 months to complete but that work up the pylons close to their site would probably be limited to a small number of days at the beginning and end. All agreed that the next sensible course of action would be to produce an indicative schedule of works indicating the number of days when security might be threatened. WPL agreed to discuss this with National Grid.

Overall this was an amicable meeting. All agreed that early engagement for forward planning were helpful.



3.F(xii) Meeting with O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-95 / O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-98 (9th September 2014)

Please note: in the interests of confidentiality individual codes have been applied for section 42(1)(d) consultees. While one individual who was present at this meeting is not technically a section 42(1)(d) consultee under the Planning Act 2008, and has not therefore been given an individual code, the codes used here should be taken to represent all those who were present at the meeting.

Meeting held at [ADDRESS OBSCURED] on 9th September 2014 at 4pm.

Present: O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-95 / O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-98

Nick Johnson, Susannah Harvey

- 1. **O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-95 / O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-98** mentioned they did not think the LIQ and follow up with TQ was helpful enough. Too official initially and quick to ask for more info that had already been provided.
- 2. WPL presented the suggested route designed by PB showing permanent easement location and working area.
- 3. **O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-95** / **O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-98** feedback: no issue with Pipeline route but large area of good farmland severed and affected by the AGI location. Asked for this to be moved further south on their land alongside a track they also own so access would be better in their view. This would minimise the effect on farming operations. The AGI would be close to a house they own which is rented out but visual impact not bad because of existing local trees and further screening/ planting could be included.
- 4. The current tenant of that farmhouse is [NAME AND ADDRESS OBSCURED]
- 5. **O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-95** / **O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-98** suggested if we need to contact them please use following email address for all 3 adults: [EMAIL ADDRESS OBSCURED]

Overall this was an amicable meeting as we were able to state these were early thoughts on the route and AGI and wanted to get their input to the process before it went further.



3.F(xiii) Meeting with Ampthill Parish Council (17th September 2014)

MPL Project Briefing; Ampthill Town Council, 66 Dunstable Street, Ampthill

17th September 2014

Present; George Grant & Nick Johnson (Watt Power Limited - WPL), members of Ampthill Town Council (ATC) Planning and Highways Committee

Summary

WPL introduced the project to the Town Council, then explained the high level preliminary findings of the EIA and finally discussed how the different strands of the forthcoming statutory consultation phase will be conducted. Specific areas of concern that the council member raised were;

- Construction Traffic WPL explained that no construction traffic would be going through
 Ampthill or any other residential areas and a Construction Management Plan would ensure
 that this is enforced.
- Emissions As per ATC's scoping response air quality is a concern for them in particular regard to Cooper Hill SSSI. WPL explained that the fuel for the power station is the same as that burnt in our homes for cooking and heating and that concentrations of NOx are very low and SOx virtually non-existent, especially when considering the very low run hours. Council members were concerned about the problems with temperature inversions that were experienced with the brick works chimneys how would our short stacks deal with that? WPL explained that very hot exhaust gasses make for high escape velocities hence the short stacks.
- Visual impact The Town Council are very concerned about visual impact from the Greensands Ridge and asked if there was any more info about the electrical connection. WPL explained that there were very aware of heritage assets such as Catharine's Cross and Houghton House and had consulted English Heritage who were happy with WPL's approach to assessment of the impact. WPL explained that photomontage images would be available for inspection at the forthcoming exhibitions including a viewpoint from Catharine's Cross. WPL explained that it was still unknown what form the electrical connection would take and that it is largely in the hand of National Grid and therefore WPL have assumed the worst case of an overhead connection for the EIA.



Appendix 3.G: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Media coverage (newspaper/journal articles only)

3.G(i) Bedford Today (30th May 2014)



(http://www.htt.orf/www.beckforkltoday.co.uk/news)

Sport (http://www.bedfordtodav.co.uk/sport)

What's On (http://www.hedfordtoday.co.uk/what+s-on)

obs (http://www.bedfordtoday.co.uk/jobs)

Directory (http://www.bedfordtoday.co.uk/findit)

Motors (http://www.bedfordtoday.co.uk/motors)

Property (http://www.bedfordtoday.co.uk/property)

Announcements (http://announce.jpress.co.uk/?source=jpmi_btj)

Deals (http://www.dealmonster.co.uk/deal/bedfordshire-region/)

Shop (http://www.dealmonster.co.uk/shop)

More

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Bedford (http://www.bedfordtoday.co.uk/news/local/bedford) Kempston (http://www.bedfordtoday.co.uk/news/local/ke

torough Villages (http://www.bedfordtoday.co.uk/news/local/borough-villages) Mid Beds (http://www.bedfordtoday.co.uk/news/local/mid-beds)

Public consultation on plans for gas-fired power station at Rookery South Pit



Proposals to build a gas-fired power station on land at Rookery South Pit, near Marston Moreteyne, Stewartby, Millbrook and Lidlington, have been unveiled by Millbrook Power Ltd, a UK energy project developer.

The proposed project will invest tens of millions of pounds into the local economy, support 150 jobs during construction and create 15 new full-time, skilled jobs when operational, says the developer.

Next week (June 5th - 6th - 7th), Millbrook Power will host exhibitions in surrounding villages to introduce its proposal to the local communities on June 5, 6 and 7.

These will be:

Thursday, June 5, at Lidlington Village Hall, 4pm until 7.30pm.

Friday, June 6 at Stewartby Village Hall, 3pm until 7pm.

Saturday, June 7, Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, 10am until 1pm.

At the exhibitions, members of the Millbrook Power project team will explain how the proposals will be taken forward and how the public consultation process will evolve. Consultation with local communities and organisations, including Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council as well as the parish councils in the vicinity of the site, will be a part of the consenting process for the project, alongside the detailed environmental impact assessments and technical studies that will be undertaken over the coming months.

People and local businesses in the area are being notified of the exhibitions by letter this week and via an advertisement in the local press. Information about the project and Millbrook Power can also be viewed online via www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Rookery South Pit is a brownfield site allocated for development by Central Bedfordshire Council. The site was formerly a clay pit that was used for the nearby and now redundant Stewartby Brickworks.

The proposed power generation plant will take gas from the nearby National Gas Transmission System and use it to produce <u>electricity</u>. This electricity will feed into the National Grid, which also runs very close to the site. The power station will produce up to 299 megawatts (MW) of electricity, enough to supply the equivalent of around 400,000 homes, at times when demand is highest.

The company says it will have low emissions and, if permitted and built, would help strengthen and secure the UK's energy supply by providing back up to intermittent energy that is generated from renewable sources (primarily wind and solar). The Government has recognised that the type of power station being proposed will be essential to support the UK's transition to a low carbon economy.

The generating plant and its related energy infrastructure would be designed to operate flexibly (i.e. not always running) and would produce <u>electricity</u> for no more than 1500 hours per year. Once operational, there would be minimal traffic to and from the site, they say.

Chris McKerrow, Director at Millbrook Power said: "This will be an ultra-modern and clean facility and a very significant investment in the local economy. The cost of the power project is in the region of £200m. We will do our very best to ensure that our project will cause the minimum disturbance locally, both during its construction and its operation. Its operation will be subject to stringent environmental and emission regulations."

Speaking about the forthcoming exhibitions, Mr McKerrow said: "The exhibitions are just the start of the information sharing and public consultation process that will help shape our plans."

Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council have been briefed on the proposal, which given its size, is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. It therefore means that Millbrook Power will submit an application for a Development Consent Order to the UK's Planning Inspectorate, with a final decision to be taken by the Secretary of State for Energy & Climate Change. The local authorities and the local Parish Councils will be consultees in the consenting process.

An application to the Planning Inspectorate is likely to be made by Millbrook Power in the first quarter of 2015, and subject to the outcomes of the consenting process as well as financing, the power project could commence operations in 2019/20.



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http://www.bedfordtoday.co.uk/news/local/public-consultation-on-plans-for-gas-fired-... 26/11/2014



Appendix 3.G: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Media coverage (newspaper/journal articles only)

3.G(ii) British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) News Online, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire (30th May 2014)



BEDS, HERTS & BUCKS

30 May 2014 Last updated at 15:18

Gas power station plan for Stewartby incinerator site

A £200m gas-fired power station has been proposed for former industrial land in Bedfordshire where a planned incinerator was never built.

Millbrook Power Ltd said it was due to make a planning application in early 2015 for a new plant at Rookery Pit.

A proposed energy-from-waste facility was not built there after its American developers pulled out of the UK.

Rookery South Pit is a brownfield site near the villages of Marston Moretaine, Stewartby, Millbrook and Lidlington.

The former clay pit, used for the nearby and now redundant Stewartby Brickworks, has been allocated for development by Central Bedfordshire Council.

'Minimum disturbance'

A Millbrook spokesman said the facility would use gas from the National Gas Transmission System to produce electricity.

It would provide back-up to renewable resources like wind and solar power and run no more than 1,500 hours per year.

Director Chris McKerrow said: "We will do our very best to ensure that our project will cause the minimum disturbance locally, both during its construction and its operation."

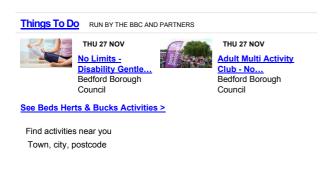
Consultations and exhibitions will be held before an application for a Development Consent Order will be made to the Planning Inspectorate.

A final decision will be made by the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change.

It could begin operating in 2019/20.

Permission to develop an energy-from-waste incinerator on the site was granted to Covanta Energy by parliament in 2012 but not built after the US company put its UK interests up for sale.

Millbrook Power, which is owned by Watt Power, said neither had any connection with Covanta.





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Appendix 3.G: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Media coverage (newspaper/journal articles only)

3.G(iii) Bedfordshire on Sunday (30th May 2014)



Stewartby site next to one marked for Covanta's waste incinerator could now become a gas-fired power station

By Bedfordshire On Sunday | Posted: May 30, 2014



Covanta demonstration

□ Comments (0)

A SITE next to that previously earmarked for a highly controversial waste incinerator could now be turned into a gas-fired power station, it has emerged today, meaning the area could end up with both.

Millbrook Power Ltd, a UK energy project developer, has today announced its plan to build a power station at Rookery South Pit near Stewartby claiming it will invest tens of millions of pounds into the local economy, support 150 jobs during construction and create 15 new full-time, skilled jobs when operational.

This month the company will be holding public consultation exhibitions in the villages surrounding

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the site (full details below).

Covanta Energy, which is not connected to Millbrook Power, were granted permission by a specially convened Parliamentary committee in 2012 to build an energy from waste incinerator at the Stewartby site but it has never come to fruition. Last year the firm announced it was seeking a buyer for its UK operations.

At the exhibitions, members of the Millbrook Power project team will explain how the proposals will be taken forward and how the public consultation process will evolve.

It is thought the proposed power generation plant will take gas from the nearby National Gas Transmission System and use it to produce electricity. This electricity will then feed into the National Grid, which also runs very close to the site. The power station will produce up to 299 megawatts (MW) of electricity, enough to supply the equivalent of around 400,000 homes.

Chris McKerrow, Director at Millbrook Power, said: "This will be an ultra-modern and clean facility and a very significant investment in the local economy. The cost of the power project is in the region of £200m. We will do our very best to ensure that our project will cause the minimum disturbance locally, both during its construction and its operation. Its operation will be subject to stringent environmental and emission regulations."

Central Bedfordshire Council and Bedford Borough Council have both been informed of the proposal, which given its size, is classified as a 'nationally significant infrastructure project'. It therefore means that Millbrook Power will submit an application for a development consent order to the planning inspectorate, with a final decision to be taken by the Secretary of State for Energy & Climate Change.

The application to the planning inspectorate is likely to be made early next year, and if given the go ahead, could open in 2019/20.

MP for Mid-Bedfordshire, Nadine Dorries, who fiercely opposed Covanta's incinerator previously, said: "The proposal to build a gas-fired power station in Rookery Pit will receive the same scrutiny and analysis as did Covanta and, quite possibly, the same opposition.

"The plans have not yet been submitted to Central Bedfordshire Council. The news today is just an expression of intent and they haven't yet held any of the public exhibitions. I will make sure that local people know about these exhibitions and can go along to investigate the plans for themselves.

"It is not for me to decide on planning matters as that is the responsibility of the council. But it is my responsibility to represent local people and if those affected by the plans ask me to oppose them then I will do so, with the same degree of vigorous opposition I have deployed in the past against Covanta, NIRAH, the shambolic Eco town proposal and every other inappropriate planning development suggested for the area - all of which have ignored in a spectacular manner the needs, wishes or environmental considerations of local people."

Exhibition dates:
Thursday, June 5
Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington
4pm-7.30pm
Friday, June 6
Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby
3pm-7pm
Saturday, June 7
Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moreteyne
10am-1pm
What do you think? Leave a comment below or tweet us @bedfordnews

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Appendix 3.G: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Media coverage (newspaper/journal articles only)

3.G(iv) UK Wired News (30th May 2014)

ukwirednews

27/Nov/2014 - Last News Update: 14:57

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Gas power station plan for Stewartby incinerator site

Category: England

Published: 30th May 2014 15:18:14





A £200m gas-fired power station has been proposed for former industrial land in Bedfordshire where a planned incinerator was never built.

Millbrook Power Ltd said it was due to make a planning application in early 2015 for a new plant at Rookery Pit.

A proposed energy-from-waste facility was not built there after its American developers pulled out of the

Latest News

At 14:57:11 in England Elmbridge Transport Scheme £16.5m plans approved Proposals for a new £16.5m parkand-ride scheme between Cheltenham and Gloucester have been approved by local planners.

At 14:52:50 in Northern Ireland Michelle Gildernew in personal attack on Gregory Campbell

A Sinn Féin MP made a personal attack on DUP MP Gregory Campbell at the same meeting at which Gerry Adams' comments caused controversy earlier this week.

At 14:52:13 in Wales
Rare whale rescued from
Newborough beach found dead
A rare whale rescued from a beach in
Anglesey earlier in November has
died

At 14:52:02 in Wales
Terminally ill woman settles claim against health board

A terminally ill mother-of-two who said she would have been cured of cancer had she been diagnosed earlier has settled her case for an undisclosed sum.

At 14:47:59 in Sport

John-Joe O'Toole: Northampton Town midfielder joins Southend Southend United have signed Northampton Town midfielder John-Joe O'Toole on loan until 24 January.

At 14:32:58 in England
Shepton Mallet Prison's future
'should be done with local input'
A campaign has begun in Shepton
Mallet calling for the community to
decide the future of the town's

At 14:27:15 in Northern Ireland Gerard Slane inquest: Anger over 'collusion' files delay

The government has been accused of frustrating the release of files that expose a "state- sponsored programme of assassination" in Northern Ireland.

At 14:26:26 in Sport
Ryan Hall: Rotherham United
winger joins Notts County
Notts County have signed winger
Ryan Hall from Championship side
Rotherham United on loan until

At 14:25:04 in <u>Sport</u> Jack Wilshere: Arsenal midfielder

January.

out for three months Arsenal say midfielder Jack Wilshere will be out for approximately three

months after undergoing successful surgery on his left ankle.

Libyan Bassingbourn cadets sex charges prompts apology The Army has apologised after five

Libyan cadets were charged with

sexual assaults in Cambridge while they were being trained at a nearby

Warning: Late repayment can cause you serious money problems. For help, go to moneyadviceservice.org.uk

At 14:17:27 in England

Rookery South Pit is a brownfield site near the villages of Marston Moretaine, Stewartby, Millbrook and Lidlington.

The former clay pit, used for the nearby and now redundant Stewartby Brickworks, has been allocated for development by Central Bedfordshire Council.

A Millbrook spokesman said the facility would use gas from the National Gas Transmission System to produce electricity.

It would provide back-up to renewable resources like wind and solar power and run no more than 1,500 hours per year.

Director Chris McKerrow said: "We will do our very best to ensure that our project will cause the minimum disturbance locally, both during its construction and its operation.

Consultations and exhibitions will be held before an application for a Development Consent Order will be made to the Planning Inspectorate.

A final decision will be made by the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change.

It could begin operating in 2019/20.

Permission to develop an energy-from-waste incinerator on the site was granted to Covanta Energy by parliament in 2012 but not built after the US company put its UK interests up for sale.

Millbrook Power, which is owned by Watt Power, said neither had any connection with Covanta.



Go to comments.





Harvard Citation

BBC News, 2014. Gas power station plan for Stewartby incinerator site [Online] (Updated 30th May 2014) Available at: http://www.ukwirednews.com/news/1574548/Gas+power+station+plan+for+Stewartby+incinerator+site [Accessed 27th Nov 2014]

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Elmbridge Transport Scheme £16.5m plans

Proposals for a new £16.5m park-and-ride scheme between Cheltenham and Gloucester have been approved by local planners.

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Harold Pinter letters acquired by British Library

The British Library has acquired a collection of more than $100\,$ letters by celebrated playwright Harold Pinter.

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Rare whale rescued from Newborough beach found dead

A rare whale rescued from a beach in Anglesey earlier in November

Media Supplement

Bristol Academy extends reach overseas with first foreign students

Politics

Offer Wales same powers as Scotland, says Carwyn Jones

Wales should be offered the same devolved powers as Scotland, First Minister Carwyn Jones has said.

Northern Ireland

Michelle Gildernew in personal attack on **Gregory Campbell**

A Sinn Féin MP made a personal attack on DUP MP Gregory Campbell at the same meeting at which Gerry Adams' comments caused controversy earlier this week.

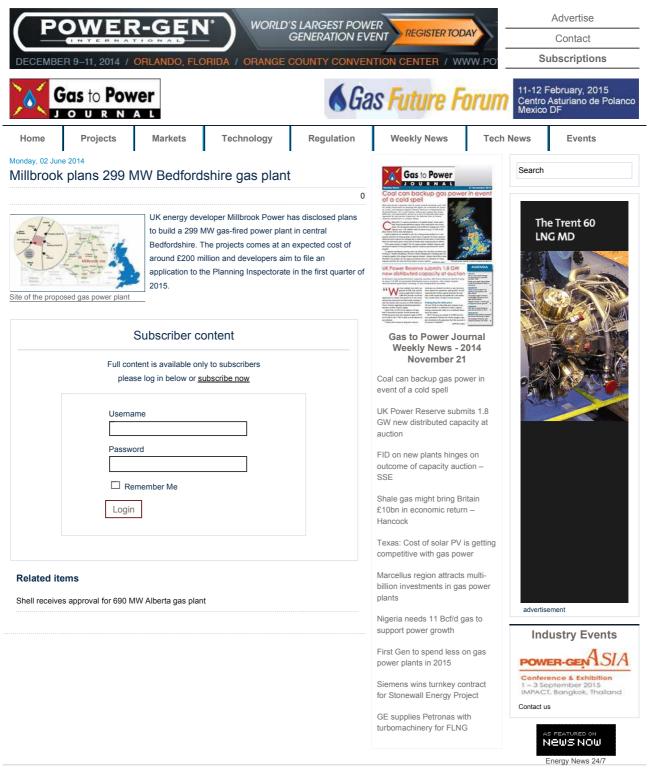
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HINN



Appendix 3.G: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Media coverage (newspaper/journal articles only)

3.G(v) Gas to Power Journal – Millbrook plans 299MW Bedfordshire



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Appendix 3.G: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Media coverage (newspaper/journal articles only)

3.G(vi) Energy Industries Council (EIC) (2nd June 2014)

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Millbrook Power outlines plans for gas-fired plant, Bedfordshire

02 June, 2014



UK energy developer Millbrook Power has announced plans to build a 299MW gas-fired power station on land at Rookery South Pit, a brownfield site allocated for development by Central Bedfordshire

The proposed plant would operate as a Simple Cycle Gas Turbine peaking plant, designed to provide back up to intermittent energy generated from renewables. The plant would incorporate up to five gas turbine generators with up to five exhaust gas flue stacks and an access road from Green Lane, near Stewardby.

The plant will also require a new electrical connection to export electricity to the grid and a new gas pipeline connection to bring natural gas to the plant. The generating plant and its related energy infrastructure would be designed to operate flexibly and would produce electricity for no more than 1,500 hours per year.

Chris McKerrow, Director, Millbrook Power, said: "This will be an ultra-modern and clean facility and a very significant investment in the local economy. The cost of the power project is in the region of £200 million. Its operation will be subject to stringent environmental and emission regulations."

An application to the Planning Inspectorate is expected to be submitted in the first quarter of 2015, and subject to the outcomes of the consenting process as well as financing, the power project could commence operations in 2019/20.

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Appendix 3.G: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Media coverage (newspaper/journal articles only)

3.G(vii) Article for Houghton Conquest Parish newsletter (15th September 2014 – for publication early October 2014)



15th September (for publication, early October)

Article for Houghton Conquest Parish Newsletter

In June of this year, Millbrook Power Ltd announced proposals to build a gas-fired power station on land at Rookery South Pit, which is situated about 3 miles to the south-west of Houghton Conquest and which is allocated for development by Central Bedfordshire Council. Since then, a series of technical and environmental studies has been undertaken by Millbrook Power, and whilst these have not all been completed the company will share the results of its preliminary studies with the local community in October and November, and will be seeking people's feedback.

Millbrook Power is considering a range of issues, including the scheme's visual impact, noise and air quality, its potential impact on the local ecology and transport. The company is liaising closely with Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils on all aspects of the proposal in order to minimise its impact during its construction and eventual operation if the scheme is given approval. In light of comments received towards the project, since it was announced in June, some changes have already been made to the project, including a reduction in the height of the stack(s).

The proposed power generation plant will take gas from the nearby underground National Gas Transmission System and use it to produce electricity. This electricity will feed via a sub-station and connection into the National Grid, which runs very close to the site. The power station will produce up to 299 megawatts of electricity, enough to supply the equivalent of around 400,000 homes, at times when consumer and industrial demand is highest. It will have low emissions and, if permitted and built, would help strengthen and secure the UK's energy supply by providing back up to intermittent energy that is generated from renewable sources (primarily wind and solar).

Between October 13th and November 16th, Millbrook Power will be consulting people in the area about the project as well as Central Bedfordshire Council, Bedford Borough Council and other interested organisations; this is a statutory requirement of the planning process for

large-scale infrastructure projects in the UK. It's an opportunity for Houghton Conquest Parish Council, individual residents living in the village and the surrounding area, as well as other local parish councils and communities, to express their views and influence the final designs of the project before an application for a Development Consent Order is made by Millbrook Power to the Planning Inspectorate.

Last month, members of the project team at Millbrook Power visited Houghton Conquest Parish Council to brief it on the status of project and the steps Millbrook Power will take to alert people to the consultation. Exhibitions will be held on these days:

Friday 31 st October, 1500-1900	Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 OLD
Saturday 1 st November, 0900- 1300	Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9LX
Monday 3 rd November 1600-2000	Ampthill Masonic Centre, Old Court House, Church Street, Ampthill, MK45 2PL
Tuesday 4 th November, 1100- 1500	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 ORT

In addition, the project's Preliminary Environment Impact Report and its Statement of Community Consultation will be available for inspection at www.millbrookpower.co.uk, at the Central Bedfordshire Council office in Shefford, at Bedford Borough Hall, at the Marston Vale Forest Centre, and at these local libraries:

Bedford Library, Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG **Ampthill Library,** 1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL **Wootton Library,** Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH

Notices about the Statement of Community Consultation and the exhibitions will be advertised in the local newspapers, and each property in Houghton Conquest should receive a leaflet about the project and the consultation period on or around 13th October.

Additional information about the project can be found at www.millbrookpower.co.uk and various documents, including the preliminary environment impact report, will be downloadable via this website upon their publication.

An application to the Planning Inspectorate is likely to be made by Millbrook Power in the first quarter of 2015, and subject to the outcomes of the consenting process as well as financing, the power project could commence operations in 2019/20.

Email: <u>info@millbrookpower.co.uk</u>

Telephone: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: FreepostRTEY-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh, EH1 3JD



Appendix 3.G: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Media coverage (newspaper/journal articles only)

3.G(viii) Article for Stewartby Parish newsletter and website (22nd September 2014)



22nd September 2014

Article for Stewartby Parish Newsletter & Website

In June of this year, Millbrook Power Ltd announced proposals to build a gas-fired power station on land within Rookery South Pit, which lies to the south of Stewartby. The power station site, which is allocated for development by Central Bedfordshire Council, is towards the southern end of the Pit, towards the Millbrook Vehicle Proving Ground.

Since June, a series of technical and environmental studies has been undertaken by Millbrook Power, and whilst these have not all been completed the company will share the results of its preliminary studies with the local community in October and November, and will be seeking people's feedback.

Millbrook Power is considering a range of issues, including the scheme's visual impact, noise and air quality, its potential impact on the local ecology and transport. The company is liaising closely with Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils on all aspects of the proposal in order to minimise its impact during its construction and eventual operation if the scheme is given approval. In light of comments received towards the project, some changes have already been made to the project, including a reduction in the height of the stack(s).

The proposed power generation plant will take gas from the nearby underground National Gas Transmission System and use it to produce electricity. This electricity will feed via a sub-station and connection into the National Grid, which runs very close to the site. The power station will produce up to 299 megawatts of electricity, enough to supply the equivalent of around 400,000 homes, at times when consumer and industrial demand is highest. It will have low emissions and, if permitted and built, would help strengthen and secure the UK's energy supply by providing back up to intermittent energy that is generated from renewable sources (primarily wind and solar).

Between October 13th and November 16th, Millbrook Power will be consulting people in the area about the project as well as Bedford Borough Council, Central Bedfordshire Council and other interested organisations; this is a statutory requirement of the planning process for large-scale infrastructure projects in the UK. It's an opportunity for Stewartby Parish Council, Stewartby residents, people living elsewhere in the area, as well as other local parish councils, to express their views and influence the final designs of the project before an application for a Development Consent Order is made by Millbrook Power to the Planning Inspectorate.

Last week, members of the project team at Millbrook Power met Stewartby Parish Council to brief councillors on the status of project and the steps Millbrook Power will take to alert people to the consultation. Exhibitions will be held on these days:

Friday 31 st October, 1500-1900	Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 OLD
Saturday 1 st November, 0900- 1300	Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9LX
Monday 3 rd November 1600-2000	Ampthill Masonic Centre, Old Court House, Church Street, Ampthill, MK45 2PL
Tuesday 4 th November, 1100- 1500	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 ORT

In addition, the project's Statement of Community Consultation is available for inspection at www.millbrookpower.co.uk, at Bedford Borough Hall, at the Marston Vale Forest Centre, the Central Bedfordshire Council office in Shefford, and at these local libraries:

Bedford Library, Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG

Ampthill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL

Wootton Library, Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH

Notices about the Statement of Community Consultation and the exhibitions will be advertised in the local newspapers, and each property in Stewartby should receive a leaflet about the project and the consultation period on or around 13th October.

Additional information about the project can be found at www.millbrookpower.co.uk and

various documents, including the Preliminary Environment Impact Report (PEIR), will be

downloadable via this website upon their publication. The PEIR and a non-technical

summary of it will be lodged at the three libraries, the main council offices and the Marston

Vale Forest Centre.

An application to the Planning Inspectorate is likely to be made by Millbrook Power in the

first quarter of 2015, and subject to the outcomes of the consenting process as well as

financing, the power project could commence operations in 2019/20.

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Telephone: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: FreepostRTEY-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh, EH1 3JD



Appendix 3.G: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Media coverage (newspaper/journal articles only)

3.G(ix) Article for Houghton Conquest Parish newsletter on Power Station Update (January 2015 - for publication on or around 1st February 2015)



Houghton Conquest Parish Newsletter

POWER STATION UPDATE – January 2015 (for publication on or around February 1st)

Last year, Millbrook Power announced plans to construct a gas-fired power station on land within Rookery South Pit, south-west of Houghton Conquest. The power station site, which is allocated for development by Central Bedfordshire Council, is towards the southern end of the Pit, close to the Millbrook Vehicle Proving Ground.

Over the past 8-10 months, we have shared our plans and how they have evolved with Houghton Conquest Parish Council, with other parish councils in the area, as well as with Bedford and Central Bedfordshire councillors. The views of your councillors have fed into our work. We have also spoken with Nadine Dorries MP, in whose constituency our project lies.

We have also sought the views of people living and working in the area to help inform our plans. We have held two series of exhibitions about the project (in June and October 2014), and made available information about the project in a leaflet, at local libraries, council offices, the Marston Vale Forest Centre and via our website. The local press has also reported on our project at various times.

We are close to finalising our plans and thereafter our application will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. We are likely to do this in within the next 6-8 weeks, and if it is accepted, a detailed examination of our application by an independent inspector will commence in the summer. This is an open process where the local councils and the general public can register their views towards the project. To follow this process, please visit: http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/projects/eastern/millbrook-power/

Over the past few months, we have carried out a large number of technical and environmental studies to inform and guide our work. A range of issues have been looked at, including the project's visual impact, noise and air quality, its potential impact on the local ecology and transport. And we have consulted and met with a range of interests in addition to the local councils and local landowners: organisations such as the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Network Rail. In November, we had the opportunity to speak about the project to "A Level" students at the Kimberley STEM Sixth Form College.

Our studies and our consultations are leading us towards these key elements:

- A reduction in the height of the stack(s) to no more than 35m from the base of the Pit;
- Location of the generating equipment approximately 400 metres from the nearest dwelling, thereby reducing the noise impact;
- A new purpose built access road from Green Lane to the power station site;
- An overhead electrical connection to the National Grid with between three and six additional transmission towers: we are looking to keep the number of towers to a minimum. Our application will also likely include options for an underground cable connection;
- An underground gas pipeline and above-ground connection equipment located next to an existing farm track thereby reducing their impact on local agriculture.

In addition, we are in discussions with Central Bedfordshire Council to bring wider economic benefit to the local area, on top of the direct and indirect jobs that the £200m scheme will create during its construction and operation.

We will provide another update when we submit our application, and will continue to engage with your parish council as well councillors at Bedford and Central Bedfordshire. In the meantime, if you have any questions about our project, please visit www.millbrookpower.co.uk, or contact us via info@millbrookpower.co.uk, via freepost (RTEY-JYYB-ERSR 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD) or phone 0131 550 3380.

Project Overview: the proposed power generation plant will take natural gas from the nearby underground National Gas Transmission System and use it to produce electricity. This electricity will feed via a sub-station and connection into the National Grid, which runs close to the site. The power station will produce up to 299 megawatts of electricity, enough to supply the equivalent of around 400,000 homes, at times when consumer and industrial demand is highest. It will have low emissions and, if permitted and built, would help strengthen and secure the UK's energy supply by providing back up to intermittent energy that is generated from renewable sources (primarily wind and solar). A permit issued by the Environment Agency will limit the operation of the plant to no more than 1500 hours per year (17 % of the time). If permitted and financed, the project could enter operation in 2019/20.



Appendix 3.G: Phase 1 Non-Statutory Consultation: Media coverage (newspaper/journal articles only)

3.G(x) Article for Stewartby Parish newsletter and website on Power Station Update (January 2015)



Stewartby Parish Newsletter/Website

POWER STATION UPDATE – January 2015

Last year, Millbrook Power announced plans to construct a gas-fired power station on land within Rookery South Pit, south of Stewartby. The power station site, which is allocated for development by Central Bedfordshire Council, is towards the southern end of the Pit, close to the Millbrook Vehicle Proving Ground.

Over the past 8-10 months, we have shared our plans and how they have evolved with Stewartby Parish Council, with other parish councils in the area, as well as with Bedford and Central Bedfordshire councillors. The views of your councillors have fed into our work. We have also spoken with Nadine Dories MP, in whose constituency our project lies.

We have also sought the views of people living and working in the area to help inform our plans. We have held two series of exhibitions about the project (in June and October 2014), and made available information about the project in a leaflet, at local libraries, council offices, the Forest Centre and via our website. The local press has also reported on our project at various times.

We are close to finalising our plans and thereafter our application will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. We are likely to do this in within the next 6-8 weeks, and if it is accepted, a detailed examination of our application by an independent inspector will commence in the summer. This is an open process where the local councils and the general public can register their views towards the project. To follow this process, please visit: http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/projects/eastern/millbrook-power/

Over the past few months, we have carried out a large number of technical and environmental studies to inform and guide our work. A range of issues have been looked at, including the project's visual impact, noise and air quality, its potential impact on the local ecology and transport. And we have consulted and met with a range of interests in addition to the local councils and local landowners: organisations such as the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Network Rail. In November, we had the opportunity to speak about the project to "A Level" students at the Kimberley STEM Sixth Form College.

Our studies and our consultations are leading us towards these key elements:

- A reduction in the height of the stack(s) to no more than 35m from the base of the Pit;
- Location of the generating equipment approximately 400 metres from the nearest dwelling, thereby reducing the noise impact;
- A new purpose built access road from Green Lane to the power station site;
- An overhead electrical connection to the National Grid with between three and six additional transmission towers: we are looking to keep the number of towers to a minimum. Our application will also likely include options for an underground cable connection;
- An underground gas pipeline and above-ground connection equipment located next to an existing farm track thereby reducing their impact on local agriculture.

In addition, we are in discussions with Central Bedfordshire Council to bring wider economic benefit to the local area, on top of the direct and indirect jobs that the £200m scheme will create during its construction and operation.

We will provide another update when we submit our application, and will continue to engage with your parish council as well councillors at Bedford and Central Bedfordshire. In the meantime, if you have any questions about our project, please visit www.millbrookpower.co.uk, or contact us via info@millbrookpower.co.uk, via freepost (RTEY-JYYB-ERSR 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD) or phone 0131 550 3380.

Project Overview: the proposed power generation plant will take natural gas from the nearby underground National Gas Transmission System and use it to produce electricity. This electricity will feed via a sub-station and connection into the National Grid, which runs close to the site. The power station will produce up to 299 megawatts of electricity, enough to supply the equivalent of around 400,000 homes, at times when consumer and industrial demand is highest. It will have low emissions and, if permitted and built, would help strengthen and secure the UK's energy supply by providing back up to intermittent energy that is generated from renewable sources (primarily wind and solar). A permit issued by the Environment Agency will limit the operation of the plant to no more than 1500 hours per year (17 % of the time). If permitted and financed, the project could enter operation in 2019/20.



Appendix 3.H: Phase 2 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between 26th April and 17th May 2017 (prior to Phase 2 statutory consultation period) and Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies.

3.H(i) Meeting with Covanta to update one-another on progress with respective projects and discuss next steps (8th March 2017)

Millbrook Power Ltd.

Meeting to Discuss Interface with Rookery South RRF – Meeting Note Broadwalk House, 5 Appold Street, London - 13:00 – 14:00 – 08/03/17

Attendees

Tom Koltis (Covanta)	Neil Grimstone (Covanta)
Nick Johnson (Stag Energy)	David Ball (Drax)
Chris McKerrow (Stag Energy)	

Purpose of Meeting

The purpose of the meeting was to allow introductions to be made between Millbrook Power and Covanta both of whom have nationally significant energy projects at different stages of development within Rookery South Pit. Both parties are currently in active phases of development with the Covanta Project due to commence construction within the next year and the Millbrook Power Project due to submit an application for development consent later this year. It is important for both parties to understand one another's programmes and co-operate to ensure that both projects are realised.

Note of Meeting

Following introductions, TK gave a broad summary of the status of the Rookery South RRF project highlighting the following key milestones in the months to come;

- Covanta have applied for an Environmental Permit from the Environment Agency, which is currently being consulted upon. The consultation period finishes on 18th April.
- Covanata will commence the LLRS works in April 2017 (to the extent that they are required to enable their project)
- The main construction works are due to commence in early 2018 and continue for 3 years
- The parameters of the project have not changed beyond those of the DCO and the design is substantially the same as that shown in the DCO.

CM and NJ gave an update on the MPL project explaining that, after almost two years of reduced activity the project was purchased by the Drax Group in December 2016, along with three other OCGT projects. Drax are now pushing ahead with the aim of submitting and application for development consent in Q4 2017. Based on this, a decision is due from the Secretary of State mid-2019, allowing the project to be bid into the December 2019 Capacity Auction which would then require power delivery in 2023. Under these circumstances Drax may decide to build the plant early to capture market revenue or T-1 auction revenue in 2022, following a 2 year construction programme. Note that Drax have retained the services of Stag Energy to manage the project through the consenting process.

Both parties agreed to share any data that is required by both parties, for example traffic count data, topo data etc.

Next steps

TK to discuss MPL's 2017 development programme with planning/permitting team to understand their concerns more fully – follow up meeting with Millbrook Power to be arranged to discuss interface agreement, protective provisions, statement of common ground etc.

MPL to consider how the Covanta access road location can be locked down in such a way that it can be relied upon for the purposes of drafting the Millbrook Power DCO, and reducing the amount of land within the redline boundary.



Appendix 3.H: Phase 2 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between 26th April and 17th May 2017 (prior to Phase 2 statutory consultation period) and Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies.

3.H(ii) Meeting with planning officer from Central Bedfordshire Council to provide an update on the project (22nd March 2017)

Millbrook Power Ltd.

CBC Update Meeting – Meeting Note CBC offices, Shefford 11:30-13:30 – 22/03/17

Attendees

Annabel Robinson (CBC)	Paul Taylor (Taylor Keogh)
Nick Johnson (Stag Energy)	

Purpose of Meeting

The purpose of the meeting was to update Central Bedfordshire Council planning department on recent developments with the Millbrook Power project, and discuss the programme of work up to submission of the DCO application. The agenda for the meeting was as follows;

- 1. Project Ownership
- 2. Project Update
- 2. Programme to Submission of DCO Application
- Consultation Strategy and review of SoCC
 (i) Local councillor / parish council liaison
- 4. CBC review of ES and other Docs
- 5. Rookery South RRF Interface
- 6. PPA

Note of Meeting

NJ and PT gave explained the new project ownership and management structure and discussed why the project had been dormant for the previous two years. NJ explained the schedule of work this year with a period of Statutory Consultation programmed for June and submission of the DCO application in early December.

It was agreed that NJ would prepare a draft PPA, taking the form of the previously agreed PPA, which would cover the work required by CBC in reviewing various documents including the Statement of Community Consultation and Draft Environmental Statement. All agreed that the amount of work involved would be considerably less given that the revised documents will be very similar to those previously reviewed by CBC.

NJ explained that the consultation document (the Preliminary Environmental Information Report – PEIR) would take the form of a draft ES which will be very similar to that seen previously by CBC. The main change to the project will be a reduction in the required plant design flexibility such that only one turbine with one flue stack will be used (this will have a lower environmental impact and the flexibility to build up to 5 turbines/stacks which was consulted on previously was causing considerable concern among the local population). It was agreed that CBC will only be required to review the new ES once, probably best done prior to consultation.

AR agreed to contact the relevant Ward Councillors once MPL are ready to re-engage with them and the Parish Councils – expected to be mid-April.



Appendix 3.H: Phase 2 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between 26th April and 17th May 2017 (prior to Phase 2 statutory consultation period) and Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies.

3.H(iii) Meeting with the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) to discuss the re-start of the project including: consultation, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (including scoping requirements) and the Development Consent Order (DCO) application (30th March 2017).

Meeting note

File reference EN010068

Project Millbrook Power Project

Status Final

Author Karl-Jonas Johansson

Date30 March 2017Meeting withMillbrook Power LtdVenueTemple Quay House

Attendees The Planning Inspectorate

Chris White (Infrastructure Planning Lead)

Tracey Williams (Case Manager) Karl-Jonas Johansson (Case Officer)

Alison Down (EIA and Land Rights Advisor)
Lynne Franklin (Government Legal Department)

Millbrook Power Ltd

Nick Johnson (Project Manager – Millbrook Power) Kirstin Gardner (Project Manager – Abergelli Power)

Jim Doyle (Drax)

Richard Griffiths (Pinsent Masons)

Dermot Scanlon (PBA)

Meeting objectives

Project update meeting

Circulation All attendees

Summary of key points discussed and advice given:

Introduction

The Applicant and the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) team introduced themselves and their respective roles. The Inspectorate continued by outlining its openness policy and ensured those present understood that any issues discussed and advice given would be recorded and placed on the Inspectorate's website under s51 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) (PA2008). Further to this, it was made clear that any advice given did not constitute legal advice upon which the Applicant (or others) can rely.

Project overview and update

The Applicant gave a brief update about the project and the changes to the project since the last meeting which was held on the 23 April 2015. The Applicant informed the Inspectorate that previous owners Watt Power Limited have now sold the project

to Drax Developments Limited, together with Abergelli Power Limited and the consented Hirwaun Power and Progress Power schemes. They confirmed that the Millbrook project would still be managed by Stag Energy.

The main changes to the project since the last meeting are:

- rather than seeking consent for up to five turbines and up to five stacks, a
 decision has been made to limit the number to a single turbine unit only with
 one exhaust stack
- there are two options for the electrical connection either using two sealing end compounds (one on each side of the existing 400kV line) or using a single larger sealing end compound which could be located on either side of the existing line.

The Applicant informed the Inspectorate that unless National Grid (NG) makes a decision on their preferred connection option before the application is submitted, the draft Development Consent Order (DCO) will contain two options for the connection to the electricity grid. The rationale for proposing the options is that NG can implement the best available technology for the connection at the time of construction and for technical reasons yet to be determined; one option may be preferable over the other. The Applicant clarified that the options were there to provide flexibility for the benefit of NG and that they would not be seeking for the Examining Authority (ExA) or the Secretary of State to recommend/ make a decision, respectively, on a preferred option. Rather the Applicant is seeking consent for both options.

Programme

The Applicant intends to submit the application to the Inspectorate in late November/early December 2017. The Inspectorate advised that a December submission could impact on the local authorities' ability to submit an 'adequacy of consultation' response due to the Christmas holiday period.

The Applicant intends to carry out statutory consultation for 35 days in June 2017. Prior to this the Applicant intends to hold non-statutory consultation with key stakeholders. It was explained that reasons for re-consulting on the project are the increase in new housing in the area and the time that has lapsed since the previous activity on this project.

The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will be based on the previously prepared draft Environmental Statement (ES). The Applicant will update the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) after it has conducted its statutory consultation on the draft SoCC with the host local authorities

The Applicant clarified that they will not be requesting a new Scoping Opinion as the project had not gone through any material changes since the Scoping Opinion was issued. In addition, the previous Scoping Request covered between one and five turbines and one and five stacks, and therefore there is no real change in that regard.

It was clarified that the Inspectorate would not produce a Regulation 9 consultee list unless it was notified under Regulation 6 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended), which must be done prior to s42 consultation, and that it was for the Applicant to ensure they had

consulted all relevant statutory consultees. It was explained that the Regulation 9 list was prepared only for the purposes of scoping and the Applicant's consultation may have to go wider.

The Inspectorate advised that it was unlikely that it would be able to accommodate the request for an Outreach meeting as the local authority and the local communities have benefitted from a previous outreach event for this project and have experience of the DCO process from the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (Rookery South) examination. It was considered that the local community and consultees would therefore hopefully be familiar with the key elements of the Planning Act process. In addition to this, there is a lot of information available to view on the Inspectorate website with regard to the process.

Interactions with the Rookery South project

Rookery South and the proposed Millbrook Power project are situated in the old Rookery South Pit and will have overlapping order land and be situated next to each other. The Rookery South facility is being brought forward as a joint venture between Covanta and Veolia. Construction needs to commence before February 2018, when the Rookery South DCO expires. The Applicant understands that construction of Rookery South is likely to commence in Q4 2017.

The Applicant informed the Inspectorate that it understood that Rookery South's compulsory acquisition powers over the pit have expired. The Applicant is working with Covanta/Veolia on the location of the access road that both projects will be using and intends to resolve any potential issues with the access road with an Interface Agreement and protective provisions.

To resolve the issue around the overlapping order land the Applicant intends to use s120 of PA2008 to insert a new protective provision in the Rookery South DCO for the protection of the Millbrook Power project. The Millbrook Power DCO will contain similar protection for Rookery South. The principles of the proposed protective provisions will be covered in the statutory consultation scheduled for June 2017.

The Applicant set out its reasoning as to why it intended to use s120 rather than Schedule 6 of PA2008. The Inspectorate advised that such an approach needed to be robustly justified in the Millbrook Power application as s120 had not yet been relied on to allow one DCO to change another. The Applicant explained its view that s120 was not restrictive and that it would be discussing the approach with Covanta/Veolia. The Inspectorate raised concerns that a significant amount of examination time may be spent debating the use of s120. The Applicant was therefore advised to ensure that the application contained robust justification for the approach (including as necessary disclosing legal opinion) and to provide Statements of Common Ground with Covanta regarding changes to the Rookery South DCO and with the planning authority so that the ExA could deal with the matter as efficiently as possible in the early stages of the examination process. The Planning Inspectorate also suggested that the Applicant may wish to consider the Hinkley Point C Connection decision letter in which the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) indicated the possibility of one DCO changing another. Nonetheless, it was highlighted that it would be for the BEIS, taking legal advice, to determine the approach that the Millbrook Power application takes with regard to the overlap between the Rookery South DCO and any DCO granted for Millbrook Power.

Environmental Permit

The Applicant intends to submit the environmental permit application before the application is submitted (Q3 2017) in an effort to obtain the permit before the examination of the DCO application starts. The Applicant further clarified that it expected noise to be one of the main considerations for the permit.

Contact plan

It was clarified that if a contact plan was produced it would not be published.

Draft documents review

The Inspectorate clarified that it does not usually review technical chapters of the ES at the draft documents stage of the pre-application, but could review the chapters that set out the approach to the EIA, and the draft Habitats Regulation Assessment Report (HRAR). The Inspectorate informed the Applicant that it may be beneficial to the Applicant to include the draft DCO and Explanatory Memorandum and the updated Consultation Report. It was agreed that the Applicant would produce a list of draft documents they may wish the Inspectorate to review. It was agreed that the Applicant would also produce a draft s55 checklist prior to submitting the draft documents.

It was agreed that the Applicant would produce a plan showing how the two projects overlap with each other and complete a draft s55 checklist prior to submitting the draft documents.

The timescale for draft documents review is normally 4 weeks with a face to face meeting at Temple Quay House to discuss the comments.

Any Other Business

The Applicant was advised to review the Richborough Connection Project's 'Guide to the Application'. It was confirmed that the Applicant will produce a final guide to the application.

The Applicant confirmed that it was aware of the new Fees Regulations that will come into effect in April 2017 and was advised to consult the Inspectorate's Advice Notes, available on the Inspectorate's website, regarding the fee changes.

It was agreed that the Applicant would submit a Statutory Instrument Validation Report with the application and final draft DCO

The Applicant confirmed that there were no issues around the Habitats Regulations Assessment.



Appendix 3.H: Phase 2 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between 26th April and 17th May 2017 (prior to Phase 2 statutory consultation period) and Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies.

3.H(iv) Meeting with planning officer from Bedford Borough Council to provide an update on the project (31st March 2017)

Millbrook Power Ltd. (MPL)

BBC Update Meeting – Meeting Note BBC offices, Bedford 13:30-14:30 – 31/03/17

Attendees

Alastair Wren (BBC)	Paul Lennex (BBC)
Nick Johnson (Stag Energy)	Chris McKerrow (Stag Energy)

Purpose of Meeting

The purpose of the meeting was to update Bedford Borough Council planning department on recent developments with the Millbrook Power project, and discuss the programme of work up to submission of the DCO application. The agenda for the meeting was as follows;

- 1. Introductions and project background
- 2. Project ownership
- 3. Changes to project since 2015
- 4. Programme to submission of DCO application
- 5. Consultation Strategy and review of SoCC
 - a. Local councillor & parish council liaison
- 6. BBC review of submission documents
- 7. Rookery South RRF Interface

Note of Meeting

NJ and CM explained the new project ownership and management structure and discussed why the project had been dormant for the previous two years. NJ explained the schedule of work this year with a period of Statutory Consultation programmed for June and submission of the DCO application in early December.

NJ explained that the consultation document (the Preliminary Environmental Information Report – PEIR) would take the form of a draft ES which will be very similar to that seen previously by BBC. The main change to the project will be a reduction in the required plant design flexibility such that only one turbine with one flue stack will be used (this will have a lower environmental impact and the flexibility to build up to 5 turbines/stacks which was consulted on previously was causing considerable concern among the local population).

AW agreed to contact the relevant Ward Councillors (Tim Hill and one other) once MPL are ready to re-engage with them and the Parish Councils – expected to be mid-April. NJ stressed that MPL have not yet put themselves back in the public eye and are not yet ready to formally re-launch the project – this is expected to be mid-late April.

The Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) will need to be reviewed again by BBC, although the format and content will be the same as the 2014 SoCC. There is a statutory timeframe of 28 days for the Local Planning Authority to review the SoCC and revert with comments. MPL will issue the SoCC for review by then end of w/c 03rd April.

AR and PL mentioned a number of local developments or ongoing issues that they thought relevant to the MPL project;

- Covanta currently out for consultation for Environmental Permit much local opposition
- Black-Cat roundabout is due to be upgraded to spaghetti junction style junction
- Bedford Bypass on going works at Kempston junction are making that junction very busy
- The review of the 2032 Local Plan is ongoing Gill Cowie is head of Policy and dealing with that
- There have been a number of new housing developments near Stewartby Cllr Hill has been expressing concerns regarding the amount of mud on the roads around the development sites
- East-West Rail link these plans are moving forward Greg Logan in the contact within BBC for that development.

Finally, AR thought it would be useful for himself to visit the site (Rookery South Pit) – NJ agreed and stated that he can arrange this with the landowners and would be happy to accompany the visit.



Appendix 3.H: Phase 2 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between 26th April and 17th May 2017 (prior to Phase 2 statutory consultation period) and Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies.

3.H(v) Meeting with Covanta and Veolia to discuss project overlap issue (19th April 2017)

Millbrook Power Ltd.

Meeting to Discuss Interface with Rookery South RRF – Meeting Note 210 Pentonville Road, London - 13:00 – 14:30 – 19/04/17

Attendees

Nick Hollands (Veolia)	James Cook (Veolia)
David Cowan (Veolia)	Marie Sirvan (Veolia)
Iris (?) (by telecon - Veolia)	
Nick Johnson (Stag Energy)	Chris McKerrow (Stag Energy)

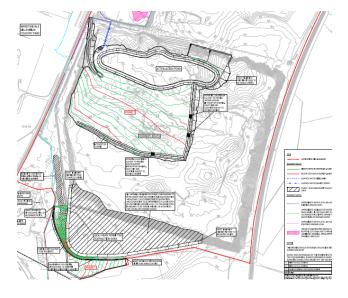
Agenda

- Introductions
- Project background (MPL) and Aims
- EP application update (Covanta/Veolia)
- MPL public consultation
- DCO overlap
- Approach to managing overlap
- Next meeting and programme for 2017 (MPL and Covanta/Veolia)
 - o Joint O&H meeting

Note of Meeting

Following introductions, CM explained the history of the Millbrook Power Project and the project ownership/management. NJ then gave an overview of the project in terms of its individual elements, the national need and the programme of work for 2017. All agreed that the aim going forward is to work together to ensure that both projects can co-exist within Rookery Pit.

DC stated that they expect to start work on Phase 1 of the low-level restoration schemes (LLRS) in the next couple of weeks – completion of Phase 1 of the LLRS is a requirement prior to commencing work on the Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) project itself. Phase 1 includes the works shown in the following insert;



EP application - Iris gave an update on the current situation with Covanta/Veolia's EP application;

- Consultation closed on 18th April
- Sch. 5 Request for Further Info was received prior to close of consultation
 - Mostly clarifications rather than new data required.
 - Response must be submitted by 18th May
- Draft EP is expected to be issued in Q3 which ties in to financial close for project
- A further round of consultation will open for 28 days once the draft EP is published

MPL Public Consultation

NJ explained that because the project has been on hold for some time, MPL would be carrying out a further round of statutory consultation starting on 29th May.

DCO Overlap Issues

It was stated and agreed by all that the DCOs for the two project will overlap (for example they both cover the area of the access road).

During the meeting there was some uncertainty regarding which elements of planting shown in Appendix 5 of the attached relate to the LLRS scheme and which relate to the Covanta Scheme. The plan below illustrates which planting belongs to which project and it appears that all the planting shown in Appendix 5 relates to the Covanta scheme;



It was discussed that some areas of the Covanta and LLRS planning will be removed to allow the electrical and gas connections for the MPL project to be constructed. The impact of this will be assessed in the MPL EIA and additional planting will be proposed elsewhere as required.

JC mentioned that Covanta/Veolia run quarterly Community Liaison Panel (CLP) meeting, the next one being on 12th June. MPL stated that if the CLP wished MPL to attend the following meeting after the 12th June they would gladly do so.

Next steps

MPL would like to meet again prior to the start of their statutory consultation period (starting 29th May). MPL to provide detail around the wording to be used in the MPL DCO to amend the Covanta Order, with view to meeting again in mid May.

Covanta / Veolia to liaise with MPL regarding meeting with O&H.



Appendix 3.H: Phase 2 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between 26th April and 17th May 2017 (prior to Phase 2 statutory consultation period) and Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies.

3.H(vi) Meeting with Bedford Borough Council - members update (26th April 2017)



PRE-APPLICATION NON-STATUTORY LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Meeting note: 26th April 2017 Location: Bedford Council offices

Attendees:

Bedford Mayor (Dave Hodgson, LibDem)

Cllr Tim Hill (Stewartby ward, LibDem)

Cllr John Wheeler (Wootton ward, Con)

Cllr Graeme Coombes (Wilshamstead ward, Con)

2.00pm to 2.45pm

4.00pm to 5.00pm

4.00pm to 5.00pm

Alastair Wren and Paul Lennox (BBC planning officers) attended both meetings.

Nick Johnson (MPL/Stag Energy)
Paul Taylor (MPL/Taylor Keogh)

The purpose of both meetings was to update the councillors on the MPL project and in the case of Cllr Coombes, introduce the MPL project for the first time; his Wilshamstead ward (including the growing Wixams housing area) borders the MPL core consultation zone.

Earlier in the day, NJ accompanied the two BBC planning officers on a visit to the Rookery South Pit and surrounding area.

NJ and PT walked through the project for the Mayor and, at a later meeting, the three councillors. They highlighted the work carried out by MPL in 2014 (NB the environmental studies had taken account of the Covanta scheme), the rationale of the MPL project, the change of ownership to Drax Group and key aspects of the project, including the undergrounding of the electrical and gas connections, and the recent decision to deploy a single turbine (rather than up to 5). They also outlined MPL's local consultation activities in 2014/15 and the plans for future consultation, including meetings taking place in May with local parish councils, the leaflet drop to people in the CCZ and the four public exhibitions in June.

The Mayor of Bedford asked about the reasons for the project being put on hold in 2015, the timescale for the DCO application, the plant's hours of operation and likely traffic during construction and operation. He suggested that MPL contact BBC's PR person (Keiron Fletcher) to help cascade information about the project and the period of statutory public consultation.

At the second meeting, Cllr Coombes asked for information about the main environmental impacts of the project and the local economic benefits. NJ gave top-line details on each and said that the PEIR would provide detailed information once it's published. He also asked about local consultation and, after hearing MPL's plans, was happy for MPL to meet his local parish council rather than hosting an exhibition in his ward (PT contacted the Wilshamstead Parish Clerk on 27/04/17). PT told Cllr Wheeler that MPL was meeting Wootton Parish Council on May 24th and told Cllr Hill that a date to meet Stewartby Parish Council was to be fixed. *BBC needs to revert with comments on MPL's draft consultation plan w/c May 1st*.

The three councillors said that there was a risk that some members of the public would confuse MPL with Covanta, and they would now criticise MPL as being part of the re-industrialisation of the area.

Given the expansion of housing in the area, everyone agreed that MPL and the Councils must ensure that new residents and prospective house buyers are made aware of the proposed developments at Rookery South Pit. BBC officers would provide a list of local housing developers for MPL to contact, in addition to MPL's own outreach communication work.



Appendix 3.H: Phase 2 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between 26th April and 17th May 2017 (prior to Phase 2 statutory consultation period) and Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies.

3.H(vii) Meeting with Network Rail regarding the East-West Rail scheme (10th May 2017)



Notes of Meeting

Meeting Title: Millbrook Power - Network Rail East West Rail Update

Attendees: Charles Hurst – East West Rail (EWR)

Nick Johnson – Millbrook Power Limited (MPL)

John Hopkins – Peter Brett Associates LLP (PBA)

Elena Moran – Peter Brett Associates LLP (PBA)

Apologies: Richard Draper – Network Rail (NR)

cc: Chris Leach – Peter Brett Associates (PBA)

Date of Meeting: May 10th 2017

Job Number: 40335 – Millbrook Power Limited

Item	Subject	Actions
1.	Introduction This meeting was arranged to outline the Development Consent Order (DCO) application to be made by Millbrook Power Ltd, and discuss any emerging Network Rail developments particularly with regard to East West Rail.	Info
2.	Millbrook Power DCO - A formal statutory consultation was undertaken in 2014 but in March 2015 the (then) majority stakeholder Noble Group decided not to submit, putting the scheme on hold. The MPL project was purchased by Drax Group in December 2016; they have retained Stag Energy to manage the scheme as well as the same team of consultants. The DCO Application, to be submitted in late November 2017, is for a 299MW gas fired power station "peaking power plant" to support renewable energy supply. It is envisaged to operate 200-250 hours per year only in order to fill in the gaps to meet sudden demand; it can be started in 10 minutes. The elements of the scheme were described on the tabled Project Site Plan. Construction access was confirmed via Green Lane. The DCO programme was discussed:	Info - MPL



Notes of Meeting

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	 Re-run consultation 35-day period starting 29th May Public exhibitions 10th June – 2nd July Submission at the end of 2017 Decision expected mid 2019 6 month examination 3 months Public Inquiry examination 3 months for Secretary of State decision (2020). The DCO has a validity of 5 years and it is envisaged construction will start 2020, reliant on Government Cap Mechanism.	
3.	East West Rail	Info - EWR
	East West Rail Round Two consultation has been halted due to the announcement of the snap General Election. A provisional date of 11 th July is envisaged. It is expected that it will be delivered through the TWA process and hoped originally to apply in December 2017, which has now been revised to February-April 2018. Objectors are likely. Inquiry most likely. Phase One – Oxford to Bicester is now complete, providing a connection to Marylebone avoiding Reading (into Paddington), two new stations and line upgrade.	
	Covanta DCO - instructed to provide improvements at Green Lane to be agreed by Network Rail and the Office of Rail and Road. Covanta must trigger 'commencement' by 28th February 2018.	
4.	Network Rail comments to the MPL proposals	Info - PBA
	Asset Protection team has no further comment as there appears to be no increased risk to the operational rail infrastructure from the proposed MPL Works.	
	EWR comments to the MPL proposals	Info - EWR
	Both schemes are unlikely to affect each other; there is no EWR overlap envisaged during the MLP construction period.	
5.	Local Engagement and consultation	Info - MPL
	Four public exhibitions will be held as part of the Local Engagement exercise at Stewartby, Marston Moretaine, Lidlington and Ampthill. EWL has been invited to attend. MPL is also invited to attend the EWL public consultation events (dates	
6.	to be confirmed). It was agreed that bi-monthly follow-up meetings will be held to ensure	All
	that all matters arising be discussed and dealt with together in a mutually acceptable manner as the supporting assessment work proceeds.	



Appendix 3.H: Phase 2 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between 26th April and 17th May 2017 (prior to Phase 2 statutory consultation period) and Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies.

3.H(viii) Meeting with Stewartby Parish Council and Cranfield Parish Council (10th May 2017) and meeting with Central Bedfordshire Council, Millbrook Parish Meeting, Houghton Conquest Parish Council (11th May 2017)



PRE-APPLICATION NON-STATUTORY LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION Meetings Note (15th May 2017)

10th May 2017 Locations: Stewartby Parish Council (6.00pm)

Cranfield Parish Council (7.00pm)

11th May 2017 Locations: Central Beds Council (4.00pm)

Millbrook Parish Meeting (5.45pm)

Houghton Conquest Parish Council (7.30pm)

The meeting with Millbrook Parish Meeting took place at South Pillinge Farm, beside Rookery South Pit.

MPL attendees:

Nick Johnson (Stag Energy) Paul Taylor (Taylor Keogh)

The purpose of the meetings was to update the various councillors on the MPL project and in some instances introduce the project to councillors for the first time. MPL explained the main change to the project since 2014 – the decision to apply for consent for one turbine (1 stack), and revisited the other main elements of the project, namely the other generation equipment and buildings, and the electrical and gas connections. MPL also outlined their plans for the forthcoming period of statutory public consultation (May 29th to July 2nd).

Some attendees were new to the area since 2014/15 when MPL first introduced the project and undertook the two phases of public consultation.

The **Central Bedfordshire Council** meeting at Shefford was attended by:

- Cllr Robert Morris, ward councillor for Marston Moretaine & Cranfield (and past chairman of the Marston Moreteyne Parish Council).
- o Cllr Ken Matthews, ward councillor for Marston Moretaine & Cranfield.
- Annabel Robinson, CBC planning officer.

The meeting at Central Beds was positive. They were pleased that MPL has listened to their views in 2014 and had adapted the project (ie undergrounding of the electrical connection). After asking questions about traffic management during MPL's construction and the potential noise of the plant, they "wished MPL well" in taking forward the scheme. They raised the Covanta project, their application for an Environmental Permit and the local feeling towards it which might impact upon people's views towards MPL.

This final point was also expressed at the meeting with the four parish councils.

Other issues that were raised at the parish meetings:

- 1. Air quality and emissions from the plant: NJ explained the emissions, their low impact and the studies undertaken (which are being refreshed).
- 2. Cumulative impact of MPL and Covanta: MPL explained that MPL's assessments in 2014 had taken into account the Covanta scheme, and would do so again. A member of Houghton

- Conquest PC asked whether an independent assessment of the impacts could be undertaken; NJ said that the studies were independent.
- 3. Industrialisation of the area: MPL said that the site was designated as brownfield land by Central Beds Council so it was an appropriate development. A member of Stewartby PC (new since 2014/15) said that this was the basis of his objections to MPL (his fellow councillors sought to assure him of MPL's project its operation, the previous consultations etc).
- 4. Timetable (planning, construction and operation); the provisional dates given by MPL were noted.
- 5. Drax's ownership of MPL: an explanation of the Drax Group was given by MPL.
- 6. Community benefit: both Houghton Conquest and Stewartby asked whether Drax would be willing to provide support to the local area beyond the construction and operation of the power project. MPL suggested that they could raise the matter directly with Drax.

In addition, MPL raised the growth in the number of new homes in the area and the efforts it will be taking to inform people who have moved into the area since 2014/15.

Houghton Conquest, Stewartby and Cranfield asked MPL to provide news articles for their respective newsletters. MPL will do this during w/c 15th May.

PT/Taylor Keogh 15/05/17



Appendix 3.H: Phase 2 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between 26th April and 17th May 2017 (prior to Phase 2 statutory consultation period) and Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies.

3.H(ix) Meeting with Marston Moreteyne Parish Council (16th May 2017) and Ampthill Town Council (17th May 2017)



PRE-APPLICATION NON-STATUTORY LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION Meetings Note (18th May 2017)

16th May 2017 Location: Marston Moreteyne Parish Council (7.30pm)

17th May 2017 Location: Ampthill Town Council (7.30pm)

MPL attendees: Dermot Scanlon (PBA) Paul Taylor (Taylor Keogh)

The purpose of the two meetings was to update the various councillors on the MPL project and in some instances introduce the project to councillors for the first time. Both meetings had members of the public present, who were interested in other items on the Councils' agendas. In addition, CBC ward councillor, Robert Morris, was present at the Marston Moreteyne meeting.

At both meetings, MPL explained the main change to the project since 2014 – the decision to apply for consent for one turbine (1 stack), and revisited the other main elements of the project, namely the other generation equipment and buildings, and the electrical and gas connections. MPL also outlined their plans for the forthcoming period of statutory public consultation (May 29th to July 2nd).

The main issues raised at both meetings were air quality and emissions from the plant, and the cumulative impact of MPL and Covanta: MPL explained that MPL's assessments in 2014 had taken into account the Covanta scheme, and would do so again. Whilst welcoming the reduction in stack his height, they did question how the high-temperature emissions from MPL would impact upon the emissions from the Covanta plant, and how it would impact the Marston Vale which they considered experienced particular local meteorological conditions (temperature inversions).

Marston Moreteyne Council do not trust the data provided by Covanta nor were they were happy that MPL's meteorological data would be from Cranfield Airport. The councillors also questioned why MPL had chosen Rookery South Pit; an explanation was provided.

The Chairman of Marston Moreteyne asked what social/financial benefits could the village expect to get from MPL/Drax; MPL said that this was a matter for future discussion.

MPL offered both councils to write articles for their respective newsletters; Marston Moreteyne wished to reserve judgement, whilst Ampthill thought that their deadline for the next issue had passed. MPL submitted articles regardless.

PT/Taylor Keogh 18/05/17



Appendix 3.H: Phase 2 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between 26th April and 17th May 2017 (prior to Phase 2 statutory consultation period) and Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies.

3.H(x) Email template sent to Bovis Homes, Persimmon Homes, Mulberry Developments and Barratts Homes carrying out housing development in the local area (24th May 2017)

From: Paul Taylor

To: marstonmoretaine.sales@bovishomes.co.uk

Subject: Millbrook Power: gas-fired power station proposal, Rookery South Pit

Attachments: image003.jpg

image002.png

cid:image002.jpg@01CF7BEE.321DA430



May 24th 2017

Given your housing scheme at Moreteyne Park in Bedfordshire, I am writing to inform you that Millbrook Power Ltd (MPL) has re-started its work to secure planning consent to build a gas-fired electricity generation plant on land located in Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook, Lidlington and Marston Moretaine.

In March 2015 it was decided to put MPL's work "on hold"; the decision was not taken lightly, given the extensive work that the MPL project team had carried out over the previous 12 months and more. There however remains a need for new gas-fired power stations to be built in this country, and acknowledging this national need, the MPL project was recently acquired by the UK energy company, Drax Group plc. Under Drax's stewardship, it is MPL's intention to submit a Development Consent Order (DCO) to the Planning Inspectorate before the end of this year; noting the DCO and financing processes, and a 2-3 year construction period, Drax does not expect the Millbrook project to enter operation until 2022.

Whilst a great amount of work was carried out by the MPL team in 2014/15 (assessing the project's various impacts and to gather feedback from the relevant local councils, various statutory organisations, local landowners and the local community), the project team is revisiting and refreshing its environmental and technical assessments as two years has passed since the decision to put the project "on hold".

Furthermore, the MPL team (the same people are very much involved in the project as before) will again work closely with local councils in the area and consult the local community before it makes a submission to the Planning Inspectorate.

MPL will be hosting a series of public exhibitions between June 9th and 13th (as part of a period of statutory consultation that will run from May 29th to July 2nd). The exhibitions are taking place:

- Friday, 9th June 1500-1930hrs Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0LD
- Saturday, 10th June 0900-1300hrs Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, **MK43 9NB**
- Monday, 12th June 1600-2000hrs Wingfield Club, 37 Church Street, Ampthill,

MK45 2PI

• Tuesday, 13th June 1230-1530hrs - Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 ORT

Please note that MPL's decision, made in February 2015, to underground the Project's electrical connection to the National Grid will not be changed. It has also been decided that the proposed generation plant will have just one gas turbine, thereby necessitating a single 35m stack (in 2014/15, MPL had been considering up to five stacks) which will further reduce the project's visual impact.

MPL is using its website www.millbrookpower.co.uk, the public exhibitions and other channels to share its plans with people (including its Preliminary Environmental Information Report) as well as flag any significant milestones between now and the submission of the application to the Planning Inspectorate. However, please let me know (via the contact details below) if you have any immediate questions. We are keen for your company and your current and prospective homeowners at Moreteyne Park to be aware of the Millbrook Power project.

Kind regards

Paul Taylor

Taylor Keogh Communications (on behalf of Millbrook Power/Drax Group)

T: 020 8392 8250 M: 07966 782611

E: paul@taylorkeogh.com
W: www.taylorkeogh.com



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Appendix 3.H: Phase 2 Non-statutory Consultation: Minutes of meetings with key stakeholders between 26th April and 17th May 2017 (prior to Phase 2 statutory consultation period) and Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies.

3.H(xi) MPL Project update template letter circulated to statutory consultation bodies providing information on the Project and the Phase 2 consultation

MPL: DRAFT TEMPLATE LETTER TO EXPLAIN PROJECT RE-START (v2 24 March)

I am writing to advise you that Millbrook Power Ltd (MPL) has re-started its work to secure planning consent to build a gas-fired electricity generation plant on land located in Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook, Lidlingtron and Marston Moretaine.

If you recall, in March 2015 it was decided to put MPL's work "on hold" given the then political environment and the market conditions for new power generation projects in this country. The decision was not taken lightly, given the extensive work that the MPL project team had carried out over the previous 12 months and more.

There however remains a need for new gas-fired power stations to be built in this country, and acknowledging this national need, the MPL project was recently acquired by the UK energy company, Drax Group plc. Under Drax's stewardship, it is MPL's intention to submit a Development Consent Order (DCO) to the Planning Inspectorate before the end of this year; noting the DCO and financing processes, and a 2-3 year construction period, Drax does not expect the Millbrook project to enter operation until 2022.

Whilst a great amount of work was carried out by the MPL team in 2014/15 (assessing the project's various impacts and to gather feedback from the relevant local councils, various statutory organisations, local landowners and the local community), we are revisiting and refreshing our environmental and technical assessments as two years has passed since the decision to put the project "on hold".

Furthermore, the MPL team (the same people are very much involved in the project as before) will again work closely with local councils and consult the local community; it is our intention to host another series of public exhibitions (as part of a second period of statutory consultation for the project) before we make our submission to the Planning Inspectorate. These exhibitions are likely to be held in early-mid June.

Please note that MPL's decision, made in February 2015, to underground the Project's electrical connection to the National Grid will not be changed. We have also since decided that our generation plant will have just one gas turbine, thereby necessitating a single stack (in 2014/15, we had been considering up to five stacks). This decision was made after reviewing once again the local feedback that we had received during the statutory period of consultation that was held in October/November 2014 and after additional technical and commercial studies on our part over the past 18 months.

We will use our website www.millbookpower.co.uk (which is currently being updated), the public exhibitions and other channels to share our plans with people as well as flag any significant milestones between now and the submission of our application to the Planning Inspectorate.

In the meantime, if you have any questions please let MPL know via the contact details below (they are the same as before).

Yours sincerely,

Nick Johnson, MPL Project Manager (Stag Energy)

0131 550 3380 / info@millbrookpower.co.uk

,



Appendix 3.I: EIA Scoping: Cover letter accompanying request for Scoping Opinion and formal notification under Regulation 6(1)(b) (Letter dated 19th June 2014)





Your ref:

Our ref: PGW/MPL

19th June 2014

The Planning Inspectorate
National Infrastructure Directorate
Temple Quay House
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Peter Brett Associates LLP 16 Brewhouse Yard Clerkenwell London, EC1V 4LJ

T: 07552 276384

E: pwormald@peterbrett.com

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Millbrook Power Station,

The Rookery Pit (South) Near Stewartby, Bedfordshire. Scoping request and notification under Regulation 6(1) (b) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (the EIA Regulations) (as amended).

On behalf of Millbrook Power Limited (MPL), please find enclosed four paper copies of the Millbrook Power Project (MPP) Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report together with an electronic version on compact disk. MPL seek a formal written opinion from the Secretary of State on the information to be included in the Environmental Statement.

The Power Generation Plant component of the MPP constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008 and therefore an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) is proposed to be made to the Secretary of State.

The proposed Gas Connection is integral to the Power Generation Plant is included in the DCO application. The proposed Electrical Connection is integral and is also included. MPL confirms that all components of the MPP included in the DCO application will be assessed, including cumulatively.

On behalf of Millbrook Power Limited (MPL), please accept also accept this letter as formal notification to the Secretary of State under Regulation 6(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations that MPL proposes to provide an Environmental Statement as part of its Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the Millbrook Power Project. The project comprises the Power Generation Plant, Gas Connection and an Electrical Connection.

It is hereby confirmed that it is proposed to include the above components within an application for a DCO. These are also being subject to environmental impact assessment, including cumulatively.

We also request a list of consultation bodies under Regulation 9(1)(a).

Registered Office: Caversham Bridge House, Waterman Place, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 8DN. UK. T: +44 (0)118 950 0761 F: +44 (0)118 959 7498

Peter Brett Associates LLP is a limited liability partnership and is registered in England and Wales with registered number OC334398.

A list of members' names is open to inspection at our registered office. Brett Consulting Limited is wholly owned by Peter Brett Associates LLP. Registered number: 07765026.



Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours faithfully

Paul Wormald

Director of Planning for Waste and Energy

For and on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP
16 Brewhouse Yard, Clerkenwell, London, EC1V 4LJ
m 07552 276384
e pwormald@peterbrett.com
w www.peterbrett.com



Appendix 3.J: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping: Regulation 9 List and cover letter

3.J(i) Cover letter from the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) accompanying the list of consultation bodies which the Secretary of State has notified in accordance with Regulation 9(1)(a) (Dated 9th July 2014)

3/18 Eagle Wing Temple Quay House 2 The Square Bristol, BS1 6PN Customer Services: 0303 444 5000

e-mail: environmentalservices@infrastructure.gsi.gov.uk

Mr P Wormald

Director of Planning for Waste and

Energy

Peter Brett Associates LLP

16 Brewhouse Yard

Clerkenwell

London EC1V 4LJ

Your Ref: PGW/MPL

Our Ref: EN010068

Date: 9 July 2014

Dear Mr Wormald

Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations
2009 (as amended) – Regulation 9

Application by Millbrook Power Limited for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Millbrook Power Project

Consultation bodies which the Secretary of State has notified in accordance with Regulation 9(1)(a)

Following notification under Regulation 6(1)(b) of the above Regulations, the Secretary of State is required, under Regulation 9(1)(b) of the above Regulations, to notify the applicant of the list of prescribed consultation bodies that the Secretary of State has notified in accordance with Regulation 9 of the above Regulations that the applicant intends to provide an Environmental Statement (ES) in respect of the proposed project and of their duty under Regulation 9(3) to enter into consultation with the applicant regarding preparation of the ES, if requested. Please find this enclosed.

To clarify, the Secretary of State has not identified any persons under Regulation 9(1)(c) of the EIA Regulations, who may be affected by the proposed development.

Please be aware that it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure their consultation fully accords with the requirements of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended), and associated regulations and guidance. The enclosed list has been compiled by the Secretary of State in its duty to notify the consultees in accordance with Regulation 9(1)(a) and, whilst it can inform the applicant's own consultation, it should not be relied upon for that purpose.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.



Yours sincerely

Alison L Down

ALISON L DOWN EIA & Land Rights Adviser on behalf of the Secretary of State

Enclosed:

Regulation 9 Notification List

Advice may be given about applying for an order granting development consent or making representations about an application (or a proposed application). This communication does not however constitute legal advice upon which you can rely and you should obtain your own legal advice and professional advice as required.

A record of the advice which is provided will be recorded on the Planning Inspectorate website together with the name of the person or organisation who asked for the advice. The privacy of any other personal information will be protected in accordance with our Information Charter which you should view before sending information to the Planning Inspectorate.





Appendix 3.J: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping: Regulation 9 List and cover letter

3.J(ii) List of consultation bodies which the Secretary of State has notified in accordance with Regulation 9(1)(a)

PROPOSED MILLBROOK POWER PROJECT

PROJECT REFERENCE: EN010068

LIST OF PRESCRIBED CONSULTATION BODIES NOTIFIED BY THE PLANNING INSPECTORATE UNDER REGULATION 9(1)(a) OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2009 (AS AMENDED)

This information has been provided in accordance with Regulation 9(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations in response to a Regulation 6 notification received from Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) on 20 June 2014. The table below lists the bodies that the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) has notified under Regulation 9(1)(a) of the EIA Regulations. Notification bodies have been identified based on the red line boundary provided by the applicant as a shapefile in the correspondence dated 21 May 2014.

When meeting their statutory pre-application obligations, the applicant must make diligent inquiries, carry out their own investigations and take legal advice, as appropriate. The applicant should also have regard to the relevant guidance prepared by the Planning Inspectorate, which is available from the Planning Portal website.

SCHEDULE 1 DESCRIPTION	ORGANISATION	CONTACT
The Health and Safety	Health and Safety Executive	Laura Evans
Executive		Health and Safety Executive
		NSIP Consultations
		5.S.2 Redgrave Court
		Merton Road
		Bootle
		L20 7HS
		NSIP.applications@hse.gsi.gov.uk
The National Health Service	NHS England	Chief Executive
Commissioning Board		NHS England
		NHS Commissioning Board

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		PO Box 16728 Redditch B97 9PT england.contactus@nhs.net cc'ing in gus.williamson@nhs.net
The relevant clinical commissioning group	Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group	Chief Executive Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group Capability House Silsoe Bedfordshire MK45 4HR enquiries@bedfordshireccg.nhs.uk
Natural England The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England	Natural England English Heritage	consultations@naturalengland.org.uk Shane Gould English Heritage 1 Waterhouse Sq 138-142 Holborn London EC1N 2ST shane.gould@english-heritage.org.uk
The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England	English Heritage - East of England	Robert Piggott English Heritage – East of England Brooklands 24 Brooklands Avenue Cambridge CB2 2BU
The Relevant Fire and Rescue Authority	Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Service	Chief Fire Officer Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Service

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		Southfields Road
		Kempston
		Bedford
		MK42 7NR
The Delevent Delice and Crime	Office of the Delice and Crimes	contact@bedsfire.com
The Relevant Police and Crime	Office of the Police and Crime	Olly Martins
Commissioner	Commissioner for Bedfordshire	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for
		Bedfordshire
		Bridgebury House
		Woburn Road
		Kempston
		Bedford
		MK43 9AX
		pcc@bedfordshire.pnn.police.uk
The Relevant Parish Council(s)	Stewartby Parish Council	Mrs Vicky Gladstone (Clerk to the Parish
or Relevant Community Council		Council)
		Stewartby Parish Council
		4 Adams Court
		Woughton on the Green
		Milton Keynes
		MK6 3EL
		Clerk@stewartbyparishcouncil.org.uk
	Houghton Conquest Parish	Gill Wiggs
	Council	Clerk to the Parish Council
		Houghton Conquest Parish Council
		10 Parklands
		Bedford
		Bedfordshire

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	MK41 9LZ gillwiggs@btinternet.com
Ampthill To	Dawn Sutherns Town Clerk Ampthill Town Council 66 Dunstable Street Ampthill Bedfordshire MK45 2JS d.sutherns@ampthilltowncouncil.org.uk
Millbrook P	arish Meeting Mrs Lyn Lyman Parish Meeting Clerk Millbrook Parish Meeting Lodge Cottage School Lane Husborne Crawley Bedfordshire MK43 0UY lynlyman@yahoo.co.uk
Marston Mo Council	Parish Mrs Hazel Trustam Parish Clerk Marston Moreteyne Parish Council 30 Armstrong Close Wilstead Bedford MK45 3EJ

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		enquiries@marstonmoreteyne.com
The Environment Agency	The Environment Agency	sally.holloway@environment-agency.gov.uk
	The Environment Agency -	Richard Taylor
	Central Area Office	Planning_Liaison.Anglian_Central@environment-
		agency.gov.uk
The relevant AONB	Chilterns Conservation Board	Colin White
Conservation Boards		Chilterns Conservation Board
		The Lodge
		90 Station Road
		Chinnor
		Oxon
		OX39 4HA
The Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority	ORA5
		Civil Aviation Authority
		Directorate of Airspace Policy
		CAA House
		45-59 Kingsway
		London
		WC2B GTE
		Baggy.Smailes@caa.co.uk
The Highways Agency	The Highways Agency - East	Rio D'Souza
		The Highways Agency - East
		Woodlands
		Manton Lane
		Manton Industrial Estate
		Bedford
		MK41 7LW
		Rio.D'Souza@highways.gsi.gov.uk

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The Relevant Highways Authority	Bedford Borough Council	Head of Higways Bedford Borough Council 6th Floor Borough Hall Bedford MK42 9AP highways.helpdesk@bedford.gov.uk
	Central Bedfordshire Council	Head Of Higways Central Bedfordshire Council Borough Hall Cauldwell Street Bedford MK42 9AP highways@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk
The Coal Authority	The Coal Authority	Rachael Bust The Coal Authority 2 Lichfield Lane Mansfield Nottinghamshire NG18 4RG planningconsultation@coal.gov.uk
The Canal and River Trust	The Canal and River Trust	Heather Clarke The Canal and River Trust PSSC Peel's Wharf Lichfield Street Fazeley TAMWORTH

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		Staffordshire
		B78 3QZ
		planning@canalrivertrust.org.uk
Public Health England, an	Public Health England	NSIP team
executive agency to the		Public Health England
Department of Health		NSIPconsultations@PHE.gov.uk
The Crown Estate	The Crown Estate	Dr David Tudor
Commissioners		The Crown Estate
		Planning and Consents Manager
		16 New Burlington Place
		London
		W1S 2HX
		david.tudor@thecrownestate.co.uk
The Forestry Commission	Forestry Commission	East England District Office
		Forestry Commission
		Santon Downham
		Brandon
		Suffolk
		IP27 OTJ
		enquiries.eastfd@forestry.gsi.gov.uk
The Secretary of State for Defence	Ministry of Defence	DIO-Safeguarding-Comms@mod.uk

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RELEVANT STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS		
The National Health Service Commissioning Board (England only)	NHS England	NHS England NHS Commissioning Board PO Box 16728 Redditch B97 9PT england.contactus@nhs.net cc'ing in gus.williamson@nhs.net
The relevant clinical commissioning group (England only)	Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group	Chief Executive Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group Capability House Silsoe Bedfordshire MK45 4HR enquiries@bedfordshireccg.nhs.uk
Local Area Team (England only)	Hertfordshire and the South Midlands Area Team	Chief Executive Hertfordshire and the South Midlands Area Team Charter House Parkway Welwyn Garden City Hertfordshire AL8 6JL england.contactus@nhs.net
NHS Trust (England only)	Bedford Hospital NHS Trust	Chief Executive

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		Bedford Hospital NHS Trust South Wing Kempston Road Bedford MK42 9DJ
		Communications@bedfordhospital.nhs.uk
NHS Trust (England only)	South Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust	Chief Executive South Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust The Lodge The Chase Wickford Essex SS11 7XX
Ambulance Trusts	East of England Ambulance Service	Chief Executive East of England Ambulance Service East of England Ambulance Headquarters Whiting Way Melbourn Cambridgeshire SG8 6EN
Railway	Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd	Tom Higginson Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd 1 Eversholt Street London NW1 2DN
Railways	Highways Agency Historical Railways Estate	Malcolm Wood Highways Agency Historical Railways Estate

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		Hudson House Toft Green
		York
		YO1 6HP
Water Transport	The Canal and River Trust	Heather Clarke
		The Canal and River Trust
		PSSC
		Peel's Wharf
		Lichfield Street
		Fazeley
		TAMWORTH
		Staffordshire
		B78 3QZ
		planning@canalrivertrust.org.uk
Canal Or Inland Navigation	Bedford & Milton Keynes	Graham Mabbutt
Authorities	Waterway Trust	Bedford & Milton Keynes Waterway Trust
		30 St John Street
		Newport Pagnell
		MK16 8HJ
Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority	ORA5
		Civil Aviation Authority
		Directorate or Airspace Policy
		CAA House
		45-59 Kingsway
		London
		WC2B GTE
		Baggy.Smailes@caa.co.uk

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Licence Holder (Chapter 1 Of Part 1 Of Transport Act 2000)	NATS En-Route (NERL) Safeguarding	NATS En-Route (NERL) Safeguarding Mailbox 25 NATS Corporate and Technical Centre 4000 Parkway Whiteley Fareham Hampshire PO15 7FL NERLsafeguarding@nats.co.uk
Universal Service Provider	Royal Mail Group	Royal Mail Group 100 Victoria Embankment London EC4Y 0HQ
Relevant Environment Agency Water and Sewage Undertakers	Environment Agency Anglian Water	Environment Agency Planning & Equivalence Team Anglian Water Thorpe Wood House Thorpe Wood Peterborough PE3 6WT
Public Gas Transporter	Energetics Gas Limited	Energetics Gas Limited International House Stanley Boulevard Hamilton International Technology Park Glasgow G72 OBN
Public Gas Transporter	ES Pipelines Ltd	Alan Slee ES Pipelines Ltd

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		Hazeldean Station Road Leatherhead Surrey KT22 7AA
Public Gas Transporter	ESP Connections Ltd	alans@espipelines.com Alan Slee ESP Connections Ltd Hazeldean Station Road Leatherhead Surrey KT22 7AA alans@espipelines.com
Public Gas Transporter	ESP Networks Ltd	Alan Slee ESP Networks Ltd Hazeldean Station Road Leatherhead Surrey KT22 7AA alans@espipelines.com
Public Gas Transporter	ESP Pipelines Ltd	Alan Slee ESP Pipelines Ltd Hazeldean Station Road Leatherhead Surrey

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		KT22 7AA
	E I B' I' I' 'I I	alans@espipelines.com
Public Gas Transporter	Fulcrum Pipelines Limited	FPLplantprotection@fulcrum.co.uk
Public Gas Transporter	GTC Pipelines Limited	GTC Pipelines Limited
		Energy House
		Woolpit Business Park
		Woolpit
		Bury
		St Edmunds
		Suffolk
		IP30 9UP
Public Gas Transporter	Independent Pipelines Limited	Independent Pipelines Limited
		Energy House
		Woolpit Business Park
		Woolpit
		Bury St Edmunds
		Suffolk
		IP30 9UP
Public Gas Transporter	LNG Portable Pipeline Services	LNG Portable Pipeline Services Limited
	Limited	Cadarache
		Bere Court
		Pangbourne
		Reading
		RG8 8HT
Public Gas Transporter	National Grid Gas Plc	National Grid Gas Plc
		Asset Protection - Town Planner
		National Grid
		Land and Development

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		Warwick Technology Park Gallows Hill Warwick CV34 6DA vicky.stirling@nationalgrid.com DCOconsultations@nationalgrid.com
Public Gas Transporter	National Grid Plc	National Grid Plc The Company Secretary 1-3 Strand London WC2N 5EH vicky.stirling@nationalgrid.com DCOconsultations@nationalgrid.com
Public Gas Transporter	Quadrant Pipelines Limited	Quadrant Pipelines Limited Energy House Woolpit Business Park Woolpit Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP30 9UP
Public Gas Transporter	SSE Pipelines Ltd	SSE Pipelines Ltd 55 Vastern Road Reading RG1 8BU
Public Gas Transporter	Scotland Gas Networks Plc	Scotland Gas Networks Plc Axis House 5 Lonehead Drove Newbridge

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		Edinburgh EH28 8TG
Public Gas Transporter	Southern Gas Networks Plc	Southern Gas Networks Plc St. Lawrence House Station Road Horley Surrey RH6 9HJ
Public Gas Transporter	Wales and West Utilities Ltd	Wales and West Utilities Ltd Wales and West House Spooner Close Celtic Springs Newport NP10 8FZ
Electricity Distributors With CPO Powers	Energetics Electricity Limited	Energetics Electricity Limited International House Stanley Boulevard Hamilton International Technology Park Glasgow South Lanarkshire G72 0BN
Electricity Distributors With CPO Powers	ESP Electricity Limited	Alan Slee ESP Electricity Limited Hazeldean Station Road Leatherhead Surrey KT22 7AA

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		alans@espipelines.com
Electricity Distributors With CPO Powers	Independent Power Networks Limited	Independent Power Networks Limited Energy House Woolpit Business Park Woolpit Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP30 9UP
Electricity Distributors With CPO Powers	The Electricity Network Company Limited	The Electricity Network Company Limited Energy House Woolpit Business Park Bury St Edmonds Suffolk IP30 9UP
Electricity Distributors With CPO Powers	Eastern Power Networks Plc	Eastern Power Networks Plc Newington House 237 Southwark Bridge Road London SE1 6NP
Electricity Distributors With CPO Powers	UK Power Networks Limited	UK Power Networks Limited Newington House 237 Southwark Bridge Road London SE1 6NP
Electricity Transmitters With CPO Powers	National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc	National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc Asset Protection - Town Planner National Grid Land and Development

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		Warwick Technology Park Gallows Hill Warwick CV34 6DA vicky.stirling@nationalgrid.com DCOconsultations@nationalgrid.com
Electricity Transmitters With CPO Powers	National Grid Plc	National Grid Plc The Company Secretary 1-3 Strand London WC2N 5EH vicky.stirling@nationalgrid.com DCOconsultations@nationalgrid.com

SECTION 43 CONSULTEES		
Local Authority	Bedford Borough Council	Head of Planning Bedford Borough Council Borough Hall Cauldwell Street Bedford MK42 9AP planning@bedford.gov.uk
	Central Bedfordshire Council	Head of Planning Central Bedfordshire Council

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Huntingdonshire District	Priory House Monks Walk Chicksands Shefford Bedfordshire SG17 5TQ planning@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk Head of Planning
Council	Huntingdonshire District Council Pathfinder House St Mary's Street Huntingdon Cambridgeshire PE29 3TN mail@huntingdonshire.gov.uk FAO Planning Dept
Cambridgeshire County Council	Head of Planning Cambridgeshire County Council County Planning Minerals and Waste Team Box CC1213 Shire Hall Cambridge CB3 0AP planningdc@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
South Cambridgeshire District Council	Head of Planning South Cambridgeshire District Council South Cambridgeshire Hall

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	Cambayuna Businasa Daul
	Cambourne Business Park
	Cambourne
	Cambridge
	CB23 6EA
	scdc@scambs.gov.uk
	FAO Planning Dept
North Hertfordshire District	Head of Planning
Council	North Hertfordshire District Council
	PO Box 480
	M33 0DE
	planning.control@north-herts.gov.uk
Luton Borough Council	Head of Planning
	Luton Borough Council
	Town Hall
	George Street
	Luton
	Bedfordshire
	LU1 2BQ
	developmentcontrol@luton.gov.uk
Hertfordshire County Council	Head of Planning
,	Hertfordshire County Council
	County Hall
	Pegs Lane
	Hertford
	Hertfordshire
	SG13 8DQ
	hertsdirect@hertfordshire.gov.uk
	FAO Planning Dept

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St Albans City & District	Head of Planning
Council	St Albans City & District Council
	Civic Centre
	St Peter's Street
	St Albans
	Hertfordshire
	AL1 3JE
	planning@stalbans.gov.uk
Dacorum Borough Council	Head of Planning
_	Dacorum Borough Council
	Civic Centre
	Marlowes
	Hemel Hempstead
	Hertfordshire
	HP1 1HH
	planning@dacorum.gov.uk
Buckinghamshire County	Head of Planning
Council	Buckinghamshire County Council
	County Hall
	Walton Street
	Aylesbury
	Buckinghamshire
	HP20 1UA
	dcplanning@buckscc.gov.uk
Aylesbury Vale District Council	Head of Planning
	Aylesbury Vale District Council
	The Gateway
	Gatehouse Road

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	Aylochury
	Aylesbury
	Bucks
	HP20 1SD
	devcon@aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk
Milton Keynes Council	Head of Planning
	Milton Keynes Council
	Civic Offices
	1 Saxon Gate East
	Milton Keynes
	MK9 3EJ
	planning.enquiries@milton-keynes.gov.uk
Wellingborough Borough	Head of Planning
Council	Wellingborough Borough Council
	Swanspool House
	Doddington Road
	Wellingborough
	NN8 1BP
	planning@wellingborough.gov.uk
Northamptonshire County	Head of Planning
Council	Northamptonshire County Council
	John Dryden House
	8-10 The Lakes
	Northampton
	NN4 7YD
	developmentcontrol@northamptonshire.gov.uk
East Northamptonshire Council	Head of Planning
·	East Northamptonshire Council
	Cedar Drive

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Thrapston
Northants
NN14 4LZ
planning@east-northamptonshire.gov.uk

Please note that the Prescribed Consultation Bodies have been notified in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 3: Consultation and notification undertaken by the Planning Inspectorate.

9 July 2014

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Appendix 3.K: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping: Issue of Scoping Opinion from the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) on behalf of the Secretary of State (letter dated 28th July 2014)

3.K(i) EIA Scoping: Issue of Scoping Opinion from the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State (letter dated 28th July 2014)

3/18 Eagle Wing Temple Quay House 2 The Square Bristol, BS1 6PN Customer Services: 0303 444 5000

e-mail: environmentalservices@infrastructure.gsi.gov.uk

Mr P Wormald
Director of Planning for Waste and
Energy
Peter Brett Associates LLP
16 Brewhouse Yard
Clerkenwell
London EC1V 4LJ

Your Ref: PGW/MPL

Our Ref: EN010068

Date: 28 July 2014

Dear Mr Wormald

Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended) – Regulation 8

Application by Millbrook Power Limited for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Millbrook Power Project

Issue of Scoping Opinion

Thank you for your letter received on 20 June requesting a scoping opinion under Regulation 8 of the EIA Regulations and for the scoping report entitled Millbrook Power Project - Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report - June 2014.

In accordance with Regulation 8 of the EIA Regulations the Secretary of State has:

- consulted the prescribed consultation bodies and other interested parties;
- taken account of the consultation responses received within the prescribed time period; and
- taken account of the specific characteristics of the project as described by the promoter and the environmental features likely to be affected by the project.

The attached document entitled 'Scoping Opinion - Proposed Millbrook Power Project' and dated July 2014 is the Secretary of State's written opinion as to the information to be provided in the environmental statement which must be submitted with an application for development consent. It should be read in conjunction with your EIA Scoping Report.

All consultation responses received up to and including 18 July 2014 from the prescribed consultation bodies have been appended to and form part of the Scoping



Opinion.

Any late consultation responses the Secretary of State receives will be forwarded to you for your consideration and made available on the Planning Portal:

www.planningportal.gov.uk/infrastructure.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely

Alison L Down

ALISON L DOWN
EIA and Land Rights Adviser
on behalf of the Secretary of State

Enclosed:

Secretary of State Scoping Opinion - Proposed Millbrook Power Project, July 2014

Peler Breit Associates LLP	7
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3 A JUL 2014	
Authorities Unification District Cont. Dist	
THE E RESTRICT OF THE PROPERTY	

Advice may be given about applying for an order granting development consent or making representations about an application (or a proposed application). This communication does not however constitute legal advice upon which you can rely and you should obtain your own legal advice and professional advice as required.

A record of the advice which is provided will be recorded on the Planning Inspectorate website together with the name of the person or organisation who asked for the advice. The privacy of any other personal information will be protected in accordance with our Information Charter which you should view before sending information to the Planning Inspectorate.





Appendix 3.L: Phase 1 Section 46: notification to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS)

3.L(i) Section 46 Notification to PINS (6th October 2014)





Your ref:

Our ref: PGW/MPL

The Planning Inspectorate
National Infrastructure Directorate
Temple Quay House
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Peter Brett Associates LLP 16 Brewhouse Yard Clerkenwell London, EC1V 4LJ



6th October 2014

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Millbrook Power Station, Rookery South Pit, Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Section 46 Notification under the Planning Act 2008

Peter Brett Associates act for Millbrook Power limited.

The Secretary of State is hereby notified that Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL") intends to make an application for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") under the Planning Act 2008 (the "Act") to authorise the construction, operation and maintenance of an up to 299MW gas fired power station, including its integral gas and electrical connections (the "Project") under S.37 of the Act.

On 13th October 2014, MPL intends to commence statutory consultation with the parties specified in s42 of the Act (being those identified in the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009, relevant local authorities and people within the categories set out in section 44 of the Act).

As you know, section 46 requires the applicant to send to the Secretary of State the information that it intends to provide to consultees under section 42, on or before commencing section 42 consultation. As such, please find enclosed the information that is being sent to the section 42 consultees that have been identified by MPL:

- A covering letter
- An electronic copy of the Project's Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("the PEIR")
- A hard copy of the Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR ("the NTS")
- A hard copy of an information leaflet that forms part of MPL's community consultation under section 47 of the Act



Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact:

Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Yours faithfully



Paul Wormald

Director of Planning for Waste and Energy

For and on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP
16 Brewhouse Yard, Clerkenwell, London, EC1V 4LJ
m
e

w www.peterbrett.com



Appendix 3.L: Phase 1 Section 46: notification to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS)

3.L(ii) Acknowledgement from PINS for the Section 46 letter, Section 42 letter and the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) Non-Technical Summary (NTS)

Rhiannon Parrett

Subject: FW: Millbrook Power (MPL)

From: Tom Carpen [mailto: **Sent:** 08 October 2014 08:59

To: Paul Wormald

Cc: Jenny Colfer; Jenny Colfer Subject: RE: Millbrook Power (MPL)

Paul,

Thank you, yes to confirm both emails have reached me - my apologies I was out of the office yesterday.

I'll issue a formal acknowledgement letter shortly

Kind regards Tom

Tom Carpen

Infrastructure Planning Lead Major Applications & Plans, The Planning Inspectorate, Temple Quay House, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6PN

Direct Line: Helpline: 0303 444 5000

Email:

Web: www.planningportal.gov.uk/planninginspectorate (Planning Inspectorate casework and appeals)

Web: www.planningportal.gov.uk/infrastructure (Planning Inspectorate's National Infrastructure Planning portal)

Twitter: @PINSgov

This communication does not constitute legal advice.

Please view our Information Charter before sending information to the Planning Inspectorate.

From: Paul Wormald [mailto] **Sent:** 07 October 2014 16:50 To: Tom Carpen; Tom Carpen Cc: Jenny Colfer; Jenny Colfer Subject: FW: Millbrook Power (MPL)

Tom

Just seeking confirmation that this reached you!

Kind regards

Paul

Paul Wormald

Director of Planning for Waste & Energy BSc(Hons), DipTP, MRTPI, MCIWM



From: Paul Wormald

Sent: 06 October 2014 17:05

To: 'Tom Carpen'

Cc: Sara Andrews; Rhiannon Parrett; Dermot Scanlon

Subject: RE: Millbrook Power (MPL)

Tom

Please find enclosed S46 letter, copy s42 letter and the PEIR NTS a copy of the publicity leaflet will follow in the next e mail.

I confirm that hard copies of the above are in tonight's post together with DVD/CD copy of the PEIR.

I Further confirm that a hard copy of the PEIR will follow.

1 of 2 e-mails

Kind regards

Paul

Paul Wormald

Director of Planning for Waste & Energy BSc(Hons), DipTP, MRTPI, MCIWM



From: Tom Carpen [mailto:]
Sent: 02 October 2014 11:56

To: Paul Wormald

Subject: RE: Millbrook Power

Paul,

Yes only one copy is required and although it would be helpful to have a hard copy, an electronic submission is fine.

Thanks Tom From: Paul Wormald [mailto:

Sent: 02 October 2014 09:37

To: Tom Carpen

Subject: RE: Millbrook Power

Tom

Many thanks.

Could you remind me how many copies of documents you need with the S46 notice please? I also seem recall discussion that electronic service was in any case acceptable? Could you please confirm?

Kind regards

Paul

Paul Wormald

Director of Planning for Waste & Energy BSc(Hons), DipTP, MRTPI, MCIWM



From: Tom Carpen [mailto:]

Sent: 01 October 2014 15:17

To: Paul Wormald

Cc: Rossiter, Linda; Jenny Colfer **Subject:** Millbrook Power

Dear Paul,

I just wanted to advise that we have received a copy of your EIA regulation 11 notification alongside your section 48 notification..

Kind regards Tom

Tom Carpen

Infrastructure Planning Lead Major Applications & Plans, The Planning Inspectorate, Temple Quay House, Temple Quay, Bristol, BS1 6PN

Direct Line:

Helpline: 0303 444 5000

Email:

Web: www.planningportal.gov.uk/planninginspectorate (Planning Inspectorate casework and appeals)

Web: www.planningportal.gov.uk/infrastructure (Planning Inspectorate's National Infrastructure Planning portal) Twitter: @PINSgov This communication does not constitute legal advice. Please view our Information Charter before sending information to the Planning Inspectorate. Correspondents should note that all communications to or from the Planning Inspectorate may be automatically logged, monitored and/or recorded for lawful purposes. This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom they are addressed. If you have received this email in error please notify the system manager. This footnote also confirms that this email message has been scanned by Websense Email Security Gateway for the presence of computer viruses. www.websense.com ******************** The original of this email was scanned for viruses by the Government Secure Intranet virus scanning service supplied by Vodafone in partnership with Symantec. (CCTM Certificate Number 2009/09/0052.) This email has been certified virus free. Communications via the GSi may be automatically logged, monitored and/or recorded for legal purposes. This message has been scanned for viruses by Websense Peter Brett Associates LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales. Registered number: OC334398. Roger Tym & Partners, Baker Associates, Martin Wright Associates and Hannah, Reed and Associates are part of Peter Brett Associates LLP. A list of members is open to inspection at our registered office. Registered Office: Caversham Bridge House, Waterman Place, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 8DN. UK T: +44 (0)118 950 0761 F: +44 (0)118 959 7498. Brett Consulting Limited is wholly owned by Peter Brett Associates LLP. Registered number: 07765026. Registered address: as above. Email is used as a convenient medium for rapid data transfer. Any contractual correspondence sent or received by email will not be held to be such unless and until it is received in writing by fax or letter. Likewise, file attachments must be treated as uncontrolled documents until issued as hard copy. This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and may be legally privileged, and are intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to which they are addressed. If an addressing or transmission error has misdirected this email please notify the author by replying to this email and delete the email. If you are

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Appendix 3.M: Phase 2 Section 46: notification to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS)

3.M(i) Section 46 Notification to PINS (6th October 2014)



Your ref:

Our ref: MPL/S46

22 May 2017

The Planning Inspectorate National Infrastructure Directorate Temple Quay House Temple Quay



Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane London EC1R 0BJ T: +44 20 3824 6600 E: London@peterbrett.com

Dear Sirs

Bristol BS1 6PN

Millbrook Power Limited: Proposed gas fired power plant at Rookery South Pit, Nr. Millbrook, Bedfordshire

PINS Reference: EN010068

Section 46 Notification under the Planning Act 2008

Peter Brett Associates ("PBA") acts for Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL").

The Secretary of State is hereby notified that MPL ("the Applicant") intends to make an application for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") under the Planning Act 2008 to authorise the construction, operation and maintenance of an up to 299 megawatt ("MW") Power Generation Plant and underground connections to the existing nearby electricity and gas networks (the "Project") under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008.

On 29th May 2017, MPL intends to commence statutory consultation with the parties specified in section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 including those identified in the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009 (as amended), relevant local authorities and persons specified within the categories set out in section 44 of the Planning Act 2008.

As you will be aware, section 46 of the Planning Act 2008 requires the Applicant to send to the Secretary of State the information that it intends to provide to consultees under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, on or before commencing section 42 consultation. As such, please find enclosed the information that is being sent to the section 42 consultees identified by MPL:

- A covering letter;
- 2. A hard copy of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report Non-Technical Summary ("PEIR NTS");



- 3. A hard copy of the consultation leaflet which forms part of MPL's community consultation under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008;
- 4. A hard copy of the Project Overview document; and
- 5. A CD containing a full electronic copy of the section 42 consultation documents.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully



Dermot Scanlon Director

For and on Behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane, London, EC1R 0BJ

Encs:

- PEIR NTS;
- Project Overview Document;
- Consultation Leaflet;
- CD containing all PEIR Documents.



Appendix 3.M: Phase 2 Section 46: notification to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS)

3.M(ii) Acknowledgement from PINS for the Section 46 letter, Section 42 letter and the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) Non-Technical Summary (NTS)

3/D Eagle Wing Temple Quay House 2 The Square Bristol, BS1 6PN Customer Services: 0303 444 5000

e-mail: <u>MillbrookPower@pins.gsi.gov.uk</u>

Dermot Scanlon
Millbrook Power Limited

Your Ref:

Our Ref: EN010068

Date: 23 May 2017

Dear Mr Scanlon

Planning Act 2008 (as amended) – Section 46 and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended) – Regulation 6

Proposed application by Millbrook Power Limited for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Millbrook Power Project

Acknowledgement of receipt of information concerning proposed application

Thank you for your letter of 22 May 2017 and the following documentation:

- Covering letter
- Project Overview Document
- Consultation Leaflet
- CD containing all PIER Documents
- Preliminary Environmental Information Report Non-Technical Summary (PEIR NTS)

I acknowledge that you have notified the Planning Inspectorate of the proposed application for an order granting development consent for the purposes of section 46 of the PA2008 and supplied the information for consultation under section 42. The following reference number has been given to the proposed application, which I would be grateful if you would use in subsequent communications:

EN010068

I also acknowledge notification in accordance with Regulation 6 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (as amended) that You propose to provide an environmental statement in respect of the proposed development.



I will be your point of contact for this application – my contact details are at the end of this letter.

The role of the Planning Inspectorate in the application process is to provide independent and impartial advice about the procedures involved and to have open discussions with potential applicants, statutory bodies and others about the processes and requirements of the new regime. It is important that you keep us accurately informed of your timetable and any changes that occur.

We will publish advice we give to you or other interested parties on our website and, if relevant, direct parties to you as the applicant. We are happy to meet at key milestones and/or provide advice as the case progresses through the pre-application stage.

Once you have prepared draft documents we are able to provide technical advice, in particular on the draft development consent order, explanatory memorandum, the consultation report and any draft HRA. You may therefore wish to build this into your timetables.

In the meantime, you may wish to have regard to the guidance and legislation material provided on our website including the Infrastructure Planning (Fees) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and associated guidance, which you will need to observe closely in establishing the correct fee to be submitted at the successive stages of the application process.

When seeking to meet your pre-application obligations you should also be aware of your obligation under the Data Protection Act 1998 to process personal data fairly and lawfully.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

Tracey Williams

Tracey Williams
Case Manager

Advice may be given about applying for an order granting development consent or making representations about an application (or a proposed application). This communication does not however constitute legal advice upon which you can rely and you should obtain your own legal advice and professional advice as required.

A record of the advice which is provided will be recorded on the National Infrastructure Planning website together with the name of the person or organisation who asked for the advice. The privacy of any other personal information will be protected in accordance with our Information Charter which you should view before sending information to the Planning Inspectorate.





Appendix 3.N: Phase 1 Section 42 - Statutory consultation: List of prescribed consultees – 42(a), 42(b) and 42(d)

Section 42 Consultees

Key to table	
	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be prescribed
	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is within section 43
	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.

^{*} A section s42(1)(a) or s42(1)(b) party that is also categorised as a section s42(1)(d) party under the Planning Act 2008 and therefore appears on this list twice

[†] Section 42(1)(d) correspondence was sent to the named party at more than one address

Consultee body	Classification under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008
Health and Safety	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Executive	prescribed
Bedfordshire Clinical	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Commissioning Group	prescribed
Natural England	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
	prescribed
English Heritage	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be prescribed
English Heritage - East of	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
England	prescribed
Bedfordshire Fire and	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Rescue	prescribed
Office of the Police and	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Crime Commissioner for	prescribed
	prescribed
Bedfordshire Stewartby Parish Council	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Clewartby Farisii Couricii	prescribed
Houghton Conquest Parish	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Council	prescribed
Ampthill Town Council *	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Ampuliii Town Councii	prescribed
Millbrook Parish Meeting	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Willibrook Farish Meeting	
Marston Moreteyne Parish	prescribed s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Council	prescribed
Environment Agency	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Liviloriment Agency	prescribed
The Environment Agency -	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Central Area Office	prescribed
Chilterns Conservation	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Board	prescribed
Civil Aviation Authority	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Civil Aviation Authority	prescribed
The Highways Agency -	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
East	prescribed
Bedford Borough Council	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
(Highways)	prescribed
Central Bedfordshire	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Council (Highways)	prescribed
The Coal Authority	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Coal ridinolity	prescribed
Public Health England	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
. cono i toanti Erigiaria	prescribed
The Crown Estate	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
	prescribed
Forestry Commission	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
. crossy commission	prescribed
Ministry of Defence	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
	prescribed
	produibou

NHS England	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
THIS England	prescribed
The Local Area Team	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Hertfordshire and the	prescribed
South Midlands Area Team	
Bedford Hospital NHS	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Trust	prescribed
South Essex Partnership	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
University NHS Foundation	prescribed
Trust	
East of England	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Ambulance Service	prescribed
Network Rail Infrastructure	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
LTD * †	prescribed
Highways Agency	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Historical Railways Estate	prescribed
The Canal and River Trust	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be prescribed
Bedford & Milton Keynes	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Waterway Trust	prescribed
Civil Aviation Authority	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
NATOE D. C.	prescribed
NATS En Route (NERL)	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Safeguarding	prescribed
Royal Mail Group	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Anglion Water	prescribed
Anglian Water	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Energetics Gas Limited	prescribed s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Lifergetics Gas Liffited	prescribed
ES Pipelines Ltd	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Le i ipolinico Lia	prescribed
ESP Connections Ltd	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
	prescribed
ESP Networks Ltd	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
	prescribed
ESP Pipelines Ltd	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
	prescribed
Fulcrum Pipelines Limited	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
	prescribed
GTC Pipelines Limited	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Independent D'	prescribed
Independent Pipelines	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Limited	prescribed
LNG Portable Pipeline Services Limited	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
National Grid Gas Plc * †	prescribed s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Tradional Grid Gas Fic	prescribed
National Grid Plc	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Tational Ond File	prescribed
Quadrant Pipelines Ltd	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
, o 1, o 20	prescribed
SSE Pipelines Ltd	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
	prescribed
Scotland Gas Networks Plc	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
	prescribed
Southern Gas Networks	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Plc	prescribed
Northern Gas Networks Ltd	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be prescribed
Wales and West Utilities	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Ltd	prescribed

Energetics Electricity	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Limited	prescribed
ESP Electricity Limited	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
, and the second second	prescribed
Independent Power	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Networks Limited	prescribed
The Electricity Network	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Company Limited	prescribed
Eastern Power Networks	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Plc * UK Power Networks	prescribed s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Limited *	prescribed
National Grid Electricity	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Transmission Plc * †	prescribed
Bedford group of ID Boards	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
	prescribed
Anglian Water Services Itd	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
*	prescribed
British Telecommunications	` /` /
PLC Ltd*	prescribed
Instalcom Limited	o42(1)(a) Such paragraph on may be
instalcom Limited	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Vodafone Limited	prescribed s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Vodalone Elimited	prescribed
Oil and Pipelines Agency	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
l and hip amount gone,	prescribed
Secretary of State for	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Defence c/o Fisher	prescribed
German LLP*	
Secretary of State for	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Defence	prescribed
McNicholas (KPN	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Networks)	prescribed
McNicholas (TATA Networks)	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be prescribed
Telent Limited	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
Tolone Elimitod	prescribed
UK Power Networks	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
(Operations) Limited	prescribed
Virgin Media Limited	s42(1)(a) Such persons as may be
	prescribed
Bedford Borough Council *	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
0 1 15 16 111	within section 43
Central Bedfordshire	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
Council *	within section 43
Huntingdonshire District Council	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is within section 43
South Cambridgeshire	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
District Council	within section 43
North Hertfordshire District	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
Council	within section 43
Luton Borough Council	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
	within section 43
St Albans City & District	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
Council	within section 43
Dacorum Borough Council	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
Decelor of the control of the contro	within section 43
Buckinghamshire County	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
Council Ayloshury Valo District	within section 43
Aylesbury Vale District	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is within section 43
Council Milton Keynes Council	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
minori Royrios Godrion	within section 43

Wellingborough Council	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is within section 43
Northamptonshire County	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
Council	within section 43
Hertfordshire County	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
Council	within section 43
Cambridgeshire County	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
Council	within section 43
East Northamptonshire	s42(1)(b) Each local authority that is
Council	within section 43
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-71	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim
	for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-87	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-72	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-88	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-89	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-90	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.

O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-60	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-91	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-92	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-93	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-94	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-95	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-96	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-109	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.

O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-110	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-111	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-97	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-98	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-99	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-100	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-101	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-102	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.

O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-103	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-12	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-104	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-64	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-105	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-106	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-107	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-108	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.

O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-112	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-113	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-114	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-115	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-116	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-117	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-118	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-119	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.

O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-120	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-121	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-122	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-123	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-124	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-125	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-126	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-127	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.

O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-128	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-133	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-134	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-135	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-136	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-137	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-PBA-P-L-184	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-69	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.

O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-65	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.
O-MIL-s42-ST-PBA-L-61	s42(1)(d), including owners, tenants, lessees or occupiers of the land, people with an interest in the land or with the power to sell, convey or release the land, or people who could have a claim for compensation as a result of the development going ahead.



Appendix 3.0: Phase 2 Section 42 - Statutory consultation: Updated list of prescribed consultees – 42(a), 42(b) and 42(d)

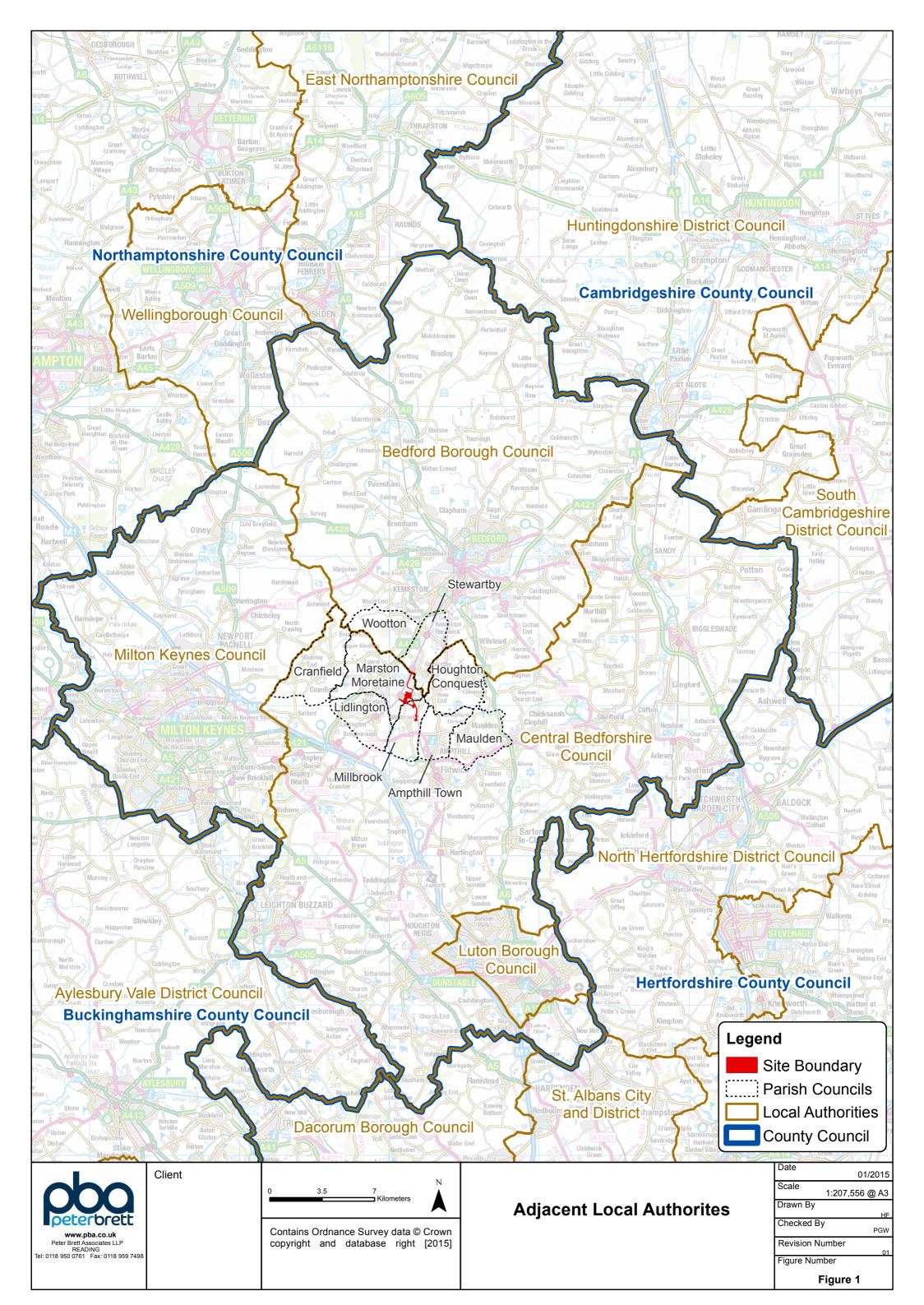
s42 list (st (Phase 2 consultation)			
	Consultee Name/Title	Consultee Address	Comment	
s42(a)	TI. II. III. 10 () 5	NOID OF THE TOTAL		
s42-1	The Health and Safety Executive	NSIP Consultations, 5.S.2 Redgrave Court Merton Road, Bootle, L20 7HS		
s42-2	NHS Commissioning Board	Chief Executive, NHS England, NHS Commissioning		
s42-3	Chief Executive, Bedfordshire Clinical Commissioning	Board, PO Box 16728, Redditch , B97 9PT Capability House, Silsoe, Bedfordshire, MK45 4HR		
s42-4	Group English Heritage (Historic England)	1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn, London, EC1N		
542-4		2ST		
s42-5 s42-6	Historic England - East of England Brooklands Chief Fire Officer, Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue	24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2BU Southfields Road, Kempston, Bedford, MK42 7NR		
	Service	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
s42-7	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Bedfordshire	Bridgebury House, Woburn Road, Kempston, Bedford, MK43 9AX		
s42-8	Stewartby Parish Council	Adams Court, Woughton on the Green, Milton Keynes,		
s42-9	Houghton Conquest Parish Council	MK6 3EL 10 Parklands, Bedford, MK41 9LZ		
s42-11	Millbrook Parish Meeting	Clerk to Millbrook Parish Meeting, 6B Higher Rads End,		
s42-12	Marston Moreteyne Parish Council	Eversholt, Bedfordshire, MK17 9ED Parish Clerk, 30 Armstrong Close, Wilstead, Bedford,		
	•	MK45 3EJ		
s42-13	The Environment Agency - East Anglia Area (West)	Bromholme Lane, Brampton, Huntingdon, Cambs, PE28 4NE		
s42-14	Chilterns Conservation Board	The Lodge, 90 Station Road, Chinnor, Oxon, OX39 4HA		
s42-15	Civil Aviation Authority	ORA5, Directorate of Airspace Policy, CAA House, 45-		
s42-16	The Highways Agency - East (Highways England)	59 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TE Woodlands, Manton Lane, Manton Industrial Estate,		
		Bedford, MK41 7LW		
s42-17 s42-18	Head of Highways (Bedford Borough Council) Head of Highways (Central Bedfordshire Council)	6th Floor, Borough Hall, Bedford, MK42 9AP Watling House, High Street North, Dunstable,		
	,	Bedfordshire, LU6 1LF		
s42-19	The Coal Authority	The Coal Authority 2, Lichfield Lane, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG18 4RG		
s42-20	The Crown Estate	Planning and Consents Manager, 16 New Burlington		
s42-21	Forestry Commission	Place, London, W1S 2HX East England District Office, Santon Downham,		
s42-22	Chief Executive, NHS Hertfordshire and the South	Brandon, Suffolk, IP27 0TJ Charter House, Parkway, Welwyn Garden City,		
	Midlands Area Team	Hertfordshire, AL8 6JL		
s42-23	Chief Executive, South Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust	The Lodge, Runwell Chase, Runwell, Wickford, Essex, SS11 7XX		
s42-24	East of England Ambulance Service	East of England Ambulance Headquarters, Whiting		
s42-129	Highways Agency Historical Railways Estate	Way, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, SG8 6EN Hudson House, Toft Green, York, YO1 6HP		
s42-27	The Canal and River Trust PSSC	Peel's Wharf, Lichfield Street, Fazeley, Tamworth,		
s42-28	Bedford & Milton Keynes Waterway Trust	Staffordshire, B78 3QZ 9 Windmill Hill, Biddenham, Bedford, MK40 4AG		
	NATS Limited	Mailbox 25, NATS Corporate and Technical Centre,		
		4000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire, PO15		
s42-30 s42-32	Royal Mail Group Energetics Gas Limited	100 Victoria Embankment, London, EC4Y 0HQ International House, Stanley Boulevard, Hamilton		
		International Technology Park, Glasgow, G72 OBN		
s42-33	ES Pipelines Ltd	Bluebird House, Mole Business Park, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7BA		
s42-34	ESP Connections Ltd	Bluebird House, Mole Business Park, Leatherhead,		
s42-35	ESP Networks Ltd	Surrey, KT22 7BA Bluebird House, Mole Business Park, Leatherhead,		
		Surrey, KT22 7BA		
s42-36	ESP Pipelines Ltd	Bluebird House, Mole Business Park, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7BA		
s42-37	Fulcrum Pipelines Limited	2 Europa View, Sheffield Business Park, Sheffield, S9		
s42-38	GTC Pipelines Limited	1XH Energy House, Woolpit Business Park, Windmill		
s42-39	LNG Portable Pipeline Services Limited	Avenue, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP Athena House, Athena Drive, Tachbrook Park, Warwick,		
	'	CV34 6RL		
s42-40 s42-41	Scottish Equity Partners LLP Scotland Gas Networks Plc	29 St George Street, London, W1S 2FA Axis House, 5 Lonehead Drive, Newbridge, Edinburgh,		
		EH28 8TG		
s42-42	Wales and West Utilities Ltd	Wales and West House, Spooner Close, Celtic Springs, Newport, NP10 8FZ		
s42-43	Energy Assets Pipelines Limited	Ship Canal House, 98 King Street, Manchester, M2		
s42-44	National Grid Gas Distribution Limited	4WU 1100 Century Way, Thorpe Park Business Park, Colton,		
		Leeds, LS15 8TU		
s42-45	Cadent Gas Limited	Ashbrook Court Prologis Park, Central Boulevard, Coventry, CV7 8PE		
s42-46	Energetics Electricity Limited	International House, Stanley Boulevard, Hamilton International Technology Park, Glasgow, G72 OBN		
s42-47	ESP Electricity Limited	Bluebird House, Mole Business Park, Leatherhead,		
s42-49	UK Power Networks Limited	Surrey, KT22 7BA Newington House, 237 Southwark Bridge Road, London,		
		SE1 6NP		
s42-50	G2 Energy IDNO Limited	1 Osier Way, Olney Office Park, Olney, Buckinghamshire, MK46 5FP		
s42-51	Harlaxton Energy Networks Limited	Toll Bar Road, Marston, Grantham, Lincolnshire, NG32		
s42-52	Peel Electricity Networks Limited	2HT Peel Dome, The Trafford Centre, Manchester, M17 8PL		
	•			
s42-53	UK Power Distribution Limited	Head Office, 6500 Daresbury Park, Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 4GE		
s42-54	Utility Assets Limited	53 High Street, Cheveley, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8		
s42-55	Utility Distribution Networks Limited c/o Grant Thornton	202 Silbury Boulevard, Milton Keynes, MK9 1LW		
	LLP	<u> </u>		

s42-56	Bedford Group of Internal Drainage Boards (Frances	Vale House , Broadmead Road, Stewartby,	
	Bowler)	Bedfordshire, MK43 9ND	
s42-58	Instalcom Limited	202 Northolt Road, Middlesex, HA2 0EX	
s42-59	Vodafone Limited	Vodafone House, The Connection, Newbury, Berkshire,	
		RG14 2FN	
s42-60	Oil and Pipelines Agency	Aviation House, 1st Floor, Zone A, 125 Kingsway,	
- 40.04	On another and Otata for Defense	London, WC2B 6NH	
s42-61	Secretary of State for Defence	Government Pipelines and Storage System, Ministry of	
- 40,00	Totale Attacked on both of Totale and an	Defence, Whitehall, SW1A 2HB	
s42-62	Telent Limited on behalf of Teliasonera Virgin Media Limited	Point 3, Haywood Road, Warwick, CV34 5AH	
s42-63	Virgin Media Limited	10-14 Bartley Wood Business Park, Bartley Way, Hook, RG27 9UP	
s42-126	CEMHD Policy – Land Use Planning	Building 2.2, Redgrave Court, Merton Road, Bootle, L20	
342-120	CEIVILID FOILEY - Land Ose Flamming	17HS	
s42-127	Natural England	sent by email to: consultations@naturalengland.org.uk	
0-12 127	Tradara England	och by other to: consultations endurationg and organic	
s42-133	Public Health England	sent by email to: nsipconsultations@phe.gov.uk	
s42-160	Northern Gas Networks Limited	1100 Century Way, Thorpe Park Business Park, Colton,	
342-100	Northern Gas Networks Elimited	Leeds, LS15 8TU	
s42-26	Chief Executive, Bedford Hospital NHS Trust South	Kempston Road, Bedford, MK42 9DJ and sent by email	
	Wing	to: kay.bloom@bedfordhospital.nhs.uk	
s42(b)			
s42-65	Head of Planning, Central Bedfordshire Council	Priory House Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford,	
342-03	inead of Flamming, Central Bedfordshire Council	Bedfordshire, SG17 5TQ	
s42-66	Head of Planning, Huntingdonshire District Council	Pathfinder House, St Mary's Street, Huntingdon,	
5.2 00	5a.m.ng,ammgdonomio Diamot Oounoli	Cambridgeshire, PE29 3TN	
s42-67	Head of Planning, Cambridgeshire County Council	Planning Minerals and Waste Team, Box CC1213, Shire	
	2	Hall. Cambridge. CB3 0AP	
s42-68	Head of Planning, South Cambridgeshire District	South Cambridgeshire Hall, Cambourne Business Park,	
	Council	Cambourne Business Park, Cambourne, Cambridge,	
		CB23 6EA	
s42-69	Head of Planning, North Hertfordshire District Council	PO Box 10613, Nottingham, NG6 6DH	
	g, similarity blother godiner	2.2.2, 2.3.1.g, 1.2.2.2.1.	
s42-70	Head of Planning, Luton Borough Council	Town Hall, George Street, Luton, Bedfordshire, LU1	
	3, 3	2BQ	
s42-71	Head of Planning, Hertfordshire County Council	County Hall, Pegs Lane, Hertford, Hertfordshire, SG13	
	,	8DQ	
s42-72	Head of Planning, St Albans City & District Council	Civic Centre, St Peter's Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire,	
	.	AL1 3JE	
s42-73	Head of Planning, Dacorum Borough Council	The Forum, Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire,	
		HP1 1DN	
s42-74	Head of Planning, Buckinghamshire County Council	County Hall, Walton Street, Aylesbury,	
		Buckinghamshire, HP20 1UA	
s42-75	Head of Planning, Aylesbury Vale District Council	The Gateway, Gatehouse Road, Aylesbury,	
		Buckinghamshire, HP20 1SD	
s42-76	Head of Planning, Wellingborough Borough Council	Swanspool House, Doddington Road, Wellingborough,	
		NN8 1BP	
s42-77	Head of Planning, Northamptonshire County Council	John Dryden House, 8-10 The Lakes, Northhampton,	
		NN47YD	
s42-78	Head of Planning, East Northamptonshire Council	Cedar Drive, Thrapston, Northhampton, NN14 4LZ	
s42-125	Head of Planning, Milton Keynes Council	Civic Offices, 1 Saxon Gate East, Milton Keynes, MK9	
		3EJ	
s42(d)			
s42-79	London & Birmingham Railway Limited	3rd Floor, 41-51 Grey Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne,	
		NE1 6EE	
s42-80	Hanson Packed Products Limited	Hanson House, 14 Castle Hill, Maidenhead, SL6 4JJ	
s42-81	O&H Q7 Limited	25-28 Old Burlington Street, London, W1S 3AN	
s42-82	UK Power Networks Holdings Limited	Newington House, 237 Southwark Bridge Road, London,	
		SE1 6NP	
	British Agricultural Services Limited	Hanson House, 14 Castle Hill, Maidenhead, SL6 4JJ	
s42-84	Covanta Rookery South Limited	20-22 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4JS	
s42-85	Derek Hyde, 49 Churchill Close, Stewartby	49 Churchill Close, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LU	
s42-86	Millbrook Power Limited	Drax Power Station, Selby, YO8 8PH	
s42-87	Andrew Russell, The Most Noble Fifteenth Duke of	Woburn Abbey, Woburn, Milton Keynes, MK17 9WA	
- 40.00	Bedford	Occath Billiana Fana Otation (1899)	
s42-88	David Tomkins, Charlotte Tomkins, David Tomkins,	South Pillinge Farm, Station Lane, Millbrook,	
-40.00	Emma Tomkins and Jack Tomkins, South Pillinge Farm,	Bedfordshire, MK45 2JH	<u> </u>
s42-90	Millbrook Proving Ground Limited	Station Lane, Millbrook, Bedford, MK45 2JQ	
s42-91	The Clerk, Central Bedfordshire Council	Priory House Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford,	
c42.02	Wilkin Chapman Solicitors	Bedfordshire, SG17 5TQ	-
s42-92		PO Box 16, Town Hall Square, Grimsby, DN31 1HE 9 Cranborne Avenue, Hitchin, SG5 2BS	
s42-93 s42-94	Thomas Joseph Hogan Calsonic Kansei UK Limited	Llethri Road, Llanelli, SA14 8HU	
			Following diligent inquiries a C42 information pools was
s42-95	Jacalyn Heather Parrish	Lower Farm, Millbrook Road, Millbrook, Bedford, MK45 2JG	Following diligent inquiries, a S42 information pack was hand delivered to alternative address at Park Farm House, Hazelwood Lane, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2HF (PBA No.136b) as that consultee was known to her. All future correspodence for this consultee will be issued to Manor Farm, Millbrook Road, Houghton Conquest, Bedford, MK45 3JL. This address is reflected in the submitted Book of Reference (Document Reference 4.3).
s42-96	Pohort James Porrigh	Manor Form Millbrook Beed Hearthan Comment	
104.7-08	Robert James Parrish	Manor Farm, Millbrook Road, Houghton Conquest,	
342-90		Bedford, MK45 3JL	j
	Compania Logistico de Hidrocorbura - C/O CHI	and Floor 60 Wilson Chant I and a FOCA CDD	
s42-90	Compania Logistica de Hidrocarburos, C/O CLH	2nd Floor, 69 Wilson Street, London, EC2A 2BB	
s42-97	Pipelines Limited		
s42-97 s42-99	Pipelines Limited Julia Courtenay	93 Alexander Close, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LT	
s42-97 s42-99 s42-100	Pipelines Limited Julia Courtenay Michael John Gray and Diane Carol Gray	93 Alexander Close, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LT 19 Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LX	
s42-97 s42-99 s42-100 s42-101	Pipelines Limited Julia Courtenay Michael John Gray and Diane Carol Gray Orange Personal Communications Services Limited	93 Alexander Close, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LT 19 Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LX Trident Place, Mosquito Way, Hatfield, AL10 9BW	
s42-97 s42-99 s42-100	Pipelines Limited Julia Courtenay Michael John Gray and Diane Carol Gray	93 Alexander Close, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LT 19 Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LX	

s42-103	Marie Ann Wight	93 Alexander Close, Stewartby, Bedford,MK43 9LT	A further consultation pack was issued to consultee reference s42-99 as they are related. Following diligent inquiries, it has been established that future correspondence for this consultee will be issued to: 96 Alexander Close, Stewartby. MK43 9LT. This address is reflected in the submitted Book of Reference (Document Reference 4.3).
s42-104	The Occupier(s)	Station House, Station Lane, Millbrook, Bedford, MK45	
s42-105	The Owner	Pals Bungalow, Station Lane, Millbrook, Bedford, MK45 2JH	
s42-106	The Occupier(s)	Pals Bungalow, Station Lane, Millbrook, Bedford, MK45	
s42-107	The Occupier(s),	29 Pillinge Cottages, Station Lane, Millbrook, Bedford, MK45 2JJ	
s42-108	The Occupier(s)	3 Pillinge Cottages, Station Lane, Millbrook, Bedford, MK45 2JJ	
s42-109	O&H Properties Limited	25-28 Old Burlington Street, London, W1S 3AN	
s42-110	The Occupier(s)	4 Pillinge Cottages, Station Lane, Millbrook, Bedford, MK45 2JJ	
s42-130	The Occupier(s)	Lower Farm House, Millbrook Road, Millbrook, Bedford, MK45 2JG	
s42-121	Telefonica UK Limited	260 Bath Road, Slough, SL1 4DX	
s42-122 s42-124	TeliaSonera British Agricultural Services Limited c/o Iain Macpherson, Hanson UK	Point 3, Haywood Road, Warwick, CV34 5AH Ashby Road East, Shepshed, Loughborough, LE12 9BU	
s42-128	Macpherson, Hanson UK The Occupier(s)	4 Pillinge Cottages, Station Lane, Millbrook, Bedford,	
s42-161	Rutland Partners LLP	MK45 2JJ Cunard House, 15 Regent Street, London, SW1Y 4LR	
s42-162	Joanne Gray	19 Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LX and	Following diligent inquiries, future consultations will be
	,	2 Grange Farm Cottages, Newport Pagnell Road, Stagsden, Bedford, MK43 8SN	sent to: 2 Grange Farm Cottages, Newport Pagnell Road, Stagsden, Bedford, MK43 8SN.
s42-111	John Joseph Moran	Moreteyne House, Station Lane, Millbrook, Bedford, MK45 2JH	A further consultation pack was issued to consultee reference s42-112 as they are known to each other. Following diligent inquiries, it has been established that future correspondence for John Joseph Moran should be issued to: 8 Parklands, Whitefield, Manchester, M45 TWY. This address is reflected in the submitted Book of Reference (Document Reference 4.3).
s42-112	Sheila Julia Moran	11 Woodley Headland, Peartree Bridge, Milton Keynes, MK6 3PA	
s42-131	Martin Davis	1 Pillinge Cottages, Station Lane, Millbrook, Bedford, MK45 2JJ	
s42-136	John Rowland Parrish	Lower Farm House, Houghton Lane, Millbrook, Bedfordshire, MK45 2JG and Park Farm House, Hazelwood Lane, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2HF	
s42-159	HSBC Bank plc	Razeiwood Laite: Aniibinii, Bedudd, Winds 2HF 8 Canada Square, London, E14 5HQ and Securities Processing Centre, Binley, Harry Weston Road, Coventry, CV3 2SH	
s42(a) &			
s42-10	Ampthill Town Council	Deputy Town Clerk, 66 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2JS	
s42-25	Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd	Town Planning Manager LNW, Square One, 4 Travis Street, Manchester, M1 2NY	
s42-31	Anglian Water Services Limited	Planning & Equivalence Team Anglian Water, Thorpe Wood House, Thorpe Wood, Peterborough, PE3 6WT	
s42-48	Eastern Power Networks Plc	Newington House, 237 Southwark Bridge Road, London, SE1 6NP	
s42-57	British Telecommunications PLC Ltd	BT Centre, 81 Newgate Street, London, EC1A 7AJ	
s42-89 s42-98	National Grid Electricity Transmission plc National Grid Gas plc	Grand Buildings, 1-3 Strand, London, WC2N 5EH Grand Buildings, 1-3 Strand, London, WC2N 5EH	
s42-132	Independent Pipelines Limited	Energy House, Woolpit Business Park, Windmill Avenue, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP	
s42-113	Independent Power Networks	Energy House, Woolpit Business Park, Windmill Avenue, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP	
s42-114	Indigo Pipelines Limited	One London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AB	
s42-115	Interoute Vtesse Limited c/o Interoute Communications Limited	25 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5LQ	
s42-116	McNicholas [KPN Networks]	Lismirrane Industrial Park, Elstree Road, Elstree, Borehamwood, WD6 3EA	
s42-117	McNicholas [TATA Networks]	Lismirrane Industrial Park, Elstree Road, Elstree, Borehamwood, WD6 3EA	
	National Grid plc	Grand Buildings, 1-3 Strand, London, WC2N 5EH	
	Quadrant Pipelines Limited	Energy House, Woolpit Business Park, Windmill Avenue, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP	
s42-120	Southern Gas Networks plc	St Lawrence House, Station Approach, Horley, RH6 9HJ	
s42-123	The Electricity Network Company Limited	Energy House, Woolpit Business Park, Windmill Avenue, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP	
s42(b) & s42-64	s42(d) Bedford Borough Council	Borough Hall, Cauldwell Street, Bedford, MK42 9AP	
542-04	Dealora Dorough Council	IDOTOUGH HAII, CAUIUWEII SHEEL, BEGIOTG, MK42 9AP	<u>l</u>



Appendix 3.P: Section 42 – Statutory consultation: Plan showing Local Authority Boundaries





Appendix 3.Q: Phase 1 Section 42: Statutory Consultation - Cover letter sent to Section 42 consultees





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Our ref: PGW/MPL

Peter Brett Associates LLP 16 Brewhouse Yard Clerkenwell London, EC1V 4LJ

T: E:

<Address>

07/10/2014

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Millbrook Power Limited: Proposed gas fired power plant at Rookery South Pit, Nr. Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Peter Brett Associates act for Millbrook Power Limited.

You may be aware that Millbrook Power Limited is proposing to submit an application under the Planning Act 2008 in Q1 of 2015 for an up to 299MW gas fired power plant at Rookery South Pit, together with its integral gas connection and electrical connection (the "Project").

Pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 (the "Act"), Millbrook Power Limited must consult with a variety of persons about its proposed application for the Project. The persons that Millbrook Power Limited is required to consult under section 42 include certain prescribed bodies (such as the Environment Agency and Natural England); local authorities within or near to the Project site; and those with an interest in the land to which the application for the Project relates (such as land owners, tenants, occupiers and those having the benefit of certain rights over the land) or those who may be able to bring a claim under certain land compensation legislation for the construction or use of the Project.



You have been identified as a person that Millbrook Power Limited believes that it needs to consult under section 42 of the Act. As such, you will find enclosed with this letter:

- 1) a paper copy of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report Non-technical Summary ("NTS"). The NTS is a non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") described in part 4 of this letter.
- 2) In case you should wish to refer to the full PEIR at any stage during consultation, an electronic copy is enclosed on a CD. For your further convenience, from 13th October 2014 the PEIR will also be accessible on the Project website www.millbrookpower.co.uk and paper copies will be available for inspection at the venues detailed in part 7 of this letter.
- 3) In case it is of assistance, you will also find enclosed a paper copy of a leaflet that has been used as part of Millbrook Power Limited's community consultation under section 47 of the Act (if you live near the proposed Project site, you may have already received this leaflet in the post). The leaflet gives a high level overview of the Project as well as the community consultation that is taking place on the Project.

Set out below, you will find a brief overview of: the proposed Project; Millbrook Power Limited; the need for gas fired power generation; the planning regime under the Planning Act 2008; and how you can respond to this consultation.

For more detail about the proposed Project and its potential likely significant environmental effects please refer to the NTS and/or the PEIR enclosed within this letter.

Millbrook Power Limited welcomes your comments on the Project. Part 6 of this letter contains details on how you can respond to this consultation. Please note that this consultation will close on 16th November 2014 and we therefore invite responses on or before this date. Following the end of the consultation period and receipt of consultee responses, Millbrook Power Limited will have regard to the comments received when it is finalising its application for the Project for submission under the Act.

1 Introduction

Millbrook Power Limited proposes to develop an up to 299MW gas fired power plant at Rookery South Pit, near to the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook and Marston Moretaine in Bedfordshire.

It is proposed that the gas fired power plant would operate as a 'peaking plant'. This means that it would have an intermittent operating regime (i.e. not running continually), designed to provide back-up generation capacity to respond quickly and efficiently to both short-term variation in customer demand and intermittent output from renewable power generation. Subject to public consultation, planning and financing the Project could enter commercial operation in 2019/2020.

1.1 The Applicant

Millbrook Power Limited ("MILLBROOK POWER LIMITED") has been established by Watt Power Limited to develop the Project at Rookery South Pit in Bedfordshire. Watt Power Limited is seeking to develop gas fired generation assets at Rookery South Pit and elsewhere in the UK to support the



UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy. For more information, please refer to the NTS Section 1.

1.2 Development Consent Order

The Project will require a development consent order under the Planning Act 2008. This is because the generating capacity of the power plant will be more than 50 MW and it therefore falls within the definition of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP") under Section 15(2)(c) of the Act. Development consent for an NSIP (and any associated development that the NSIP may require) may only be granted by a development consent order ("DCO"). The DCO will permit the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

The examining authority for any DCO application is the Secretary of State (via the Planning Inspectorate) rather than the Local Planning Authority. DCO applications for NSIPs are therefore submitted to the Planning Inspectorate - which processes and examines each application before making a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change ("SoS") as to whether or not an application should be granted. The final decision on an application and whether or not to make a DCO in relation to that application is made by the SoS. Millbrook Power Limited intends to submit an application for a DCO for the Project in Q1 2015.

2 The Project

The Project consists of three main elements:

- A. A new Power Generation Plant in the form of a Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT) 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 would comprise:
 - generating equipment, including up to five gas turbine generators, up to five exhaust gas flue stacks and balance of plant, which are located within the Generating Equipment Site (together the "Generating Equipment");
 - A new purpose built access road from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site (the "Access Road");
 - A temporary construction compound required during construction only (the "Laydown Area");
- B. A new gas connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System (NTS) (the "Gas Connection"). This will mainly comprise of an underground gas pipe; and
- C. A new electrical connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS) (the "Electrical Connection"). The electrical connection will include a new substation which is expected to be located next to the Generating Equipment within Rookery South Pit, and infrastructure to connect the Substation to the existing 400 kV network.



This may take the form of up to two overhead lines [of 400kV] including up to seven transmission towers (one of which will be replacing an existing tower and is likely to be located in close proximity to the location of that existing tower, thereby resulting in 6 net additional towers) to connect to the existing 400 kV overhead line. Please refer to Section 2.4 of the NTS for further information.

3 The Need for Gas Generation

The Government's policy in relation to NSIPs is set out in a series of National Policy Statements (NPSs). The proposed Project has been developed with regard to the relevant Energy NPSs, in particular EN-1 (Energy), EN-2 (Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure), EN-4 (Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure).

NPS EN-1 (paragraph 3.6.2) states that "Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector – providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply".

Gas is a reliable fuel source. As noted above, it is acknowledged by the Government as being essential to a low-carbon economy, and to underpin the country's energy security. In addition, gas provides back-up to power generation from renewable sources, particularly wind power — which is an increasingly prevalent but intermittent form of energy. As mentioned above, the proposed power plant will be designed to operate flexibly (i.e. not "always on") so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variations in customer demand and intermittent output from onshore and offshore wind power.

The need for the Project is established through the NPSs mentioned above and is therefore not proposed as a topic for this consultation. Please refer to NTS Section 1.4 *Need for the Project* for further discussion about the need for gas generation projects.

4 Environmental Information and likely significant environmental effects of the Project

Due to the nature and size of the Project, Millbrook Power Limited is undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), as the Project is classified as EIA development under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009.

The EIA considers the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, including impacts on air quality, noise and vibration, ecology, water quality and resources, ground conditions, landscape and visual impact, traffic and transport, archaeology and cultural heritage, socio-economics and cumulative impact with other proposed projects.

In accordance with Regulation 10 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009, Millbrook Power Limited has prepared the PEIR. The PEIR presents the environmental information gathered to date and provides the results of Millbrook Power Limited's preliminary assessment as to the likely significant environmental effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project. This includes the cumulative effects of the Project considered together with relevant proposed but not yet implemented projects (such as the proposed Covanta Rookery South Limited's Rookery South Energy from Waste Generating Station). It also includes the residual effects of the Project once proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account.



The PEIR does not set out the final findings, but does include information on the preliminary mitigation measures proposed. A full Environmental Statement will be submitted as part of the application for the Project in Q1 2015.

For information on our preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, please refer to the hard copy of the NTS as directed below (and/or the soft copy of the full PEIR):

- · 3.2 Air Quality
- · 3.3 Noise and Vibration
- · 3.4 Ecology
- · 3.5 Water Quality and Resources
- 3.6 Ground Conditions
- · 3.7 Landscape and Visual Impacts
- · 3.8 Traffic and Transport
- · 3.9 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
- 3.10 Socio-economics
- · 3.11 Other Topics Considered

5 Options for the Proposed Project

At this stage the proposed Project design has yet to be finalised (indeed, the design that will form the basis of the application in Q1 of 2015 will not be a final, detailed design but rather will be a "Rochdale" envelope within which the Project can be constructed (please see Advice Note 9 on the Planning Inspectorate's website at http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/ for more information)).

As such, Millbrook Power Limited is consulting in particular on its preferred option for the Gas Connection. A decision on whether or not to progress this preferred option to the submission stage will be informed by consultation feedback, as well as additional environmental and technical studies being undertaken.

5.1 Power Generation Plant

The site for the Power Generation Plant is located within Rookery South Pit and covers an area of approximately 4 ha. The layout of the Power Generation Plant within the 4 ha site is yet to be finalised. Insert 2 in the NTS shows an indicative layout within this 4 ha site for the Power Generation Plant. The precise position and alignment of the Power Generation Plant will be finalised after this consultation has closed, having regard to the responses received and the further environmental and technical studies being undertaken. Your views on the indicative location of the Power Generation Plant would be welcome.



5.2 Gas Connection

The preferred route option for the Gas Connection is shown in Figure 1.2 and described in Section 2.3 of the NTS. However, other options that Millbrook Power Limited believes are less technically and environmentally preferable are still potentially deliverable. As such, your views on the preferred Gas Connection Route option would be welcome. Millbrook Power Limited is also considering a number of options to access the Gas Connection during its construction and maintenance and again your views on the options would be welcome.

5.3 Electrical Connection

The configuration of the Electrical Connection between the Substation and the 400kV overhead line is yet to be finalised and will largely be defined by National Grid technical studies and statutory duties.

As such, Millbrook Power Limited has assumed a realistic worst case scenario of up to two overhead line circuits [of 400kV] including up to seven transmission towers (one of which will be replacing an existing tower and is likely to be located in close proximity to the location of that existing tower, thereby resulting in 6 net additional towers). However, Millbrook Power Limited will continue to work with National Grid on the indicative design of the connection over the coming months. Your comments on the proposed Electrical Connection would be welcome.

Compulsory Acquisition Rights

At this stage of the Project's development, Millbrook Power Limited notes that the DCO for the Project may seek the compulsory acquisition of land and rights over land (including rights to use land) for the Project - together with temporary possession of land during the construction and commissioning periods. Millbrook Power Limited is commencing and/or continuing discussions with those persons affected and is keen to reach agreement, where possible, with those persons prior to submission of the DCO application.

6 Consultation

Consultation with local people, businesses, and organisations is a key part of the DCO process and will help to influence the final designs of the proposed Project. In June 2014, Millbrook Power Limited first shared its initial plans with the public at exhibitions held in Stewartby, Lidlington and Marston Moretaine. At the exhibitions and since, Millbrook Power Limited has received and responded to comments on its plans. Briefing meetings were also held with the Planning Inspectorate, Bedford Borough Council (BBC) and Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) and Parish Council members were invited to non-statutory exhibitions prior to opening to the public.

In addition, Millbrook Power Limited has consulted with various statutory bodies concerning the scope of the EIA, including local authorities, the Environment Agency, the Highways Agency, Natural England, English Heritage and utility providers. A request for a Scoping Opinion was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 20th June 2014, accompanied by a Scoping Report. The Planning Inspectorate issued its formal Scoping Opinion on 28th July 2014. These documents can be found on the Planning Inspectorate's website (http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/) on the Millbrook Power page and on Millbrook Power's website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk).



Since the initial stages of consultation, the Project design has evolved with regard to comments received during the non-statutory consultation stage, and the Scoping Opinion received from PINS and statutory consultees. Several significant changes have occurred since the previous round of consultation including: measures to reduce the visual impact of the Project; reduction of stack height from a maximum of 60m to 40m; a preferred gas connection route has been selected; Generating Equipment has been arranged to reduce the impact from noise for residential receptors; and measures have been taken to reduce the impact of traffic during construction and operation.

The information within the NTS describes the Project, as well as its potential likely significant environmental effects. We wish to seek your views about the Project, including the findings of the preliminary environmental studies described in the NTS.

You may wish to note that as part of its community consultation under section 47 of the Act, Millbrook Power Limited has published a Statement of Community Consultation which can be found at www.millbrookpower.co.uk or hard copies are available for inspection at;

- 1. Bedford Borough Council, Borough Hall, Cauldwell St, Bedford MK42 9AP
- Central Bedfordshire Council, Priory House, Monks Walk, Shefford, Bedfordshire, SG17
 5TQ
- 3. Marston Vale Forest Centre, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0PR
- 4. Bedford Library, Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG
- 5. Ampthill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, MK45 2NL
- 6. Wootton Library, Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH

A series of public exhibitions are being held as part of this community consultation and dates and times are as follows;

Friday 31 st October	Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston
2014: 1500-1900	Moreteyne, MK43 0LD
Saturday 1 st	Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9LX
November 2014:	
0900-1300	
Monday 3 rd	Ampthill Masonic Centre, Old Court House, Church Street,
November 2014:	Ampthill, MK45 2PL
1600-2000	
Tuesday 4 th	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 0RT
November 2014:	3 3 , 3 , 3 , 3 , 3 , 3 , 3 , 3
1100- 1500	

7 How to respond

This consultation will close on 16th November 2014 and we therefore invite responses on or before this date. When responding to this consultation, please include your name and an address where correspondence about your response can be sent. Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Your response to this consultation can be made via:

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk



Telephone: 0131 550 3380

Post: Millbrook Power Limited, 49 York Place, Edinburgh, EH1 3JD

To request additional copies of the enclosed documents, please write to the address above. A reasonable copying charge may apply up to a maximum of £250 for the full suite of documents and £10 for an electronic copy on CD. Copies of individual documents are also available on request. As mentioned above, the PEIR and NTS are also available to view online at www.millbrookpower.co.uk and at the council offices, Marston Vale Forest Centre and libraries listed above from 13th October 2014 to the end of the consultation period on the 16th November 2014 (inclusive).

Please do not hesitate to contact me using the above details should you require any further information, or if you would like to meet with a relevant member or members of the team to discuss the Project.

Yours faithfully



Paul Wormald

Director of Planning for Waste and Energy

For and on behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP 16 Brewhouse Yard, Clerkenwell, London, EC1V 4LJ

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w www.peterbrett.com



Appendix 3.R: Phase 2 Section 42: Statutory Consultation - Cover letter sent to Section 42 consultees

3.R(i) Cover letter sent to Section 42 consultees



Your ref:

Our ref: MPL/S42



Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane London EC1R 0BJ

T: +44 20 3824 6600 E: London@peterbrett.com

<Address>

Dear Sir / Madam

Millbrook Power Limited: Proposed gas fired power plant at Rookery South Pit, Nr. Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Peter Brett Associates ("PBA") acts for Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL").

MPL is proposing to submit an application under the Planning Act 2008 in Q4 2017 for an up to 299 megawatt (MW) Power Generation Plant and underground connections to the existing nearby electricity and gas networks (the "Project").

Pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL must consult with a variety of people and organisations about its proposed application for the Project. The people and organisations whom MPL is required to consult under section 42 include: certain prescribed bodies (such as the Environment Agency and Natural England); local authorities within or near to the Project site; and those with an interest in the land to which the application for the Project relates (such as land owners, tenants, occupiers and those having the benefit of certain rights over the land) or those who may be able to bring a claim under certain land compensation legislation for the construction or use of the Project.

You have been identified as a person whom MPL believes it needs to consult under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. As such, you will find the following information enclosed with this letter:

- 1. A paper copy of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report Non-Technical Summary ("PEIR NTS"). The PEIR NTS is a non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") described in part 4 of this letter.
- 2. A CD containing a full electronic copy of the PEIR. The PEIR sets out details of the Project and its potential likely significant environmental effects and these are summarised in the enclosed PEIR NTS. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of Project.

From 29th May 2017 the full PEIR will also be available to view and download from the Project website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk). A hard copy of the PEIR (with an electronic copy of the PEIR Technical Appendices) will be available for inspection at the venues set out in part 6 of this letter.



- 3. A paper copy and electronic copy (on the enclosed CD) of a Project Overview Document. This document provides: an overview of the Project and explains progress made to date, including an overview of the Phase 1 Consultation; an explanation of the interrelationship between the Project and the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (the "Rookery South RRF Project"), promoted by a separate developer (Covanta Rookery South Limited), which is also planned for construction in Rookery South Pit; and a summary of the next steps in the Project programme.
- 4. A paper copy of the consultation leaflet which MPL has distributed to the local community as part of the consultation undertaken under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 (if you live near the Project site, you may have already received this leaflet in the post). The leaflet provides a high level overview of the Project as well as describing the community consultation on the Project which is taking place.

The remainder of this letter provides an overview of: the Project; MPL; the need for the Power Generation Plant; the planning regime under the Planning Act 2008; and how you can respond to this consultation.

MPL welcomes your comments on the Project. Part 7 of this letter contains describes how you can respond to this consultation. Note that the consultation period on the Project will run from 29th May until 2nd July 2017 (inclusive), and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project on or before 5.00pm on 2nd July 2017.

Following the end of the consultation period and receipt of consultee responses, MPL will have regard to the comments received when finalising the application for submission under the Planning Act 2008.

1 Introduction to the Project

MPL proposes to develop a Power Generation Plant in the Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby. Millbrook, Lidlington and Marston Moretaine in Bedfordshire.

The Power Generation Plant will be capable of generating up to 299 MW of electricity, enough to power the equivalent of 150,000 homes. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it will burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. The Project is intended to provide back-up power to the National Grid and support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy. More information on the Project can be found at http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk/. The Project could enter commercial operation in 2022 subject to the outcome of the public consultation exercise, receipt of planning consent and financing.

The Project was initially developed and taken through the first stages of a Development Consent Order ("DCO") planning application process in 2014 and MPL undertook a first phase of statutory consultation on the Project between 13th October 2014 and 16th November 2014 ("Phase 1 Statutory Consultation"). However, in March 2015, the Project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. There remains a need for new gas-fired power stations to be built in this country, and acknowledging this, the MPL project was recently acquired by the UK energy company, Drax Group plc ("Drax").

Under Drax's stewardship, it is MPL's intention to submit an application for a DCO to the Planning Inspectorate ("PINS") in Q4 2017. MPL is undertaking further statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Statutory Consultation") accompanied by the 2017 PEIR (CD copy enclosed) which contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process.



1.1 The Applicant

Drax acquired MPL from Watt Power Limited which established MPL to develop the Project at Rookery South Pit in Bedfordshire. Drax is seeking to develop gas-fired power stations at Millbrook and elsewhere in the UK to support the Government's drive to a low carbon economy by plugging the gaps created by intermittent renewables. For more information, refer to Section 1.3 of the enclosed PEIR NTS.

1.2 Development Consent Order

The Project will require a DCO under the Planning Act 2008. This is because the capacity of the power plant will be more than 50 MW and it therefore falls within the definition of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP") under Section 15 of the Planning Act 2008. Development consent for a NSIP (which can include consent for associated development that the NSIP may require) may only be granted by a DCO. The DCO will permit the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

The decision-maker for any DCO application is the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy ("Secretary of State") rather than the Local Planning Authority. DCO applications are therefore submitted to the Secretary of State via PINS. Once accepted, an application will be considered over a six-month examination period by an Examining Authority (comprising Planning Inspectors from PINS) on behalf of the Secretary of State. The Examining Authority will process and examine the application before making a recommendation to the Secretary of State as to whether or not an application should be granted development consent. Therefore, the final decision on an application is made by the Secretary of State.

MPL anticipates submitting the DCO application for the Project in Q4 2017. The application would then be examined over the course of 2018, with a decision from the Secretary of State likely to be issued in mid-2019.

2 The Project

The Project consists of three main elements:

- A. A new Power Generation Plant in the form of an Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) peaking power generating station, fuelled by natural gas with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 MW. This is the output of the generating station as a whole, measured at the point of export into the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS). The Power Generation Plant comprises:
 - generating equipment including one Gas Turbine Generator with one exhaust gas flue stack and Balance of Plant (together referred to as the 'Generating Equipment'), which are located within the 'Generating Equipment Site';
 - a new purpose built access road to the Generating Equipment Site (the 'Access Road);
 - a temporary construction compound required during construction only (the 'Laydown Area');
- B. A new underground gas pipeline connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System ("NTS") (the "Gas Connection"). This element incorporates an Above Ground Installation ("AGI") at the point of connection to the NTS. Further details of the Gas Connection are provided in Section 2.4 of the enclosed PEIR NTS; and
- C. A new electrical connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the NETS (the "Electrical Connection"). This element could be delivered in one of two ways although both



options comprise underground cables and one replacement transmission tower. Further details of both Electrical Connection options are provided in Section 5 of this letter and Section 2.5 of the enclosed PEIR NTS. The Electrical Connection covers an area of approximately 4.8ha no matter which option is used.

3 The Need for Gas Generation

The Government's policy in relation to NSIPs is set out in a series of National Policy Statements ("NPSs"). The Project has been developed with regard to the relevant Energy NPSs, in particular EN-1 (Energy), EN-2 (Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure), EN-4 (Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure).

NPS EN-1 (paragraph 3.6.2) states that "Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector – providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply".

Gas is a reliable fuel source. As noted above, it is acknowledged by the Government as being essential to a low-carbon economy and to underpin the country's energy security. In addition, gas provides back-up to power generation from renewable sources, particularly wind power – which is an increasingly prevalent but intermittent form of energy. The proposed power plant will be designed to operate flexibly (i.e. not "always on") so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variations in customer demand and intermittent output from onshore and offshore wind power.

The need for the Project is established through the NPSs set out above and is therefore not proposed as a topic for this consultation. PEIR NTS Section 1.4 "Need for the Project" provides further discussion about the need for gas generation projects.

4 Environmental Information

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (the '2009 EIA Regulations') to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project relating to matters including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement ("ES") will be submitted with the DCO application.

The Project falls under the 2009 EIA Regulations regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017 EIA Regulations) regime. This is because a scoping opinion was requested from the Secretary of State under the 2009 EIA Regulations before the commencement of the 2017 EIA Regulations. This means that, in accordance with the transitional arrangements at Regulation 37 of the 2017 EIA Regulations, the 2009 EIA Regulations will continue to apply to the Project.

In accordance with Regulation 10 of the 2009 EIA Regulations, MPL has prepared the PEIR which presents the environmental information gathered to date and provides the results of a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project. This includes the cumulative effects of the Project together with relevant proposed but not yet implemented projects including the Rookery South RRF Project. The Rookery South RRF Project was granted a DCO in 2011 (the "RRF Order"). The PEIR also



includes a preliminary assessment of the residual effects of the Project once proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account.

The PEIR does not set out the final findings but does include information on the preliminary mitigation measures proposed. For information on the preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, the relevant sections of the enclosed PEIR NTS are as follows:

- 3.2 Air Quality
- 3.3 Noise and Vibration
- 3.4 Ecology
- 3.5 Water Quality and Resources
- 3.6 Ground Conditions
- 3.7 Landscape and Visual Impact
- 3.8 Traffic and Transport
- 3.9 Historic Environment
- 3.10 Socio-Economics
- 3.11 Other Topics Considered

5 Options for the Proposed Project

The design that will form the basis of the application in Q4 of 2017 will not be a final, detailed design but one developed using the "Rochdale Envelope" approach within which the Project can be constructed. A series of design parameters has been incorporated into the Project to provide MPL with sufficient flexibility to construct and operate an electricity generating plant of up to 299 MW by building one Gas Turbine Generator with its own dedicated flue stack, which could be procured from a range of suppliers.

The application is therefore being prepared with reference to PINS Advice Note 9 (AN9) – 'Using the Rochdale Envelope'. Further details are provided in Section 3.1 of the enclosed PEIR. Advice Note 9 can be accessed via the PINS website at: http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk.

PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the Project Site and all elements of the Project including the Generating Equipment Site, Electrical Connection Site, Gas Connection Site and Power Generation Plant Site.

5.1 Power Generation Plant

The site for the Power Generation Plant is located within Rookery South Pit and covers an area of approximately 4 ha. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of the Power Generation Plant Site although the final location and layout are yet to be determined. The precise position and alignment of the Power Generation Plant will be finalised after this consultation has closed, having regard to the responses received and the further environmental and technical studies being undertaken. Your views on the indicative location of the Power Generation Plant would be welcome.

5.2 Gas Connection

The Gas Connection would comprise all the necessary elements to enable gas to be imported to the Generating Equipment at a suitable rate and pressure to produce up to 299 MW. The proposed route for the Gas Connection is shown in the PEIR Figure 1.2 of the PEIR and described in Section 2.4 of the PEIR NTS. PEIR Figure 12.2 shows the two options for accessing the Gas Connection. As such, your views on the preferred Gas Connection access would be welcome.



5.3 Electrical Connection

The Electrical Connection would comprise all the necessary elements to enable power to be exported from the Generating Equipment to the NETS. There are two connection options which both use underground cables to connect the Substation to the existing 400 kV overhead line. Figures 3.1a and 3.1b in the PEIR show an indicative illustration of the position and layout of the Generating Equipment with Electrical Connection options 1 and 2 respectively, both of which include underground cables and no additional transmission towers (pylons). Your comments on the proposed Electrical Connection options would be welcome.

5.4 Compulsory Acquisition Rights

At this stage of the Project's development, MPL notes that the DCO application may seek the compulsory acquisition ("CA") of land and rights over land (including rights to use land) for the Project together with temporary possession of land during the construction and commissioning periods. MPL is commencing and/or continuing discussions with those persons who may be affected and is keen to reach agreement, where possible, with those persons prior to submission of the DCO application.

5.5. The Rookery South RRF Project

The Rookery South RRF Project is another project, promoted by a separate developer, Covanta Rookery South Limited ("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").

The Project sits within part of the application boundary for 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. MPL has engaged with Covanta through the development of the Project and is developing its DCO application for the Project to allow both schemes to successfully coexist. As part of this process, MPL intends to submit a draft DCO that would amend the RRF Order. MPL's PEIR takes full account of the Rookery South RRF Project as part of its assessment of potential cumulative environmental effects. The Project Overview document provides further details of the Rookery South RRF Project and explains how MPL intends to address the interrelationship between the two Projects.

6 Consultation

Consultation with local people, businesses, and organisations is a key part of the DCO process and will help to influence the final design of the Project. MPL undertook both statutory and non-statutory consultation on the Project in 2014 as part of the Phase 1 Consultation. Further details of the Phase 1 Consultation undertaken with statutory consultees and the local community can be found in Section 2 of the enclosed Project Overview document. MPL has had regard to all feedback received during this 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 impact of noise on nearby homes;
- re-location of the gas connection site to reduce impact on agricultural land; and
- improvement of access arrangements, traffic management measures and routing during construction to minimise impact on the road network.

As described above, the Project design has evolved significantly since the Phase 1 Consultation was undertaken in 2014. Due to the length of time since MPL last consulted on the Project, as well as to inform stakeholders and the public of the principal changes to the Project that have been made following consideration of the consultation responses from 2014, MPL is now undertaking a further round of statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Consultation").

The information within the enclosed PEIR contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process. We wish to seek your views about the Project, including the findings of the preliminary environmental studies described in the PEIR.

You may wish to note that as part of its community consultation under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL has published a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which can be found at www.millbrookpower.co.uk. It is also available for inspection in hard copy at:

- Central Bedfordshire Council Office (Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5TQ, open Mon-Thurs 08:30–17:00 and Friday 08:30–16:00);
- Bedford Borough Council's Customer Service Centre (2 Horne Lane, Bedford MK40 1RA open Mon-Thurs 08:45-17:00 and Fri 08:45-16:45); and
- Marston Vale Forest Centre (Station Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedford MK43 0PR, open Mon-Sun 10:00-16:00);

and at the following local libraries:

Bedford Library	Mon/Tues/Wed/F	ri 09.00 – 18.00
Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Thurs	09.00 - 13.00
	Sat	09.00 - 17.00
	Sun	Closed
Ampthill Library	Mon/Wed/Fri	10.00 - 18.00
1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Tues	Closed
	Thurs	14.00 - 18.00
	Sat	10.00 - 13.00
	Sun	Closed
Wootton Library	Mon/Fri	14.00 - 18.00
Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Tues	Closed
	Wed 10.00	- 13.00/14.00-18.00
	Thurs	Closed
	Sat	10.00 - 13.00
	Sun	Closed



As part of its consultation with the community, MPL will be holding public exhibitions about the Project at these locations and times:

Friday 9 th June 2017: 15.00-19.30	Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 OLD
Saturday 10 th June 2017: 09.00-13.00	Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9NB
Monday 12 th June 2017: 16.00-20.00	Wingfield Club, 37 Church Street, Ampthill, MK45 2PL
Tuesday 13 th June2017: 12.30- 15.30	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 ORT

7 How to respond

The consultation period on the Project will run from 29th May until 2nd July 2017 (inclusive), and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project on or before 5.00pm on 2nd July 2017. If you respond to our consultation, please include your name and an address in your response.

Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost Plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1

3JD

We look forward to receiving your comments.

Yours faithfully

Dermot Scanlon

Director

For and on Behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane, London, EC1R 0BJ



Appendix 3.R: Phase 2 Section 42: Statutory Consultation - Cover letter sent to Section 42 consultees

3.R(ii) Cover letter sent to HSBC Bank plc on 5th June 2017



Your ref:

Our ref: MPL/S42

5 June 2017

Securities Processing Centre HSBC Bank plc Binley Harry Weston Road Coventry CV3 2SH



Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane London EC1R 0BJ

T: +44 20 3824 6600 E: London@peterbrett.com

Dear Sir, Madam

Millbrook Power Limited: Proposed gas fired power plant at Rookery South Pit, Nr. Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Peter Brett Associates ("PBA") acts for Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL").

MPL is proposing to submit an application under the Planning Act 2008 in Q4 2017 for an up to 299 megawatt (MW) Power Generation Plant and underground connections to the existing nearby electricity and gas networks (the "Project").

Pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL must consult with a variety of people and organisations about its proposed application for the Project. The people and organisations whom MPL is required to consult under section 42 include: certain prescribed bodies (such as the Environment Agency and Natural England); local authorities within or near to the Project site; and those with an interest in the land to which the application for the Project relates (such as land owners, tenants, occupiers and those having the benefit of certain rights over the land) or those who may be able to bring a claim under certain land compensation legislation for the construction or use of the Project.

You have been identified as a person whom MPL believes it needs to consult under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 as mortgagee to Jacalyn Heather Parrish and Robert James Parrish in respect of a legal charge dated 29 September 2016 registered under title BD308051. As such, you will find the following information enclosed with this letter:

- 1. A copy of title plan BD308051.
- 2. A paper copy of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report Non-Technical Summary ("PEIR NTS"). The PEIR NTS is a non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") described in part 4 of this letter.
- 3. A CD containing a full electronic copy of the PEIR. The PEIR sets out details of the Project and its potential likely significant environmental effects and these are summarised in the enclosed PEIR NTS. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of Project.



From 29th May 2017 the full PEIR will also be available to view and download from the Project website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk). A hard copy of the PEIR (with an electronic copy of the PEIR Technical Appendices) will be available for inspection at the venues set out in part 6 of this letter.

- 4. A paper copy and electronic copy (on the enclosed CD) of a Project Overview Document. This document provides: an overview of the Project and explains progress made to date, including an overview of the Phase 1 Consultation; an explanation of the interrelationship between the Project and the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (the "Rookery South RRF Project"), promoted by a separate developer (Covanta Rookery South Limited), which is also planned for construction in Rookery South Pit; and a summary of the next steps in the Project programme.
- 5. A paper copy of the consultation leaflet which MPL has distributed to the local community as part of the consultation undertaken under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 (if you live near the Project site, you may have already received this leaflet in the post). The leaflet provides a high level overview of the Project as well as describing the community consultation on the Project which is taking place.

The remainder of this letter provides an overview of: the Project; MPL; the need for the Power Generation Plant; the planning regime under the Planning Act 2008; and how you can respond to this consultation.

MPL welcomes your comments on the Project. Part 7 of this letter contains describes how you can respond to this consultation. Note that the consultation period on the Project will run from 29th May until 2nd July 2017 (inclusive), and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project on or before 5.00pm on 2nd July 2017.

Following the end of the consultation period and receipt of consultee responses, MPL will have regard to the comments received when finalising the application for submission under the Planning Act 2008.

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The Power Generation Plant will be capable of generating up to 299 MW of electricity, enough to power the equivalent of 150,000 homes. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it will burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. The Project is intended to provide back-up power to the National Grid and support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy. More information on the Project can be found at http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk/. The Project could enter commercial operation in 2022 subject to the outcome of the public consultation exercise, receipt of planning consent and financing.

The Project was initially developed and taken through the first stages of a Development Consent Order ("DCO") planning application process in 2014 and MPL undertook a first phase of statutory consultation on the Project between 13th October 2014 and 16th November 2014 ("Phase 1 Statutory Consultation"). However, in March 2015, the Project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. There remains a need for new gas-fired power stations to be built in this country, and acknowledging this, the MPL project was recently acquired by the UK energy company, Drax Group plc ("Drax").



Under Drax's stewardship, it is MPL's intention to submit an application for a DCO to the Planning Inspectorate ("PINS") in Q4 2017. MPL is undertaking further statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Statutory Consultation") accompanied by the 2017 PEIR (CD copy enclosed) which contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process.

1.1 The Applicant

Drax acquired MPL from Watt Power Limited which established MPL to develop the Project at Rookery South Pit in Bedfordshire. Drax is seeking to develop gas-fired power stations at Millbrook and elsewhere in the UK to support the Government's drive to a low carbon economy by plugging the gaps created by intermittent renewables. For more information, refer to Section 1.3 of the enclosed PEIR NTS.

1.2 Development Consent Order

The Project will require a DCO under the Planning Act 2008. This is because the capacity of the power plant will be more than 50 MW and it therefore falls within the definition of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP") under Section 15 of the Planning Act 2008. Development consent for a NSIP (which can include consent for associated development that the NSIP may require) may only be granted by a DCO. The DCO will permit the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

The decision-maker for any DCO application is the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy ("Secretary of State") rather than the Local Planning Authority. DCO applications are therefore submitted to the Secretary of State via PINS. Once accepted, an application will be considered over a six-month examination period by an Examining Authority (comprising Planning Inspectors from PINS) on behalf of the Secretary of State. The Examining Authority will process and examine the application before making a recommendation to the Secretary of State as to whether or not an application should be granted development consent. Therefore, the final decision on an application is made by the Secretary of State.

MPL anticipates submitting the DCO application for the Project in Q4 2017. The application would then be examined over the course of 2018, with a decision from the Secretary of State likely to be issued in mid-2019.

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The Project consists of three main elements:

- A. A new Power Generation Plant in the form of an Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) peaking power generating station, fuelled by natural gas with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 MW. This is the output of the generating station as a whole, measured at the point of export into the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS). The Power Generation Plant comprises:
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- B. A new underground gas pipeline connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System ("NTS") (the "Gas Connection"). This element



incorporates an Above Ground Installation ("AGI") at the point of connection to the NTS. Further details of the Gas Connection are provided in Section 2.4 of the enclosed PEIR NTS; and

C. A new electrical connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the NETS (the "Electrical Connection"). This element could be delivered in one of two ways although both options comprise underground cables and one replacement transmission tower. Further details of both Electrical Connection options are provided in Section 5 of this letter and Section 2.5 of the enclosed PEIR NTS. The Electrical Connection covers an area of approximately 4.8ha no matter which option is used.

3 The Need for Gas Generation

The Government's policy in relation to NSIPs is set out in a series of National Policy Statements ("NPSs"). The Project has been developed with regard to the relevant Energy NPSs, in particular EN-1 (Energy), EN-2 (Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure), EN-4 (Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure).

NPS EN-1 (paragraph 3.6.2) states that "Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector – providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply".

Gas is a reliable fuel source. As noted above, it is acknowledged by the Government as being essential to a low-carbon economy and to underpin the country's energy security. In addition, gas provides back-up to power generation from renewable sources, particularly wind power – which is an increasingly prevalent but intermittent form of energy. The proposed power plant will be designed to operate flexibly (i.e. not "always on") so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variations in customer demand and intermittent output from onshore and offshore wind power.

The need for the Project is established through the NPSs set out above and is therefore not proposed as a topic for this consultation. PEIR NTS Section 1.4 "Need for the Project" provides further discussion about the need for gas generation projects.

4 Environmental Information

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (the '2009 EIA Regulations') to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project relating to matters including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement ("ES") will be submitted with the DCO application.

The Project falls under the 2009 EIA Regulations regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017 EIA Regulations) regime. This is because a scoping opinion was requested from the Secretary of State under the 2009 EIA Regulations before the commencement of the 2017 EIA Regulations. This means that, in accordance with the transitional arrangements at Regulation 37 of the 2017 EIA Regulations, the 2009 EIA Regulations will continue to apply to the Project.

In accordance with Regulation 10 of the 2009 EIA Regulations, MPL has prepared the PEIR which presents the environmental information gathered to date and provides the results of a preliminary



assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project. This includes the cumulative effects of the Project together with relevant proposed but not yet implemented projects including the Rookery South RRF Project. The Rookery South RRF Project was granted a DCO in 2011 (the "RRF Order"). The PEIR also includes a preliminary assessment of the residual effects of the Project once proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account.

The PEIR does not set out the final findings but does include information on the preliminary mitigation measures proposed. For information on the preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, the relevant sections of the enclosed PEIR NTS are as follows:

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- 3.4 Ecology
- 3.5 Water Quality and Resources
- 3.6 Ground Conditions
- 3.7 Landscape and Visual Impact
- 3.8 Traffic and Transport
- 3.9 Historic Environment
- 3.10 Socio-Economics
- 3.11 Other Topics Considered

5 Options for the Proposed Project

The design that will form the basis of the application in Q4 of 2017 will not be a final, detailed design but one developed using the "Rochdale Envelope" approach within which the Project can be constructed. A series of design parameters has been incorporated into the Project to provide MPL with sufficient flexibility to construct and operate an electricity generating plant of up to 299 MW by building one Gas Turbine Generator with its own dedicated flue stack, which could be procured from a range of suppliers.

The application is therefore being prepared with reference to PINS Advice Note 9 (AN9) – 'Using the Rochdale Envelope'. Further details are provided in Section 3.1 of the enclosed PEIR. Advice Note 9 can be accessed via the PINS website at: http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk.

PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the Project Site and all elements of the Project including the Generating Equipment Site, Electrical Connection Site, Gas Connection Site and Power Generation Plant Site.

5.1 Power Generation Plant

The site for the Power Generation Plant is located within Rookery South Pit and covers an area of approximately 4 ha. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of the Power Generation Plant Site although the final location and layout are yet to be determined. The precise position and alignment of the Power Generation Plant will be finalised after this consultation has closed, having regard to the responses received and the further environmental and technical studies being undertaken. Your views on the indicative location of the Power Generation Plant would be welcome.

5.2 Gas Connection

The Gas Connection would comprise all the necessary elements to enable gas to be imported to the Generating Equipment at a suitable rate and pressure to produce up to 299 MW. The proposed route for the Gas Connection is shown in the PEIR Figure 1.2 of the PEIR and described in Section



2.4 of the PEIR NTS. PEIR Figure 12.2 shows the two options for accessing the Gas Connection. As such, your views on the preferred Gas Connection access would be welcome.

5.3 Electrical Connection

The Electrical Connection would comprise all the necessary elements to enable power to be exported from the Generating Equipment to the NETS. There are two connection options which both use underground cables to connect the Substation to the existing 400 kV overhead line. Figures 3.1a and 3.1b in the PEIR show an indicative illustration of the position and layout of the Generating Equipment with Electrical Connection options 1 and 2 respectively, both of which include underground cables and no additional transmission towers (pylons). Your comments on the proposed Electrical Connection options would be welcome.

5.4 Compulsory Acquisition Rights

At this stage of the Project's development, MPL notes that the DCO application may seek the compulsory acquisition ("CA") of land and rights over land (including rights to use land) for the Project together with temporary possession of land during the construction and commissioning periods. MPL is commencing and/or continuing discussions with those persons who may be affected and is keen to reach agreement, where possible, with those persons prior to submission of the DCO application.

5.5. The Rookery South RRF Project

The Rookery South RRF Project is another project, promoted by a separate developer, Covanta Rookery South Limited ("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").

The Project sits within part of the application boundary for 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. MPL has engaged with Covanta through the development of the Project and is developing its DCO application for the Project to allow both schemes to successfully coexist. As part of this process, MPL intends to submit a draft DCO that would amend the RRF Order. MPL's PEIR takes full account of the Rookery South RRF Project as part of its assessment of potential cumulative environmental effects. The Project Overview document provides further details of the Rookery South RRF Project and explains how MPL intends to address the interrelationship between the two Projects.

6 Consultation

Consultation with local people, businesses, and organisations is a key part of the DCO process and will help to influence the final design of the Project. MPL undertook both statutory and non-statutory consultation on the Project in 2014 as part of the Phase 1 Consultation. Further details of the Phase 1 Consultation undertaken with statutory consultees and the local community can be found in Section 2 of the enclosed Project Overview document. MPL has had regard to all feedback received during this 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 impact of noise on nearby homes;
- re-location of the gas connection site to reduce impact on agricultural land; and
- improvement of access arrangements, traffic management measures and routing during construction to minimise impact on the road network.

As described above, the Project design has evolved significantly since the Phase 1 Consultation was undertaken in 2014. Due to the length of time since MPL last consulted on the Project, as well as to inform stakeholders and the public of the principal changes to the Project that have been made following consideration of the consultation responses from 2014, MPL is now undertaking a further round of statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Consultation").

The information within the enclosed PEIR contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process. We wish to seek your views about the Project, including the findings of the preliminary environmental studies described in the PEIR.

You may wish to note that as part of its community consultation under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL has published a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which can be found at www.millbrookpower.co.uk. It is also available for inspection in hard copy at:

- Central Bedfordshire Council Office (Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5TQ, open Mon-Thurs 08:30–17:00 and Friday 08:30–16:00);
- Bedford Borough Council's Customer Service Centre (2 Horne Lane, Bedford MK40 1RA open Mon-Thurs 08:45-17:00 and Fri 08:45-16:45); and
- Marston Vale Forest Centre (Station Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedford MK43 0PR, open Mon-Sun 10:00-16:00);

and at the following local libraries:

Bedford Library	Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri	09.00 – 18.00
Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Thurs	09.00 - 13.00
	Sat	09.00 - 17.00
	Sun	Closed
Ampthill Library	Mon/Wed/Fri	10.00 - 18.00
1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Tues	Closed
	Thurs	14.00 - 18.00
	Sat	10.00 - 13.00
	Sun	Closed
Wootton Library	Mon/Fri	14.00 - 18.00
Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Tues	Closed
	Wed 10.00 -	- 13.00/14.00-18.00
	Thurs	Closed
	Sat	10.00 - 13.00
	Sun	Closed



As part of its consultation with the community, MPL will be holding public exhibitions about the Project at these locations and times:

Friday 9 th June 2017: 15.00-19.30	Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 OLD
Saturday 10 th June 2017: 09.00-13.00	Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9NB
Monday 12 th June 2017: 16.00-20.00	Wingfield Club, 37 Church Street, Ampthill, MK45 2PL
Tuesday 13 th June2017: 12.30- 15.30	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 ORT

7 How to respond

The statutory consultation period on the Project commenced on 29th May and we would welcome your views on the Project on or before 5.00pm on 4th July 2017. If you respond to our consultation, please include your name and an address in your response.

Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost Plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1

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We look forward to receiving your comments.

Yours faithfully

Dermot Scanlon

Semit Scanlon

Director

For and on Behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane, London, EC1R 0BJ

Encs:

- Title plan BD308051;
- PEIR NTS:
- Project Overview Document;
- Consultation Leaflet;
- CD containing all PEIR Documents.



Appendix 3.R: Phase 2 Section 42: Statutory Consultation - Cover letter sent to Section 42 consultees

3.R(iii) Cover letter sent to Public Health England on 9th August 2017



Your ref:

Our ref: MPL/S42

09 August 2017



Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane London EC1R 0BJ

T: +44 20 3824 6600

E: London@peterbrett.com

Public Health England

By email only to nsipconsultations@phe.gov.uk

Dear Sir / Madam

Millbrook Power Limited: Proposed gas fired power plant at Rookery South Pit, Nr. Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Peter Brett Associates ("PBA") acts for Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL").

MPL is proposing to submit an application under the Planning Act 2008 in Q4 2017 for an up to 299 megawatt (MW) Power Generation Plant and underground connections to the existing nearby electricity and gas networks (the "Project").

Pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL must consult with a variety of people and organisations about its proposed application for the Project. The people and organisations whom MPL is required to consult under section 42 include: certain prescribed bodies (such as the Environment Agency and Natural England); local authorities within or near to the Project site; and those with an interest in the land to which the application for the Project relates (such as land owners, tenants, occupiers and those having the benefit of certain rights over the land) or those who may be able to bring a claim under certain land compensation legislation for the construction or use of the Project.

You have been identified as a person whom MPL believes it needs to consult under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. As such, you will find the following information available online via: http://SimpleSend.it/d/89f227dc4c564332b87716873cf829ed475f734393b046

- 1. Preliminary Environmental Information Report Non-Technical Summary ("PEIR NTS"). The PEIR NTS is a non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") described in part 4 of this letter.
- A full electronic copy of the PEIR. The PEIR sets out details of the Project and its potential likely significant environmental effects and these are summarised in the enclosed PEIR NTS. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of Project.



The full PEIR is also available to view and download from the Project website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk).

- 3. A Project Overview Document. This document provides: an overview of the Project and explains progress made to date, including an overview of the Phase 1 Consultation; an explanation of the interrelationship between the Project and the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (the "Rookery South RRF Project"), promoted by a separate developer (Covanta Rookery South Limited), which is also planned for construction in Rookery South Pit; and a summary of the next steps in the Project programme.
- 4. The consultation leaflet which MPL has distributed to the local community as part of the consultation undertaken under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 (if you live near the Project site, you may have already received this leaflet in the post). The leaflet provides a high level overview of the Project as well as describing the community consultation on the Project which is taking place.

The remainder of this letter provides an overview of the Project, MPL, the need for the Power Generation Plant, the planning regime under the Planning Act 2008, and how you can respond to this consultation.

MPL welcomes your comments on the Project. Part 7 of this letter contains describes how you can respond to this consultation. Note that the consultation period on the Project will end at 17:00 on 15th September 2017 (inclusive).

Following the end of the consultation period and receipt of consultee responses, MPL will have regard to the comments received when finalising the application for submission under the Planning Act 2008.

1 Introduction to the Project

MPL proposes to develop a Power Generation Plant in the Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook, Lidlington and Marston Moretaine in Bedfordshire.

The Power Generation Plant will be capable of generating up to 299 MW of electricity, enough to power the equivalent of 150,000 homes. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it will burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. The Project is intended to provide back-up power to the National Grid and support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy. More information on the Project can be found at http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk/. The Project could enter commercial operation in 2022 subject to the outcome of the public consultation exercise, receipt of planning consent and financing.

The Project was initially developed and taken through the first stages of a Development Consent Order ("DCO") planning application process in 2014 and MPL undertook a first phase of statutory consultation on the Project between 13th October 2014 and 16th November 2014 ("Phase 1 Statutory Consultation"). However, in March 2015, the Project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. There remains a need for new gas-fired power stations to be built in this country, and acknowledging this, the MPL project was recently acquired by the UK energy company, Drax Group plc ("Drax"). It is MPL's intention to submit an application for a DCO to the Planning Inspectorate ("PINS") in Q4 2017.

MPL is undertaking a further phase of statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Statutory Consultation") on the latest Project iteration, details of which can be found via the above-referenced website link, which contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process.



1.1 The Applicant

Drax acquired MPL from Watt Power Limited which established MPL to develop the Project at Rookery South Pit in Bedfordshire. Drax is seeking to develop gas-fired power stations at Millbrook and elsewhere in the UK to support the Government's drive to a low carbon economy by plugging the gaps created by intermittent renewables. For more information, refer to Section 1.3 of the enclosed PEIR NTS.

1.2 Development Consent Order

The Project will require a DCO under the Planning Act 2008. This is because the capacity of the power plant will be more than 50 MW and it therefore falls within the definition of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP") under Section 15 of the Planning Act 2008. Development consent for a NSIP (which can include consent for associated development that the NSIP may require) may only be granted by a DCO. The DCO will permit the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

The decision-maker for any DCO application is the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy ("Secretary of State") rather than the Local Planning Authority. DCO applications are therefore submitted to the Secretary of State via PINS. Once accepted, an application will be considered over a six-month examination period by an Examining Authority (comprising Planning Inspectors from PINS) on behalf of the Secretary of State. The Examining Authority will process and examine the application before making a recommendation to the Secretary of State as to whether or not an application should be granted development consent. Therefore, the final decision on an application is made by the Secretary of State.

MPL anticipates submitting the DCO application for the Project in Q4 2017. The application would then be examined over the course of 2018, with a decision from the Secretary of State likely to be issued in mid-2019.

2 The Project

The Project consists of three main elements:

- A. A new Power Generation Plant in the form of an Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) peaking power generating station, fuelled by natural gas with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 MW. This is the output of the generating station as a whole, measured at the point of export into the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS). The Power Generation Plant comprises:
 - generating equipment including one Gas Turbine Generator with one exhaust gas flue stack and Balance of Plant (together referred to as the 'Generating Equipment'), which are located within the 'Generating Equipment Site';
 - a new purpose built access road to the Generating Equipment Site (the 'Access Road);
 - a temporary construction compound required during construction only (the 'Laydown Area');
- B. A new underground gas pipeline connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System ("NTS") (the "Gas Connection"). This element incorporates an Above Ground Installation ("AGI") at the point of connection to the NTS. Further details of the Gas Connection are provided in Section 2.4 of the enclosed PEIR NTS; and



C. A new electrical connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the NETS (the "Electrical Connection"). This element could be delivered in one of two ways although both options comprise underground cables and one replacement transmission tower. Further details of both Electrical Connection options are provided in Section 5 of this letter and Section 2.5 of the enclosed PEIR NTS. The Electrical Connection covers an area of approximately 4.8ha no matter which option is used.

3 The Need for Gas Generation

The Government's policy in relation to NSIPs is set out in a series of National Policy Statements ("NPSs"). The Project has been developed with regard to the relevant Energy NPSs, in particular EN-1 (Energy), EN-2 (Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure), EN-4 (Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure).

NPS EN-1 (paragraph 3.6.2) states that "Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector – providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply".

Gas is a reliable fuel source. As noted above, it is acknowledged by the Government as being essential to a low-carbon economy and to underpin the country's energy security. In addition, gas provides back-up to power generation from renewable sources, particularly wind power – which is an increasingly prevalent but intermittent form of energy. The proposed power plant will be designed to operate flexibly (i.e. not "always on") so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variations in customer demand and intermittent output from onshore and offshore wind power.

The need for the Project is established through the NPSs set out above and is therefore not proposed as a topic for this consultation. PEIR NTS Section 1.4 "Need for the Project" provides further discussion about the need for gas generation projects.

4 Environmental Information

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (the '2009 EIA Regulations') to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project relating to matters including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement ("ES") will be submitted with the DCO application.

The Project falls under the 2009 EIA Regulations regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017 EIA Regulations) regime. This is because a scoping opinion was requested from the Secretary of State under the 2009 EIA Regulations before the commencement of the 2017 EIA Regulations. This means that, in accordance with the transitional arrangements at Regulation 37 of the 2017 EIA Regulations, the 2009 EIA Regulations will continue to apply to the Project.

In accordance with Regulation 10 of the 2009 EIA Regulations, MPL has prepared the PEIR which presents the environmental information gathered to date and provides the results of a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project. This includes the cumulative effects of the Project together with relevant proposed but not yet implemented projects including the Rookery South RRF Project. The Rookery South RRF Project was granted a DCO in 2011 (the "RRF Order"). The PEIR also



includes a preliminary assessment of the residual effects of the Project once proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account.

The PEIR does not set out the final findings but does include information on the preliminary mitigation measures proposed. For information on the preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, the relevant sections of the enclosed PEIR NTS are as follows:

- 3.2 Air Quality
- 3.3 Noise and Vibration
- 3.4 Ecology
- 3.5 Water Quality and Resources
- 3.6 Ground Conditions
- 3.7 Landscape and Visual Impact
- 3.8 Traffic and Transport
- 3.9 Historic Environment
- 3.10 Socio-Economics
- 3.11 Other Topics Considered

5 Options for the Proposed Project

The design that will form the basis of the application in Q4 of 2017 will not be a final, detailed design but one developed using the "Rochdale Envelope" approach within which the Project can be constructed. A series of design parameters has been incorporated into the Project to provide MPL with sufficient flexibility to construct and operate an electricity generating plant of up to 299 MW by building one Gas Turbine Generator with its own dedicated flue stack, which could be procured from a range of suppliers.

The application is therefore being prepared with reference to PINS Advice Note 9 (AN9) – 'Using the Rochdale Envelope'. Further details are provided in Section 3.1 of the enclosed PEIR. Advice Note 9 can be accessed via the PINS website at: http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk.

PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the Project Site and all elements of the Project including the Generating Equipment Site, Electrical Connection Site, Gas Connection Site and Power Generation Plant Site.

5.1 Power Generation Plant

The site for the Power Generation Plant is located within Rookery South Pit and covers an area of approximately 4 ha. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of the Power Generation Plant Site although the final location and layout are yet to be determined. The precise position and alignment of the Power Generation Plant will be finalised after this consultation has closed, having regard to the responses received and the further environmental and technical studies being undertaken. Your views on the indicative location of the Power Generation Plant would be welcome.

5.2 Gas Connection

The Gas Connection would comprise all the necessary elements to enable gas to be imported to the Generating Equipment at a suitable rate and pressure to produce up to 299 MW. The proposed route for the Gas Connection is shown in the PEIR Figure 1.2 of the PEIR and described in Section 2.4 of the PEIR NTS. PEIR Figure 12.2 shows the two options for accessing the Gas Connection. As such, your views on the preferred Gas Connection access would be welcome.



5.3 Electrical Connection

The Electrical Connection would comprise all the necessary elements to enable power to be exported from the Generating Equipment to the NETS. There are two connection options which both use underground cables to connect the Substation to the existing 400 kV overhead line. Figures 3.1a and 3.1b in the PEIR show an indicative illustration of the position and layout of the Generating Equipment with Electrical Connection options 1 and 2 respectively, both of which include underground cables and no additional transmission towers (pylons). Your comments on the proposed Electrical Connection options would be welcome.

5.4 Compulsory Acquisition Rights

At this stage of the Project's development, MPL notes that the DCO application may seek the compulsory acquisition ("CA") of land and rights over land (including rights to use land) for the Project together with temporary possession of land during the construction and commissioning periods. MPL is commencing and/or continuing discussions with those persons who may be affected and is keen to reach agreement, where possible, with those persons prior to submission of the DCO application.

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The Project sits within part of the application boundary for 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. MPL has engaged with Covanta through the development of the Project and is developing its DCO application for the Project to allow both schemes to successfully coexist. As part of this process, MPL intends to submit a draft DCO that would amend the RRF Order. MPL's PEIR takes full account of the Rookery South RRF Project as part of its assessment of potential cumulative environmental effects. The Project Overview document provides further details of the Rookery South RRF Project and explains how MPL intends to address the interrelationship between the two Projects.

6 Consultation

Consultation with local people, businesses, and organisations is a key part of the DCO process and will help to influence the final design of the Project. MPL undertook both statutory and non-statutory consultation on the Project in 2014 as part of the Phase 1 Consultation. Further details of the Phase 1 Consultation undertaken with statutory consultees and the local community can be found in Section 2 of the enclosed Project Overview document. MPL has had regard to all feedback received during this 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;
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- re-arrangement of generating equipment in order to reduce the impact of noise on nearby homes;



- re-location of the gas connection site to reduce impact on agricultural land; and
- improvement of access arrangements, traffic management measures and routing during construction to minimise impact on the road network.

As described above, the Project design has evolved significantly since the Phase 1 Consultation was undertaken in 2014. Due to the length of time since MPL last consulted on the Project, as well as to inform stakeholders and the public of the principal changes to the Project that have been made following consideration of the consultation responses from 2014, MPL is undertaking a further round of statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Consultation").

The information within the enclosed PEIR contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process. We wish to seek your views about the Project, including the findings of the preliminary environmental studies described in the PEIR.

You may wish to note that as part of its community consultation under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL has published a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which can be found at www.millbrookpower.co.uk.

7 How to respond

The extended Phase 2 statutory consultation period on the Project will end at 17:00 on 15th September 2017, and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project by this date and time.

If you respond to our consultation, please include your name and an address in your response.

Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost Plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1

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We look forward to receiving your comments.

Yours faithfully

Dermot Scanlon

Director

For and on Behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane, London, EC1R 0BJ



Appendix 3.R: Phase 2 Section 42: Statutory Consultation - Cover letter sent to Section 42 consultees

3.R(iv) Cover letter sent to Northern Gas Networks on 9th August 2017



Your ref:

Our ref: MPL/S42

09 August 2017

Northern Gas Networks Limited 1100 Century Way Thorpe Park Business Park Colton Leeds LS15 8TU



Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane London EC1R 0BJ

T: +44 20 3824 6600 E: London@peterbrett.com

Dear Sir / Madam

Millbrook Power Limited: Proposed gas fired power plant at Rookery South Pit, Nr. Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Peter Brett Associates ("PBA") acts for Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL").

MPL is proposing to submit an application under the Planning Act 2008 in Q4 2017 for an up to 299 megawatt (MW) Power Generation Plant and underground connections to the existing nearby electricity and gas networks (the "Project").

Pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL must consult with a variety of people and organisations about its proposed application for the Project. The people and organisations whom MPL is required to consult under section 42 include: certain prescribed bodies (such as the Environment Agency and Natural England); local authorities within or near to the Project site; and those with an interest in the land to which the application for the Project relates (such as land owners, tenants, occupiers and those having the benefit of certain rights over the land) or those who may be able to bring a claim under certain land compensation legislation for the construction or use of the Project.

You have been identified as a person whom MPL believes it needs to consult under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. As such, you will find the following information enclosed with this letter:

- 1. A paper copy of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report Non-Technical Summary ("PEIR NTS"). The PEIR NTS is a non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") described in part 4 of this letter.
- 2. A CD containing a full electronic copy of the PEIR. The PEIR sets out details of the Project and its potential likely significant environmental effects and these are summarised in the enclosed PEIR NTS. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of Project.



The full PEIR is also available to view and download from the Project website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk).

- 3. A paper copy and electronic copy (on the enclosed CD) of a Project Overview Document. This document provides: an overview of the Project and explains progress made to date, including an overview of the Phase 1 Consultation; an explanation of the interrelationship between the Project and the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (the "Rookery South RRF Project"), promoted by a separate developer (Covanta Rookery South Limited), which is also planned for construction in Rookery South Pit; and a summary of the next steps in the Project programme.
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The remainder of this letter provides an overview of the Project, MPL, the need for the Power Generation Plant, the planning regime under the Planning Act 2008, and how you can respond to this consultation.

MPL welcomes your comments on the Project. Part 7 of this letter contains describes how you can respond to this consultation. Note that the consultation period on the Project will end at 17:00 on 15th September 2017 (inclusive).

Following the end of the consultation period and receipt of consultee responses, MPL will have regard to the comments received when finalising the application for submission under the Planning Act 2008.

1 Introduction to the Project

MPL proposes to develop a Power Generation Plant in the Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook, Lidlington and Marston Moretaine in Bedfordshire.

The Power Generation Plant will be capable of generating up to 299 MW of electricity, enough to power the equivalent of 150,000 homes. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it will burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. The Project is intended to provide back-up power to the National Grid and support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy. More information on the Project can be found at http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk/. The Project could enter commercial operation in 2022 subject to the outcome of the public consultation exercise, receipt of planning consent and financing.

The Project was initially developed and taken through the first stages of a Development Consent Order ("DCO") planning application process in 2014 and MPL undertook a first phase of statutory consultation on the Project between 13th October 2014 and 16th November 2014 ("Phase 1 Statutory Consultation"). However, in March 2015, the Project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. There remains a need for new gas-fired power stations to be built in this country, and acknowledging this, the MPL project was recently acquired by the UK energy company, Drax Group plc ("Drax"). It is MPL's intention to submit an application for a DCO to the Planning Inspectorate ("PINS") in Q4 2017.

MPL is undertaking a further phase of statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Statutory Consultation") on the latest Project iteration, details of which can be found on the accompanying CD, which contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process.



1.1 The Applicant

Drax acquired MPL from Watt Power Limited which established MPL to develop the Project at Rookery South Pit in Bedfordshire. Drax is seeking to develop gas-fired power stations at Millbrook and elsewhere in the UK to support the Government's drive to a low carbon economy by plugging the gaps created by intermittent renewables. For more information, refer to Section 1.3 of the enclosed PEIR NTS.

1.2 Development Consent Order

The Project will require a DCO under the Planning Act 2008. This is because the capacity of the power plant will be more than 50 MW and it therefore falls within the definition of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP") under Section 15 of the Planning Act 2008. Development consent for a NSIP (which can include consent for associated development that the NSIP may require) may only be granted by a DCO. The DCO will permit the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

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MPL anticipates submitting the DCO application for the Project in Q4 2017. The application would then be examined over the course of 2018, with a decision from the Secretary of State likely to be issued in mid-2019.

2 The Project

The Project consists of three main elements:

- A. A new Power Generation Plant in the form of an Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) peaking power generating station, fuelled by natural gas with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 MW. This is the output of the generating station as a whole, measured at the point of export into the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS). The Power Generation Plant comprises:
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 - a new purpose built access road to the Generating Equipment Site (the 'Access Road);
 - a temporary construction compound required during construction only (the 'Laydown Area');
- B. A new underground gas pipeline connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System ("NTS") (the "Gas Connection"). This element incorporates an Above Ground Installation ("AGI") at the point of connection to the NTS. Further details of the Gas Connection are provided in Section 2.4 of the enclosed PEIR NTS; and
- C. A new electrical connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the NETS (the "Electrical Connection"). This element could be delivered in one of two ways although both



options comprise underground cables and one replacement transmission tower. Further details of both Electrical Connection options are provided in Section 5 of this letter and Section 2.5 of the enclosed PEIR NTS. The Electrical Connection covers an area of approximately 4.8ha no matter which option is used.

3 The Need for Gas Generation

The Government's policy in relation to NSIPs is set out in a series of National Policy Statements ("NPSs"). The Project has been developed with regard to the relevant Energy NPSs, in particular EN-1 (Energy), EN-2 (Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure), EN-4 (Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure).

NPS EN-1 (paragraph 3.6.2) states that "Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector – providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply".

Gas is a reliable fuel source. As noted above, it is acknowledged by the Government as being essential to a low-carbon economy and to underpin the country's energy security. In addition, gas provides back-up to power generation from renewable sources, particularly wind power – which is an increasingly prevalent but intermittent form of energy. The proposed power plant will be designed to operate flexibly (i.e. not "always on") so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variations in customer demand and intermittent output from onshore and offshore wind power.

The need for the Project is established through the NPSs set out above and is therefore not proposed as a topic for this consultation. PEIR NTS Section 1.4 "Need for the Project" provides further discussion about the need for gas generation projects.

4 Environmental Information

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (the '2009 EIA Regulations') to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project relating to matters including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement ("ES") will be submitted with the DCO application.

The Project falls under the 2009 EIA Regulations regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017 EIA Regulations) regime. This is because a scoping opinion was requested from the Secretary of State under the 2009 EIA Regulations before the commencement of the 2017 EIA Regulations. This means that, in accordance with the transitional arrangements at Regulation 37 of the 2017 EIA Regulations, the 2009 EIA Regulations will continue to apply to the Project.

In accordance with Regulation 10 of the 2009 EIA Regulations, MPL has prepared the PEIR which presents the environmental information gathered to date and provides the results of a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project. This includes the cumulative effects of the Project together with relevant proposed but not yet implemented projects including the Rookery South RRF Project. The Rookery South RRF Project was granted a DCO in 2011 (the "RRF Order"). The PEIR also includes a preliminary assessment of the residual effects of the Project once proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account.



The PEIR does not set out the final findings but does include information on the preliminary mitigation measures proposed. For information on the preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, the relevant sections of the enclosed PEIR NTS are as follows:

- 3.2 Air Quality
- 3.3 Noise and Vibration
- 3.4 Ecology
- 3.5 Water Quality and Resources
- 3.6 Ground Conditions
- 3.7 Landscape and Visual Impact
- 3.8 Traffic and Transport
- 3.9 Historic Environment
- 3.10 Socio-Economics
- 3.11 Other Topics Considered

5 Options for the Proposed Project

The design that will form the basis of the application in Q4 of 2017 will not be a final, detailed design but one developed using the "Rochdale Envelope" approach within which the Project can be constructed. A series of design parameters has been incorporated into the Project to provide MPL with sufficient flexibility to construct and operate an electricity generating plant of up to 299 MW by building one Gas Turbine Generator with its own dedicated flue stack, which could be procured from a range of suppliers.

The application is therefore being prepared with reference to PINS Advice Note 9 (AN9) – 'Using the Rochdale Envelope'. Further details are provided in Section 3.1 of the enclosed PEIR. Advice Note 9 can be accessed via the PINS website at: http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk.

PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the Project Site and all elements of the Project including the Generating Equipment Site, Electrical Connection Site, Gas Connection Site and Power Generation Plant Site.

5.1 Power Generation Plant

The site for the Power Generation Plant is located within Rookery South Pit and covers an area of approximately 4 ha. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of the Power Generation Plant Site although the final location and layout are yet to be determined. The precise position and alignment of the Power Generation Plant will be finalised after this consultation has closed, having regard to the responses received and the further environmental and technical studies being undertaken. Your views on the indicative location of the Power Generation Plant would be welcome.

5.2 Gas Connection

The Gas Connection would comprise all the necessary elements to enable gas to be imported to the Generating Equipment at a suitable rate and pressure to produce up to 299 MW. The proposed route for the Gas Connection is shown in the PEIR Figure 1.2 of the PEIR and described in Section 2.4 of the PEIR NTS. PEIR Figure 12.2 shows the two options for accessing the Gas Connection. As such, your views on the preferred Gas Connection access would be welcome.

5.3 Electrical Connection

The Electrical Connection would comprise all the necessary elements to enable power to be exported from the Generating Equipment to the NETS. There are two connection options which



both use underground cables to connect the Substation to the existing 400 kV overhead line. Figures 3.1a and 3.1b in the PEIR show an indicative illustration of the position and layout of the Generating Equipment with Electrical Connection options 1 and 2 respectively, both of which include underground cables and no additional transmission towers (pylons). Your comments on the proposed Electrical Connection options would be welcome.

5.4 Compulsory Acquisition Rights

At this stage of the Project's development, MPL notes that the DCO application may seek the compulsory acquisition ("CA") of land and rights over land (including rights to use land) for the Project together with temporary possession of land during the construction and commissioning periods. MPL is commencing and/or continuing discussions with those persons who may be affected and is keen to reach agreement, where possible, with those persons prior to submission of the DCO application.

5.5. The Rookery South RRF Project

The Rookery South RRF Project is another project, promoted by a separate developer, Covanta Rookery South Limited ("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").

The Project sits within part of the application boundary for 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. MPL has engaged with Covanta through the development of the Project and is developing its DCO application for the Project to allow both schemes to successfully coexist. As part of this process, MPL intends to submit a draft DCO that would amend the RRF Order. MPL's PEIR takes full account of the Rookery South RRF Project as part of its assessment of potential cumulative environmental effects. The Project Overview document provides further details of the Rookery South RRF Project and explains how MPL intends to address the interrelationship between the two Projects.

6 Consultation

Consultation with local people, businesses, and organisations is a key part of the DCO process and will help to influence the final design of the Project. MPL undertook both statutory and non-statutory consultation on the Project in 2014 as part of the Phase 1 Consultation. Further details of the Phase 1 Consultation undertaken with statutory consultees and the local community can be found in Section 2 of the enclosed Project Overview document. MPL has had regard to all feedback received during this 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 impact of noise on nearby homes;
- re-location of the gas connection site to reduce impact on agricultural land; and



 improvement of access arrangements, traffic management measures and routing during construction to minimise impact on the road network.

As described above, the Project design has evolved significantly since the Phase 1 Consultation was undertaken in 2014. Due to the length of time since MPL last consulted on the Project, as well as to inform stakeholders and the public of the principal changes to the Project that have been made following consideration of the consultation responses from 2014, MPL is undertaking a further round of statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Consultation").

The information within the enclosed PEIR contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process. We wish to seek your views about the Project, including the findings of the preliminary environmental studies described in the PEIR.

You may wish to note that as part of its community consultation under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL has published a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which can be found at www.millbrookpower.co.uk.

7 How to respond

The extended Phase 2 statutory consultation period on the Project will end at 17:00 on 15th September 2017, and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project by this date and time.

If you respond to our consultation, please include your name and an address in your response.

Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost Plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1

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We look forward to receiving your comments.

Yours faithfully

Dermot Scanlon

Servit Scanlor

Director

For and on Behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane, London, EC1R 0BJ



Appendix 3.R: Phase 2 Section 42: Statutory Consultation - Cover letter sent to Section 42 consultees

3.R(v) Cover letter sent to Rutland Partners LLP on 16th August 2017



Your ref:

Our ref: MPL/S42

16 August 2017

Rutland Partners LLP Cunard House 15 Regent Street London SW1Y 4LR



Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane London EC1R 0BJ

T: +44 20 3824 6600 E: London@peterbrett.com

Dear Sir / Madam

Millbrook Power Limited: Proposed gas fired power plant at Rookery South Pit, Nr. Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Peter Brett Associates ("PBA") acts for Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL").

MPL is proposing to submit an application under the Planning Act 2008 in Q4 2017 for an up to 299 megawatt (MW) Power Generation Plant and underground connections to the existing nearby electricity and gas networks (the "Project").

Pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL must consult with a variety of people and organisations about its proposed application for the Project. The people and organisations whom MPL is required to consult under section 42 include: certain prescribed bodies (such as the Environment Agency and Natural England); local authorities within or near to the Project site; and those with an interest in the land to which the application for the Project relates (such as land owners, tenants, occupiers and those having the benefit of certain rights over the land) or those who may be able to bring a claim under certain land compensation legislation for the construction or use of the Project.

Your interest in land in the vicinity of the project was identified recently as part of a regular and iterative updating process carried out by our land reference team. You have been identified as a person that MPL believes needs to be consulted under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. As such, you will find enclosed with this letter:

- 1. A paper copy of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report Non-Technical Summary ("PEIR NTS"). The PEIR NTS is a non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") described in part 4 of this letter.
- 2. A CD containing a full electronic copy of the PEIR. The PEIR sets out details of the Project and its potential likely significant environmental effects and these are summarised in the enclosed PEIR NTS. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of Project.



The full PEIR is also available to view and download from the Project website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk).

- 3. A paper copy and electronic copy (on the enclosed CD) of a Project Overview Document. This document provides: an overview of the Project and explains progress made to date, including an overview of the Phase 1 Consultation; an explanation of the interrelationship between the Project and the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (the "Rookery South RRF Project"), promoted by a separate developer (Covanta Rookery South Limited), which is also planned for construction in Rookery South Pit; and a summary of the next steps in the Project programme.
- 4. A paper copy of the consultation leaflet which MPL has distributed to the local community as part of the consultation undertaken under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 (if you live near the Project site, you may have already received this leaflet in the post). The leaflet provides a high level overview of the Project as well as describing the community consultation on the Project which is taking place.

The remainder of this letter provides an overview of the Project, MPL, the need for the Power Generation Plant, the planning regime under the Planning Act 2008, and how you can respond to this consultation.

MPL welcomes your comments on the Project. Part 7 of this letter contains describes how you can respond to this consultation. **Note that the consultation period on the Project will end at 17:00 on 22**nd **September 2017 (inclusive).**

Following the end of the consultation period and receipt of consultee responses, MPL will have regard to the comments received when finalising the application for submission under the Planning Act 2008.

1 Introduction to the Project

MPL proposes to develop a Power Generation Plant in the Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook, Lidlington and Marston Moretaine in Bedfordshire.

The Power Generation Plant will be capable of generating up to 299 MW of electricity, enough to power the equivalent of 150,000 homes. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it will burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. The Project is intended to provide back-up power to the National Grid and support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy. More information on the Project can be found at http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk/. The Project could enter commercial operation in 2022 subject to the outcome of the public consultation exercise, receipt of planning consent and financing.

The Project was initially developed and taken through the first stages of a Development Consent Order ("DCO") planning application process in 2014 and MPL undertook a first phase of statutory consultation on the Project between 13th October 2014 and 16th November 2014 ("Phase 1 Statutory Consultation"). However, in March 2015, the Project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. There remains a need for new gas-fired power stations to be built in this country, and acknowledging this, the MPL project was recently acquired by the UK energy company, Drax Group plc ("Drax"). It is MPL's intention to submit an application for a DCO to the Planning Inspectorate ("PINS") in Q4 2017.

MPL is undertaking a further phase of statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Statutory Consultation") on the latest Project iteration, details of which can be found on the accompanying CD, which contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process.



1.1 The Applicant

Drax acquired MPL from Watt Power Limited which established MPL to develop the Project at Rookery South Pit in Bedfordshire. Drax is seeking to develop gas-fired power stations at Millbrook and elsewhere in the UK to support the Government's drive to a low carbon economy by plugging the gaps created by intermittent renewables. For more information, refer to Section 1.3 of the enclosed PEIR NTS.

1.2 Development Consent Order

The Project will require a DCO under the Planning Act 2008. This is because the capacity of the power plant will be more than 50 MW and it therefore falls within the definition of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP") under Section 15 of the Planning Act 2008. Development consent for a NSIP (which can include consent for associated development that the NSIP may require) may only be granted by a DCO. The DCO will permit the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

The decision-maker for any DCO application is the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy ("Secretary of State") rather than the Local Planning Authority. DCO applications are therefore submitted to the Secretary of State via PINS. Once accepted, an application will be considered over a six-month examination period by an Examining Authority (comprising Planning Inspectors from PINS) on behalf of the Secretary of State. The Examining Authority will process and examine the application before making a recommendation to the Secretary of State as to whether or not an application should be granted development consent. Therefore, the final decision on an application is made by the Secretary of State.

MPL anticipates submitting the DCO application for the Project in Q4 2017. The application would then be examined over the course of 2018, with a decision from the Secretary of State likely to be issued in mid-2019.

2 The Project

The Project consists of three main elements:

- A. A new Power Generation Plant in the form of an Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) peaking power generating station, fuelled by natural gas with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 MW. This is the output of the generating station as a whole, measured at the point of export into the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS). The Power Generation Plant comprises:
 - generating equipment including one Gas Turbine Generator with one exhaust gas flue stack and Balance of Plant (together referred to as the 'Generating Equipment'), which are located within the 'Generating Equipment Site';
 - a new purpose built access road to the Generating Equipment Site (the 'Access Road);
 - a temporary construction compound required during construction only (the 'Laydown Area');
- B. A new underground gas pipeline connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System ("NTS") (the "Gas Connection"). This element incorporates an Above Ground Installation ("AGI") at the point of connection to the NTS. Further details of the Gas Connection are provided in Section 2.4 of the enclosed PEIR NTS; and



C. A new electrical connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the NETS (the "Electrical Connection"). This element could be delivered in one of two ways although both options comprise underground cables and one replacement transmission tower. Further details of both Electrical Connection options are provided in Section 5 of this letter and Section 2.5 of the enclosed PEIR NTS. The Electrical Connection covers an area of approximately 4.8ha no matter which option is used.

3 The Need for Gas Generation

The Government's policy in relation to NSIPs is set out in a series of National Policy Statements ("NPSs"). The Project has been developed with regard to the relevant Energy NPSs, in particular EN-1 (Energy), EN-2 (Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure), EN-4 (Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure).

NPS EN-1 (paragraph 3.6.2) states that "Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector – providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply".

Gas is a reliable fuel source. As noted above, it is acknowledged by the Government as being essential to a low-carbon economy and to underpin the country's energy security. In addition, gas provides back-up to power generation from renewable sources, particularly wind power – which is an increasingly prevalent but intermittent form of energy. The proposed power plant will be designed to operate flexibly (i.e. not "always on") so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variations in customer demand and intermittent output from onshore and offshore wind power.

The need for the Project is established through the NPSs set out above and is therefore not proposed as a topic for this consultation. PEIR NTS Section 1.4 "Need for the Project" provides further discussion about the need for gas generation projects.

4 Environmental Information

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (the '2009 EIA Regulations') to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project relating to matters including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement ("ES") will be submitted with the DCO application.

The Project falls under the 2009 EIA Regulations regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017 EIA Regulations) regime. This is because a scoping opinion was requested from the Secretary of State under the 2009 EIA Regulations before the commencement of the 2017 EIA Regulations. This means that, in accordance with the transitional arrangements at Regulation 37 of the 2017 EIA Regulations, the 2009 EIA Regulations will continue to apply to the Project.

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includes a preliminary assessment of the residual effects of the Project once proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account.

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- 3.7 Landscape and Visual Impact
- 3.8 Traffic and Transport
- 3.9 Historic Environment
- 3.10 Socio-Economics
- 3.11 Other Topics Considered

5 Options for the Proposed Project

The design that will form the basis of the application in Q4 of 2017 will not be a final, detailed design but one developed using the "Rochdale Envelope" approach within which the Project can be constructed. A series of design parameters has been incorporated into the Project to provide MPL with sufficient flexibility to construct and operate an electricity generating plant of up to 299 MW by building one Gas Turbine Generator with its own dedicated flue stack, which could be procured from a range of suppliers.

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PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the Project Site and all elements of the Project including the Generating Equipment Site, Electrical Connection Site, Gas Connection Site and Power Generation Plant Site.

5.1 Power Generation Plant

The site for the Power Generation Plant is located within Rookery South Pit and covers an area of approximately 4 ha. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of the Power Generation Plant Site although the final location and layout are yet to be determined. The precise position and alignment of the Power Generation Plant will be finalised after this consultation has closed, having regard to the responses received and the further environmental and technical studies being undertaken. Your views on the indicative location of the Power Generation Plant would be welcome.

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The Project sits within part of the application boundary for 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. MPL has engaged with Covanta through the development of the Project and is developing its DCO application for the Project to allow both schemes to successfully coexist. As part of this process, MPL intends to submit a draft DCO that would amend the RRF Order. MPL's PEIR takes full account of the Rookery South RRF Project as part of its assessment of potential cumulative environmental effects. The Project Overview document provides further details of the Rookery South RRF Project and explains how MPL intends to address the interrelationship between the two Projects.

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- 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;
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- re-arrangement of generating equipment in order to reduce the impact of noise on nearby homes;



- re-location of the gas connection site to reduce impact on agricultural land; and
- improvement of access arrangements, traffic management measures and routing during construction to minimise impact on the road network.

As described above, the Project design has evolved significantly since the Phase 1 Consultation was undertaken in 2014. Due to the length of time since MPL last consulted on the Project, as well as to inform stakeholders and the public of the principal changes to the Project that have been made following consideration of the consultation responses from 2014, MPL is undertaking a further round of statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Consultation").

The information within the enclosed PEIR contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process. We wish to seek your views about the Project, including the findings of the preliminary environmental studies described in the PEIR.

You may wish to note that as part of its community consultation under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL has published a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which can be found at www.millbrookpower.co.uk.

7 How to respond

The extended Phase 2 statutory consultation period on the Project will end at 17:00 on 22nd September 2017, and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project by this date and time.

If you respond to our consultation, please include your name and an address in your response.

Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost Plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1

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We look forward to receiving your comments.

Yours faithfully

Dermot Scanlon

Director

For and on Behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane, London, EC1R 0BJ



Appendix 3.R: Phase 2 Section 42: Statutory Consultation - Cover letter sent to Section 42 consultees

3.R(vi) Cover letters sent to consultee Section 42-162 on 16th and 18th August 2017



Your ref:

Our ref: MPL/S42

16 August 2017



Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane London EC1R 0BJ

T: +44 20 3824 6600

E: London@peterbrett.com



Dear

Millbrook Power Limited: Proposed gas fired power plant at Rookery South Pit, Nr. Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Peter Brett Associates ("PBA") acts for Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL").

MPL is proposing to submit an application under the Planning Act 2008 in Q4 2017 for an up to 299 megawatt (MW) Power Generation Plant and underground connections to the existing nearby electricity and gas networks (the "Project").

Pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL must consult with a variety of people and organisations about its proposed application for the Project. The people and organisations whom MPL is required to consult under section 42 include: certain prescribed bodies (such as the Environment Agency and Natural England); local authorities within or near to the Project site; and those with an interest in the land to which the application for the Project relates (such as land owners, tenants, occupiers and those having the benefit of certain rights over the land) or those who may be able to bring a claim under certain land compensation legislation for the construction or use of the Project.

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MPL welcomes your comments on the Project. Part 7 of this letter contains describes how you can respond to this consultation. **Note that the consultation period on the Project will end at 17:00 on 22**nd **September 2017 (inclusive).**

Following the end of the consultation period and receipt of consultee responses, MPL will have regard to the comments received when finalising the application for submission under the Planning Act 2008.

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MPL proposes to develop a Power Generation Plant in the Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook, Lidlington and Marston Moretaine in Bedfordshire.

The Power Generation Plant will be capable of generating up to 299 MW of electricity, enough to power the equivalent of 150,000 homes. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it will burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. The Project is intended to provide back-up power to the National Grid and support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy. More information on the Project can be found at http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk/. The Project could enter commercial operation in 2022 subject to the outcome of the public consultation exercise, receipt of planning consent and financing.

The Project was initially developed and taken through the first stages of a Development Consent Order ("DCO") planning application process in 2014 and MPL undertook a first phase of statutory consultation on the Project between 13th October 2014 and 16th November 2014 ("Phase 1 Statutory Consultation"). However, in March 2015, the Project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. There remains a need for new gas-fired power stations to be built in this country, and acknowledging this, the MPL project was recently acquired by the UK energy company, Drax Group plc ("Drax"). It is MPL's intention to submit an application for a DCO to the Planning Inspectorate ("PINS") in Q4 2017.

MPL is undertaking a further phase of statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Statutory Consultation") on the latest Project iteration, details of which can be found on the accompanying CD, which contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process.



1.1 The Applicant

Drax acquired MPL from Watt Power Limited which established MPL to develop the Project at Rookery South Pit in Bedfordshire. Drax is seeking to develop gas-fired power stations at Millbrook and elsewhere in the UK to support the Government's drive to a low carbon economy by plugging the gaps created by intermittent renewables. For more information, refer to Section 1.3 of the enclosed PEIR NTS.

1.2 Development Consent Order

The Project will require a DCO under the Planning Act 2008. This is because the capacity of the power plant will be more than 50 MW and it therefore falls within the definition of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project ("NSIP") under Section 15 of the Planning Act 2008. Development consent for a NSIP (which can include consent for associated development that the NSIP may require) may only be granted by a DCO. The DCO will permit the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

The decision-maker for any DCO application is the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy ("Secretary of State") rather than the Local Planning Authority. DCO applications are therefore submitted to the Secretary of State via PINS. Once accepted, an application will be considered over a six-month examination period by an Examining Authority (comprising Planning Inspectors from PINS) on behalf of the Secretary of State. The Examining Authority will process and examine the application before making a recommendation to the Secretary of State as to whether or not an application should be granted development consent. Therefore, the final decision on an application is made by the Secretary of State.

MPL anticipates submitting the DCO application for the Project in Q4 2017. The application would then be examined over the course of 2018, with a decision from the Secretary of State likely to be issued in mid-2019.

2 The Project

The Project consists of three main elements:

- A. A new Power Generation Plant in the form of an Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) peaking power generating station, fuelled by natural gas with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299 MW. This is the output of the generating station as a whole, measured at the point of export into the National Grid Electricity Transmission System (NETS). The Power Generation Plant comprises:
 - generating equipment including one Gas Turbine Generator with one exhaust gas flue stack and Balance of Plant (together referred to as the 'Generating Equipment'), which are located within the 'Generating Equipment Site';
 - a new purpose built access road to the Generating Equipment Site (the 'Access Road);
 - a temporary construction compound required during construction only (the 'Laydown Area');
- B. A new underground gas pipeline connection to bring natural gas to the Generating Equipment from the National Transmission System ("NTS") (the "Gas Connection"). This element incorporates an Above Ground Installation ("AGI") at the point of connection to the NTS. Further details of the Gas Connection are provided in Section 2.4 of the enclosed PEIR NTS; and



C. A new electrical connection to export power from the Generating Equipment to the NETS (the "Electrical Connection"). This element could be delivered in one of two ways although both options comprise underground cables and one replacement transmission tower. Further details of both Electrical Connection options are provided in Section 5 of this letter and Section 2.5 of the enclosed PEIR NTS. The Electrical Connection covers an area of approximately 4.8ha no matter which option is used.

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The Government's policy in relation to NSIPs is set out in a series of National Policy Statements ("NPSs"). The Project has been developed with regard to the relevant Energy NPSs, in particular EN-1 (Energy), EN-2 (Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure), EN-4 (Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure).

NPS EN-1 (paragraph 3.6.2) states that "Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector – providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply".

Gas is a reliable fuel source. As noted above, it is acknowledged by the Government as being essential to a low-carbon economy and to underpin the country's energy security. In addition, gas provides back-up to power generation from renewable sources, particularly wind power – which is an increasingly prevalent but intermittent form of energy. The proposed power plant will be designed to operate flexibly (i.e. not "always on") so that it can respond quickly and efficiently to short-term variations in customer demand and intermittent output from onshore and offshore wind power.

The need for the Project is established through the NPSs set out above and is therefore not proposed as a topic for this consultation. PEIR NTS Section 1.4 "Need for the Project" provides further discussion about the need for gas generation projects.

4 Environmental Information

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (the '2009 EIA Regulations') to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project relating to matters including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement ("ES") will be submitted with the DCO application.

The Project falls under the 2009 EIA Regulations regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (2017 EIA Regulations) regime. This is because a scoping opinion was requested from the Secretary of State under the 2009 EIA Regulations before the commencement of the 2017 EIA Regulations. This means that, in accordance with the transitional arrangements at Regulation 37 of the 2017 EIA Regulations, the 2009 EIA Regulations will continue to apply to the Project.

In accordance with Regulation 10 of the 2009 EIA Regulations, MPL has prepared the PEIR which presents the environmental information gathered to date and provides the results of a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project. This includes the cumulative effects of the Project together with relevant proposed but not yet implemented projects including the Rookery South RRF Project. The Rookery South RRF Project was granted a DCO in 2011 (the "RRF Order"). The PEIR also



includes a preliminary assessment of the residual effects of the Project once proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account.

The PEIR does not set out the final findings but does include information on the preliminary mitigation measures proposed. For information on the preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, the relevant sections of the enclosed PEIR NTS are as follows:

- 3.2 Air Quality
- 3.3 Noise and Vibration
- 3.4 Ecology
- 3.5 Water Quality and Resources
- 3.6 Ground Conditions
- 3.7 Landscape and Visual Impact
- 3.8 Traffic and Transport
- 3.9 Historic Environment
- 3.10 Socio-Economics
- 3.11 Other Topics Considered

5 Options for the Proposed Project

The design that will form the basis of the application in Q4 of 2017 will not be a final, detailed design but one developed using the "Rochdale Envelope" approach within which the Project can be constructed. A series of design parameters has been incorporated into the Project to provide MPL with sufficient flexibility to construct and operate an electricity generating plant of up to 299 MW by building one Gas Turbine Generator with its own dedicated flue stack, which could be procured from a range of suppliers.

The application is therefore being prepared with reference to PINS Advice Note 9 (AN9) – 'Using the Rochdale Envelope'. Further details are provided in Section 3.1 of the enclosed PEIR. Advice Note 9 can be accessed via the PINS website at: http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk.

PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the Project Site and all elements of the Project including the Generating Equipment Site, Electrical Connection Site, Gas Connection Site and Power Generation Plant Site.

5.1 Power Generation Plant

The site for the Power Generation Plant is located within Rookery South Pit and covers an area of approximately 4 ha. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of the Power Generation Plant Site although the final location and layout are yet to be determined. The precise position and alignment of the Power Generation Plant will be finalised after this consultation has closed, having regard to the responses received and the further environmental and technical studies being undertaken. Your views on the indicative location of the Power Generation Plant would be welcome.

5.2 Gas Connection

The Gas Connection would comprise all the necessary elements to enable gas to be imported to the Generating Equipment at a suitable rate and pressure to produce up to 299 MW. The proposed route for the Gas Connection is shown in the PEIR Figure 1.2 of the PEIR and described in Section 2.4 of the PEIR NTS. PEIR Figure 12.2 shows the two options for accessing the Gas Connection. As such, your views on the preferred Gas Connection access would be welcome.



5.3 Electrical Connection

The Electrical Connection would comprise all the necessary elements to enable power to be exported from the Generating Equipment to the NETS. There are two connection options which both use underground cables to connect the Substation to the existing 400 kV overhead line. Figures 3.1a and 3.1b in the PEIR show an indicative illustration of the position and layout of the Generating Equipment with Electrical Connection options 1 and 2 respectively, both of which include underground cables and no additional transmission towers (pylons). Your comments on the proposed Electrical Connection options would be welcome.

5.4 Compulsory Acquisition Rights

At this stage of the Project's development, MPL notes that the DCO application may seek the compulsory acquisition ("CA") of land and rights over land (including rights to use land) for the Project together with temporary possession of land during the construction and commissioning periods. MPL is commencing and/or continuing discussions with those persons who may be affected and is keen to reach agreement, where possible, with those persons prior to submission of the DCO application.

5.5. The Rookery South RRF Project

The Rookery South RRF Project is another project, promoted by a separate developer, Covanta Rookery South Limited ("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").

The Project sits within part of the application boundary for 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. MPL has engaged with Covanta through the development of the Project and is developing its DCO application for the Project to allow both schemes to successfully coexist. As part of this process, MPL intends to submit a draft DCO that would amend the RRF Order. MPL's PEIR takes full account of the Rookery South RRF Project as part of its assessment of potential cumulative environmental effects. The Project Overview document provides further details of the Rookery South RRF Project and explains how MPL intends to address the interrelationship between the two Projects.

6 Consultation

Consultation with local people, businesses, and organisations is a key part of the DCO process and will help to influence the final design of the Project. MPL undertook both statutory and non-statutory consultation on the Project in 2014 as part of the Phase 1 Consultation. Further details of the Phase 1 Consultation undertaken with statutory consultees and the local community can be found in Section 2 of the enclosed Project Overview document. MPL has had regard to all feedback received during this 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 impact of noise on nearby homes;



- re-location of the gas connection site to reduce impact on agricultural land; and
- improvement of access arrangements, traffic management measures and routing during construction to minimise impact on the road network.

As described above, the Project design has evolved significantly since the Phase 1 Consultation was undertaken in 2014. Due to the length of time since MPL last consulted on the Project, as well as to inform stakeholders and the public of the principal changes to the Project that have been made following consideration of the consultation responses from 2014, MPL is undertaking a further round of statutory consultation ("Phase 2 Consultation").

The information within the enclosed PEIR contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process. We wish to seek your views about the Project, including the findings of the preliminary environmental studies described in the PEIR.

You may wish to note that as part of its community consultation under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL has published a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which can be found at www.millbrookpower.co.uk.

7 How to respond

The extended Phase 2 statutory consultation period on the Project will end at 17:00 on 22nd September 2017, and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project by this date and time.

If you respond to our consultation, please include your name and an address in your response.

Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost Plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1

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We look forward to receiving your comments.

Yours faithfully

Dermot Scanlon

Director

For and on Behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane, London, EC1R 0BJ



Your ref:

Our ref: MPL/S42

18 August 2017



Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane London EC1R 0BJ

T: +44 20 3824 6600

E: London@peterbrett.com



Dear

Millbrook Power Limited: Proposed gas fired power plant at Rookery South Pit, Nr. Millbrook, Bedfordshire

Statutory consultation under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

Peter Brett Associates ("PBA") acts for Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL").

MPL is proposing to submit an application under the Planning Act 2008 in Q4 2017 for an up to 299 megawatt (MW) Power Generation Plant and underground connections to the existing nearby electricity and gas networks (the "Project").

Pursuant to section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL must consult with a variety of people and organisations about its proposed application for the Project. The people and organisations whom MPL is required to consult under section 42 include: certain prescribed bodies (such as the Environment Agency and Natural England); local authorities within or near to the Project site; and those with an interest in the land to which the application for the Project relates (such as land owners, tenants, occupiers and those having the benefit of certain rights over the land) or those who may be able to bring a claim under certain land compensation legislation for the construction or use of the Project.

Your interest in land in the vicinity of the project was identified recently as part of a regular and iterative updating process carried out by our land reference team. You have been identified as a person that MPL believes needs to be consulted under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. As such, you will find enclosed with this letter:

- 1. A paper copy of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report Non-Technical Summary ("PEIR NTS"). The PEIR NTS is a non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") described in part 4 of this letter.
- 2. A CD containing a full electronic copy of the PEIR. The PEIR sets out details of the Project and its potential likely significant environmental effects and these are summarised in the enclosed PEIR NTS. PEIR Figure 1.2 shows the location of Project.



The full PEIR is also available to view and download from the Project website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk).

- 3. A paper copy and electronic copy (on the enclosed CD) of a Project Overview Document. This document provides: an overview of the Project and explains progress made to date, including an overview of the Phase 1 Consultation; an explanation of the interrelationship between the Project and the Rookery South Resource Recovery Facility (the "Rookery South RRF Project"), promoted by a separate developer (Covanta Rookery South Limited), which is also planned for construction in Rookery South Pit; and a summary of the next steps in the Project programme.
- 4. A paper copy of the consultation leaflet which MPL has distributed to the local community as part of the consultation undertaken under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 (if you live near the Project site, you may have already received this leaflet in the post). The leaflet provides a high level overview of the Project as well as describing the community consultation on the Project which is taking place.

The remainder of this letter provides an overview of the Project, MPL, the need for the Power Generation Plant, the planning regime under the Planning Act 2008, and how you can respond to this consultation.

MPL welcomes your comments on the Project. Part 7 of this letter contains describes how you can respond to this consultation. Note that the consultation period on the Project will end at 17:00 on 22nd September 2017 (inclusive).

Following the end of the consultation period and receipt of consultee responses, MPL will have regard to the comments received when finalising the application for submission under the Planning Act 2008.

1 Introduction to the Project

MPL proposes to develop a Power Generation Plant in the Rookery South Pit, near the villages of Stewartby, Millbrook, Lidlington and Marston Moretaine in Bedfordshire.

The Power Generation Plant will be capable of generating up to 299 MW of electricity, enough to power the equivalent of 150,000 homes. Using the latest and most efficient power generating technology, it will burn natural gas to generate electricity that is delivered into the National Grid. The Project is intended to provide back-up power to the National Grid and support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy. More information on the Project can be found at http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk/. The Project could enter commercial operation in 2022 subject to the outcome of the public consultation exercise, receipt of planning consent and financing.

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The design that will form the basis of the application in Q4 of 2017 will not be a final, detailed design but one developed using the "Rochdale Envelope" approach within which the Project can be constructed. A series of design parameters has been incorporated into the Project to provide MPL with sufficient flexibility to construct and operate an electricity generating plant of up to 299 MW by building one Gas Turbine Generator with its own dedicated flue stack, which could be procured from a range of suppliers.

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- undergrounding of the electrical connection to the National Grid (thereby avoiding the need for overhead transmission lines and additional transmission towers);
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The information within the enclosed PEIR contains updated information on the Project, the design parameters, design evolution and the EIA process. We wish to seek your views about the Project, including the findings of the preliminary environmental studies described in the PEIR.

You may wish to note that as part of its community consultation under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, MPL has published a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which can be found at www.millbrookpower.co.uk.

7 How to respond

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If you respond to our consultation, please include your name and an address in your response.

Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

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Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost Plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1

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We look forward to receiving your comments.

Yours faithfully

Dermot Scanlon

Director

For and on Behalf of Peter Brett Associates LLP 33 Bowling Green Lane, London, EC1R 0BJ



Appendix 3.S: Phase 1 Section 47: Statutory Consultation - Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) Non-Technical Summary (NTS)

Millbrook Power Project

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Non-Technical Summary

On behalf of Millbrook Power Limited



Project Ref: 31116 | Rev: 1.0 | Date: October 2014





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PEIR NTS Glossary

Above Ground Installation (AGI)	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. It forms part of the Gas Connection and is located within the Gas Connection Opportunity Area.		
Access Road	The proposed purpose built access road from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site. It is located within the Power Generation Plant Site.		
Applicant	Millbrook Power Limited.		
Balance of Plant	All infrastructure required to support the Gas Turbine Generators within the Generating Equipment Site and includes: stacks, electrical banking compound, water tanks; administration/workshop/control building and gas receiving station.		
baseline	Environmental conditions at specific periods of time, present on, or near a site, against which future changes may be measured or predicted.		
BBC	Bedford Borough Council		
CBC	Central Bedfordshire Council		
Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT)	Gas plant technology system comprising Gas Turbine(s) fuelled by natural gas, a Heat Recovery Steam Generator(s) utilising heat from the Gas Turbine exhaust gases, and a steam turbine plant with associated condensing system.		
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	Strategic document setting out best practice methods to minimise environmental impacts (including dust) during construction.		
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 Project	The proposed Resource Recycling Facility (RRF) to be developed by Covanta Rookery South Limited to the north of the Generating Equipment Site and for which Covanta Rookery South Limited was granted a DCO consent pursuant to the PA 2008 in the autumn of 2011.		
Cumulative effects	The 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.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	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).
Development Consent Order Application (DCO 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.
effect	The consequence of an impact on the environment.
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, two new electrical circuits and up to two sealing end compounds (SECs) to connect the substation to the Generating Equipment and the existing 400 kV network. The Electrical Connection is located within the Electrical Connection Opportunity Area.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A systematic means of assessing a development project's likely significant environmental effects undertaken in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009.
EIA Regulations	For the Project the relevant EIA regulations are the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/2264) (as amended).
Environmental Statement (ES)	Statutory report summarising the findings of an environmental impact assessment.
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	A desk based study which considers the contributing factors and predicts / quantifies the risk of flooding to and from a proposed development and also identifies a water level in the event of flooding.
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). There are currently two remaining Gas Connection options which are being taken forward through the PEIR. Gas Connection Route Corridor Option 1, the preferred option and Gas Connection Route Corridor Option 2.		
Gas Turbine Generators	Between one and five Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT) generators (as proposed in the Power Generation Plant) which utilise 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 the stack without providing heat for a secondary steam cycle. Each Gas Turbine Generator may constitute one or two gas turbines venting to a single stack. The Gas Turbine Generators form part of the Generating Equipment and are located within the Generating Equipment Site.		
Generating Equipment	Gas Turbine Generators and Balance of Plant which are located on the Generating Equipment Site.		
Generating Equipment Site	The site where the Generating Equipment is located.		
Historic Environment Record (HER)	The repository for all archaeological and historical information relating to a county or district.		
impact	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Project.		
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significant of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.		
Laydown Area	The area required during construction for storing materials and equipment. It is located within the Power Generation Plant Site.		
Listed Building	The Secretary of State compiles a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest for the guidance of local planning authorities in the exercise of their planning functions under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Buildings are graded as follows:		



	I		
	Grade I – Buildings of exceptional interest;		
	Grade II* - Particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and		
	Grade II – Buildings of special interest.		
Low Level Restoration Scheme (LLRS)	The LLRS for Rookery South Pit (assuming no additional proposed developments prior to its completion) aims to restore the pit base to low intensity agricultural land, with a ditch system draining water to a large attenuation pond and pit stabilisation works.		
Millbrook Power Limited (MPL)	A special purpose vehicle which has been established by Watt Power Limited (WPL) to develop the Project.		
mitigation measures	Actions proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible offset significant adverse effects arising from the whole or specific elements of a development.		
National Park	A national park is an area statutorily designated for its special landscape rich in character and distinctiveness, wildlife history and heritage.		
National Policy Statement (NPS)	Overarching policy designated under the PA 2008 concerning the planning and consenting of NSIPs in the UK.		
National Transmission System (NTS)	A network of gas pipelines throughout the United Kingdom that supply gas to large industrial customers from natural gas terminals situated on the coast, and also gas distribution companies which lead indirectly to homes.		
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	The Project constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) by virtue of s.14(1)(a) and s.15 of the PA 2008 which include within the definition of a NSIP any onshore generating station in England or Wales of 50 MW capacity or more.		
noise	Noise defined as unwanted sound, is measured in units of decibels, dB. The range of audible sounds is from 0 dB to 140 dB. Two equal sources of sound, if added together will result in an increase in level of 3 dB i.e 50 dB + 50 dB = 53 dB. Increases in continuous sound are perceived in the following manner:		
	1 dB increase – barely perceptible		
	3 dB increase – just noticeable		
	10 dB increase – perceived as twice as loud		



Preliminary Environmental Information Report Non- Technical Summary (PEIR NTS)	A report which briefly describes the main points discussed in the PEIR in a clear manner, without the use of technical jargon and phraseology.
peaking plant	Peaking plants are operated when there is a Stress Event.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The work of PINS includes examining national infrastructure planning under the Planning Act 2008 process; processing planning and enforcement appeals; holding examinations into local plans and community infrastructure levy charging schedules on behalf of the SoS.
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	An ecological survey technique that provides a standardised system to record vegetation and wildlife habitats. It enables a basic assessment of habitat type and its potential importance for nature conservation.
photomontage	A type of visualisation or illustration that is based on photographs and that simulates the likely appearance of a proposed development in the photographic view. Photomontages are used as illustrations of the professional judgement of a landscape professional as to the significance of the effect of a project on landscape and visual receptors.
Pipeline	The new underground gas pipeline connection proposed as part of the Gas Connection which is located within the Gas Connection Opportunity Area.
Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008)	UK legislation which passes responsibility for examining development consent order 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 Energy and Climate Change in the case of energy NSIP applications).
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	The report that 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).
Power Generation Plant	A SCGT gas fired 'peaking' power generating plant capable of providing up to 299 MW comprising: the



	Generating Equipment; Access Road; and temporary Laydown Area. It will be located within the Power Generation Plant Site.		
Power Generation Plant Site	The site in which the Power Generation Plant will be located.		
Project	The Power Generation Plant, Electrical Connection and Gas Connection located on the Project Site.		
Project Site	The entire area covered by or required in order to deliver the Project.		
Red Line Boundary	The boundary of the Project Site, donated by a red line on figures.		
Registered Parks and Gardens	A register of historic parks and gardens held by English Heritage for parks and gardens of particular historic importance.		
Scheduled Monument	A building included in the Schedule of Monuments compiled under Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments, and Archaeological Area Act 1979. Scheduled Monuments have statutory protection under this Act (Section 2) and an application for Scheduled Monument Consent must be made to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport if work to a Scheduled Monument is proposed.		
Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT)	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.		
stack	The structure by which the exhaust gases and waste heat are emitted to the atmosphere. The height of the structure would be between 30m-35m and would contain a silencer to reduce noise emissions. The exhaust gases would be subject to emissions control abatement.		
topography	The natural or artificial features, level and surface form of the ground surface.		
Watt Power Limited (WPL)	Watt Power Limited was established to develop flexible gas fired generation assets to support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy. WPL has set up Millbrook Power Limited, a Special Purpose Vehicle to develop the Project.		



1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This document is the non-technical summary (PEIR NTS) of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for the proposed Millbrook Power Project (hereafter referred to as the Project). It has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates LLP (PBA) on behalf of Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) (the "Applicant").
- 1.1.2 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) areas.
- 1.1.3 The location of the Project Site is shown in Figure 1.1
- 1.1.4 The Project would comprise:
 - A new Power Generation Plant in the form of a Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT) 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 up to five Gas Turbine Generators, up to five exhaust gas flue stacks and balance of plant, which are located within the Generating Equipment Site (together the "Generating Equipment");
 - A new purpose built access road from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site (the "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").
- 1.1.5 The Generating Equipment, Access Road and Laydown Area are together known as the "Power Generation Plant", and are located within the Power Generation Plant Site.
- 1.1.6 The Power Generation Plant, Gas Connection, and Electrical Connection, together with all access requirements are referred to as the 'Project' and are



all integral to the generation of electricity and subsequent export of that electricity to the National Grid. The land upon which the Project would be developed, or which would be required in order to facilitate the development of the Project, is referred to as the 'Project Site'.

- 1.1.7 All elements of the Project are shown on Figure 1.2.
- 1.1.8 The Generating Equipment would operate as a 'peaking plant'. This means it would operate intermittently, with maximum operation not exceeding 1,500 hours per year. A peaking plant is designed to operate when there is a surge in demand for electricity associated with a particular event (e.g. when a large number of people boil their kettles following the end of a popular TV programme) or when there is a sudden drop in power being generated from power stations which are constantly in operation. It will also support intermittent forms of renewable energy which are weather dependent (e.g. wind and solar).
- 1.1.9 The Project constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 which means that a Development Consent Order (DCO) is required to build, operate and maintain it. The proposed DCO Application will be processed and examined by the Planning Inspectorate who will make a recommendation on whether the DCO should be granted to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change (Secretary of State) with whom the final decision lies. It is anticipated that the DCO Application will be submitted in the first quarter of 2015. The PEIR and this PEIR NTS have been prepared in accordance with Regulation 2 and 10 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact) Assessment Regulations (the "EIA Regulations"). They present information specifically aimed at assisting consultees and local communities to understand the nature, scale and location of the Project.
- 1.1.10 Copies of the PEIR and this PEIR NTS may be examined during a consultation exercise being carried out by the Applicant between 13th October 2014 until 16th November 2014 at Central Bedfordshire Council Office (Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford Bedfordshire, SG17 5TQ, open Mon-Thurs 08:00–17:30 and Friday 08:00–5:00); at Bedford Borough Council Office (Borough Hall, Cauldwell St, Bedford MK42 9AP, open Mon-Thurs 08:30-17:00 and Fri 08:30-16:00); at Marston Vale Forest Centre (Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0PR, open Mon-Sun 10:00-16:00) and at the following local libraries:

Bedford Library Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri 09.00 – 18.00 Thurs 09.00 – 13.00 Sat 09.00 – 17.00 Sun Closed



Ampthill Library,

1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL

Tues Closed Thurs 14.00 – 18.00 Sat 10.00 – 13.00

Mon/Wed/Fri 10.00 – 18.00

Sun Closed

Wootton Library

Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH

Mon/Fri 14.00 – 18.00

Tues Closed

Wed 10.00 - 1300 /

1400 -18.30 Thurs Closed Sat 10.00 – 13.00 Sun Closed

1.1.11 Copies of the PEIR and this PEIR NTS can also be found on the Project website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk. MPL welcomes your comments on the proposals and the information provided in this PEIR NTS. These can be submitted:

• by email to: info@millbrookpower.co.uk;

 in writing to: Freepost RTEY-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh, EH1 3JD; or

• Phone: 0131 5503380

1.1.12 Representations must be received on or before 16th November 2014.

1.2 Purpose of this Document

- 1.2.1 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is being undertaken to determine the likely significant effects of the Project on the environment. The purpose of the PEIR is to present preliminary environmental information relating to the Project, including the preliminary findings of the assessments undertaken to date together with a summary of the additional information or studies required to complete the EIA. This will enable consultees, including the local community, to understand the likely significant environmental effects of the Project so they can provide a comprehensive response to the consultation. Feedback received during the consultation process will help inform the development and design of the Project and further refine the EIA.
- 1.2.2 Under Regulation 10(b) of the EIA Regulations, the Applicant must consult on preliminary information relating to the Project. The consultation responses received to date have been considered and referenced in the PEIR as summarised in this PEIR NTS.



- 1.2.3 Once complete, the findings of the EIA will be reported in full in the Environmental Statement (ES) to be submitted with the application for Development Consent.
- 1.2.4 This document is a summary (in non-technical language) of the PEIR for the Project.

1.3 The Developer

- 1.3.1 The Applicant is MPL, which has been set up to develop the Project and has been established by Watt Power Limited (WPL). WPL has been established to develop flexible gas-fired power stations, designed to meet the Government's energy policy objectives of security of supply and affordability, in support of the UK's transition to a low carbon economy.
- 1.3.2 For further details on MPL please visit: http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk or http://www.wattpowerltd.co.uk.

1.4 Need for the Project

- 1.4.1 National planning policy supports the need for new electricity infrastructure due to the current ageing and inevitable closure of older coal fired power plants and the likely increase in demand for electricity over the coming decades.
- 1.4.2 The Government's policies in relation to NSIPs are set out in National Policy Statements (NPSs). NPS EN-1 (the overarching energy NPS) states that "gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply (paragraph 3.6.2)".
- 1.4.3 Gas is a reliable fuel source. It is acknowledged by the Government as being essential to a low-carbon economy and to underpin the country's energy security. In addition, gas peaking plants provide back-up to power generation from renewable sources, particularly wind power, which is an increasingly prevalent but intermittent energy source. Modern gas fired power plants are among the most efficient and cleanest forms of generating electricity.
- 1.4.4 Indications from the Government, in key documents (e.g. the 'Gas Generation Strategy', released by DECC in December 2012¹) are that up to 26 gigawatts (GW) of new gas generation will be needed nationally by 2030 to underpin long term electricity supplies and provide back-up to nuclear and wind generation at times of peak demand.

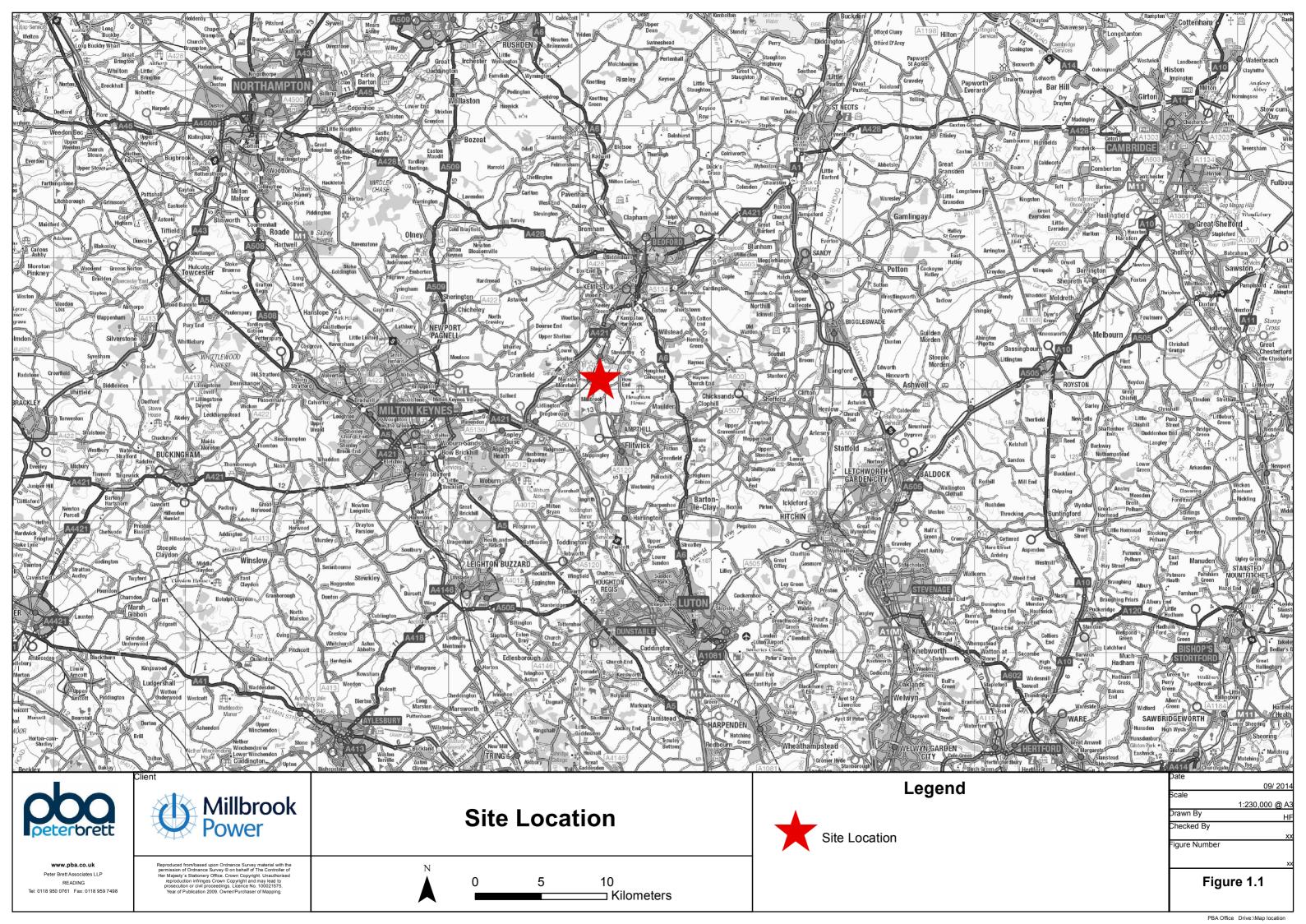
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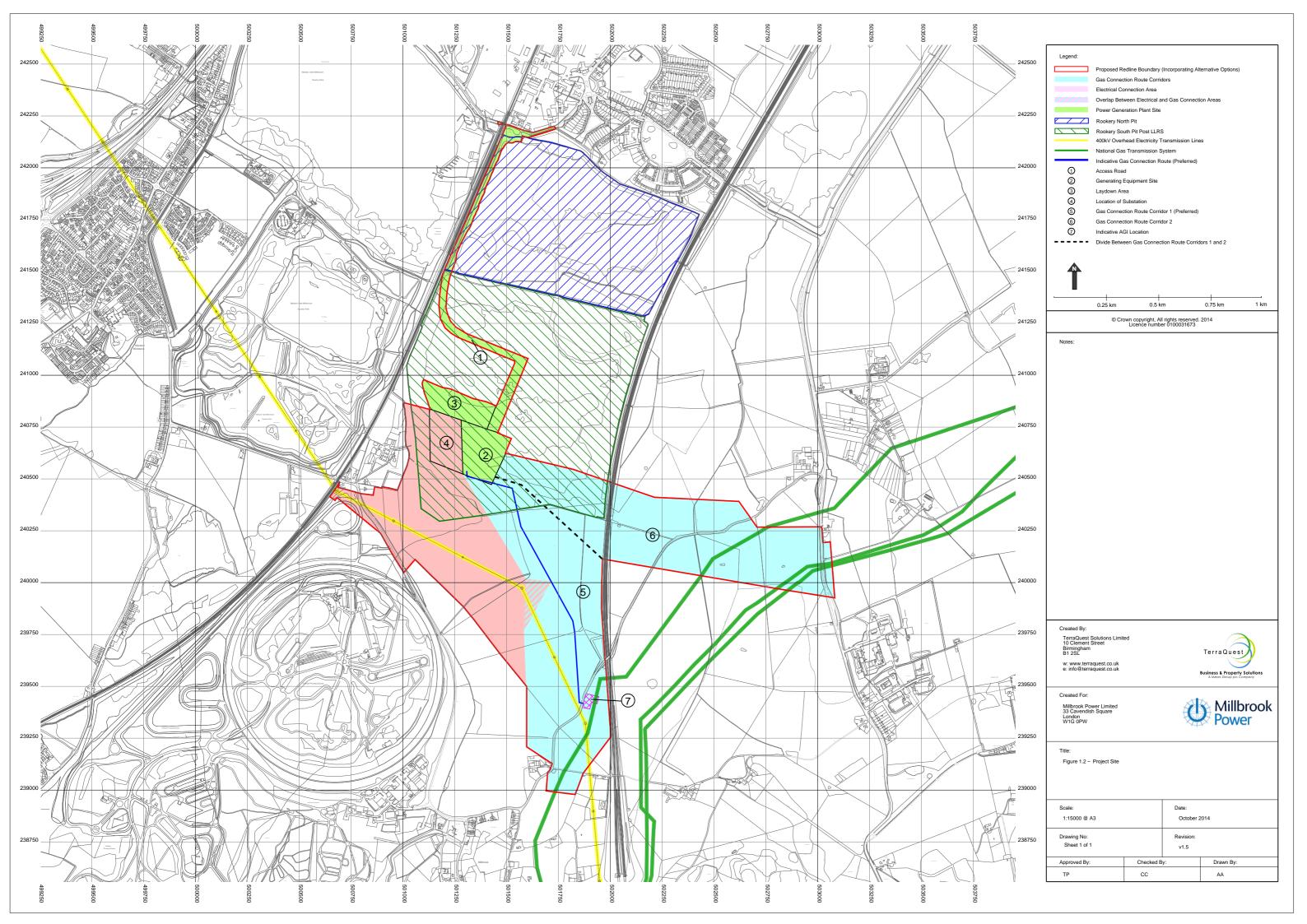
¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/65654/7165-gas-generation-strategy.pdf



1.5 Planning Policy Context

- 1.5.1 The PEIR and this PEIR NTS have been prepared with reference to all relevant European, national, regional and local policy. Details of these are contained in Section 3 of the PEIR.
- 1.5.2 As referred to in paragraph 1.4.2 above, the Department for Energy and Climate Change has published a number of NPSs in relation to energy infrastructure, which were designated by the Secretary of State in July 2011. These NPSs set out national policy against which proposals for NSIPs are assessed and decided on.
- 1.5.3 Due to the nature of the Project (which will generate over 50 MW of electricity), four of the designated NPSs are considered relevant to the determination of the proposed DCO Application:
 - NPS for Energy EN-1: This sets out national policy for energy infrastructure as defined by the Planning Act 2008, which provides the primary basis for decisions by the Secretary of State;
 - NPS for Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure EN-2: This sets out policies specific to the determination of applications for fossil fuel electricity generating infrastructure;
 - NPS for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines EN-4: This sets Government policy on the relevant considerations and factors that should be taken into account as to route selection for developers for, inter alia, gas pipelines; and
 - NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5): This provides the primary basis for decisions taken by the Secretary of State on applications it receives for electricity network NSIPs, including the relevant considerations and factors that should be taken into account related to route selection.
- 1.5.4 NPS EN-1 states that consideration may be given to planning policy outside the NPSs where it is important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision. Other national planning policies have therefore been considered in the preparation of the PEIR as these may be relevant to the determination of the proposed DCO Application.







2 Site and Project Description

2.1 Site and Surroundings

- 2.1.1 The Project Site is shown in Figure 1.2 and encompasses all elements of the Project described in Section 1.1 of this PEIR NTS.
- 2.1.2 The Power Generation Plant Site and part of the Gas and Electrical Connection would be situated on land within former clay pits known as 'The Rookery'. The Rookery is situated in the Marston Vale between Milton Keynes and Bedford, approximately 3 km north-west of Ampthill, and 7 km south west of Bedford.
- 2.1.3 The Rookery comprises two large former clay pits, Rookery North and Rookery South Pits. The Generating Equipment Site, Laydown Area and parts of the Access Road and Gas and Electrical Connections would be located within Rookery South Pit. Part of the Access Road would lie within Rookery North Pit.
- 2.1.4 The Gas Connection and Electrical Connection would be located within the areas identified on Figure 1.2 and would extend from Rookery South Pit into agricultural land to the south and/or east.
- 2.1.5 To the west of the Project Site is Marston Vale Millennium Country Park, which provides indoor and outdoor community amenities. There is a Forest Centre within the Marston Vale Millennium Country Park located just to the south of Stewartby Lake which provides the focal point for the indoor and outdoor community amenities. In addition Millbrook Proving Ground, a vehicle testing ground, is located to the south-west of the Project Site.
- 2.1.6 The closest residential dwelling to the Power Generation Plant Site is South Pillinge Farm, located approximately 150 m to the west of the Project Site. To the north of Green Lane and The Rookery, lies Stewartby. Other neighbouring residential areas include: Houghton Conquest approximately 1.5 km to the east of the Project Site boundary; Marston Moretaine approximately 1.2 km to the west of the Project Site boundary; and Millbrook approximately 400 m to the south of the Project Site boundary.

Low Level Restoration Scheme (LLRS)

2.1.7 The Rookery is the subject of an ongoing Low Level Restoration Scheme (LLRS) being undertaken by the landowner. This was the subject of a separate planning permission and would be taking place regardless of the Applicant's proposals for the Project. The objective of the LLRS is to restore the former clay workings to low grade agriculture. This would be achieved through the restoration of The Rookery at a low level (i.e. below pre-excavation ground levels), with measures included in the restoration to enhance biodiversity and landscape. Further details of the LLRS are described in Section 2.6 of the PEIR.



2.2 Generating Equipment Technology

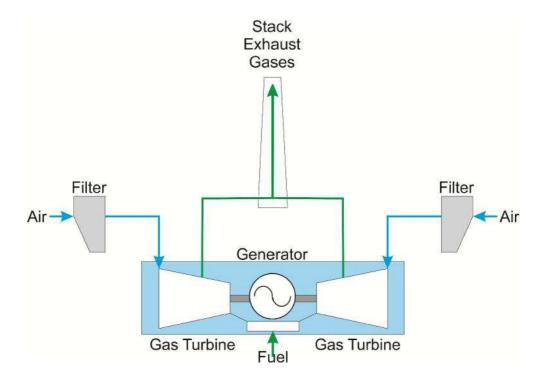
- 2.2.1 The Generating Equipment would provide a rated electrical output of up to 299 MW, operate as a peaking plant fired on natural gas, and run up to 1500 hours per annum. Given these parameters, it has been determined that a Simple Cycle Gas Turbine (SCGT) plant is the preferred and most appropriate technology choice for the Generating Equipment for the Project. Further detail is provided in Section 3.3 of this PEIR NTS and Section 2.3 of the PEIR and a schematic showing SCGT operation is shown below in Insert 1.
- 2.2.2 There are several technology options of SCGT plant available to generate up to 299 MW. These different options mainly relate to the number and type of Gas Turbine Generators used.
- 2.2.3 SCGT plant often use aero-derivative Gas Turbine Generators (i.e. turbines derived from the aeronautical industry), primarily because of their suitability to frequent start-ups, flexibility, high efficiency and easy maintenance. However, 'industrial' type units can also be used. These are typically larger and often more suited to longer operational hours. For the Project it is envisaged that either 3, 4 or 5 individual aero-derivative Gas Turbine Generators or, alternatively 1 or 2 industrial Gas Turbine Generators will be used to generate up to 299 MW.
- 2.2.4 The Power Generation Plant will have up to five gas turbine generators and up to five stacks, each between 30 and 40 m in height.
- 2.2.5 Section 3.1.3 sets out the worst case scenario of the Project from the above parameters which has been assessed in the topic sections.
- 2.2.6 The main equipment in an SCGT is a Gas Turbine Generator, comprising of the following components(shown in Insert 1):
 - Inlet air filter;
 - Air compressor
 - Combustion chamber;
 - Gas turbine; and
 - Exhaust silencer.
- 2.2.7 In the gas turbines air is compressed and natural gas is injected. The fuel will then burn in the combustion chamber producing hot, high pressure gases. This gas expands across the blades of the gas turbine which drives the electrical generators to produce electricity. The exhaust silencer will reduce noise pollution from this process.
- 2.2.8 The waste gases and heat produced from this process will be released to the atmosphere via stacks. The stack(s) will be equipped with emissions control technologies which will reduce emissions released to the atmosphere



- 2.2.9 In addition to the Gas Turbine Generator Units at the Generating Equipment Site the following integral plant and buildings will also be present and can be seen on Insert 2.
 - **Fire Water Tank:** in order to control any fire at the Power Generation Plant Site:
 - A Control Building: Required in order to monitor the Generating Equipment operation and house plant controls;
 - A Workshop and Stores Building: To store certain strategic and routine maintenance spares and to provide a facility for carrying out minor maintenance of the Generating Equipment;
 - A Gatehouse: Needed to provide security and maintain a log of site attendance, deliveries etc;
 - An Electrical Banking Compound: Required to connect the electrical infrastructure from the Power Generation Plant to transformers before export to the National Grid; and
 - A Gas Receiving Installation: Required to regulate gas coming from the NTS to feed into the Generating Equipment Site at the right flow and pressure conditions.



Insert 1 – Schematic of SCGT plant.



2.3 Gas Connection

- 2.3.1 A new underground gas pipeline is required to connect the Generating Equipment to the existing NTS to provide a reliable supply of fuel.
- 2.3.2 After detailed feasibility studies, it has been determined that there are two suitable Gas Connection options, as shown on Figure 1.2. Further details of these feasibility studies are provided in Section 2 of the PEIR.
- 2.3.3 Gas Connection Route Corridor Option 1 ("Option 1") is the current preferred option to connect the Generating Equipment to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) as it is of a shorter length and avoids crossing the railway line.
- 2.3.4 As an alternative to the current preferred Option 1, other options that the Applicant considers are less technically and environmentally preferable are still potentially deliverable, being the Gas Connection Route Corridor 2 ("Option 2"). Although Option 2 has not been defined in as much detail as Option 1, it has been included within the redline boundary for the Project as the Applicant has not as yet made any final decisions on the location of the routing of the Gas Connection. The final routing will be finalised following consultation and further assessment work.



2.4 Electrical Connection

- 2.4.1 A new electrical connection would be required to allow electricity generated by the Generating Equipment to be exported to the National Grid. The most suitable point of connection would be a new substation (likely to be located adjacent to the Generating Equipment within Rookery South Pit), which would connect in to the line of the existing National Grid 400 kV overhead line which runs from Sundon to Grendon. The 400 kV line is located approximately 320 m southwest of the Project Site and is shown on Figure 1.2.
- 2.4.2 For the purposes of the assessments undertaken to date a realistic worst case scenario of to two overhead line double circuits (including up to seven new towers one of which will replace an existing tower resulting in a net addition of six towers) has been assumed and assessed for the connection between the substation and the NETS. However, the Applicant will continue to work with National Grid on the indicative design of the Electrical Connection over the coming months.
- 2.4.3 In conjunction with the construction of the Electrical Connection a temporary diversion of the existing 400 kV line located adjacent to the three most westerly existing transmission towers within the Project Site may be required. It is anticipated that the temporary diversion is likely to be constructed as a single circuit outage of the existing 400 kV line. The circuit is likely to comprise between one and up to four Lindsey towers, each being approximately up to 39 m high. The temporary works may also include the temporary erection of scaffolding over Station Lane.
- 2.4.4 Access for the purposes of installing and dismantling the temporary diversion would be as described for the Electrical Connection above. At this stage, it is anticipated that the installing and dismantling of the temporary works may require a closure of Station Lane for a number of hours and that the temporary diversion of the existing 400 kV line would be in place for approximately three months.
 - 2.4.5 Insert 2 below shows a 3D visualisation of an indicative layout of the Project, including the worst case Electrical Connection that has been assessed.



Insert 2 – Indicative 3D Visualisation of Project Site



2.5 Alternatives

Sites

- 2.5.1 The Applicant has looked at a range of sites around the UK to support power generation plants being of the same nature as the Project. The key factors which were considered necessary in a site were broadly four fold: technical (e.g. the size of the site and the proximity to appropriate gas and electrical connection points), environmental, economic and whether the proposals would be in line with local planning policy.
- 2.5.2 Based on these factors, the Project Site was considered suitable for the following reasons:
 - Close proximity to the NTS;
 - Close proximity to a suitable electrical connection (400 kV overhead line) (NETS);
 - The Generating Equipment Site is within previously developed land, lying below ground level;



- It is within an area identified as being potentially suitable for energy infrastructure:
- It has a well-developed road network for access to the Project Site;
- The Project Site is outside of areas at risk of flooding; and
- There is adequate space to develop the Power Generation Plant and integral infrastructure.

Generating Equipment

- 2.5.3 Although other technology choices were considered for the Generating Equipment, SCGT is considered to be the most suitable technology choice for generating up to 299 MW as a peaking plant based on the following environmental, technical and feasibility considerations:
 - Visual impact: SCGT plants require shorter stack(s) compared to Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) plant and therefore are less visually intrusive in views from the surrounding environment;
 - Water resources: the water requirement of a SCGT plant is significantly lower than for CCGT plants;
 - Noise and available space: noise levels from a SCGT plant would typically be lower than for a Reciprocating Gas Engine (RGE) plant. A larger number of RGE units would be required at the Generating Equipment Site to generate up to 299 MW. Spatially this may not be possible;
 - Financial: based on the anticipated electricity market, it is essential that the Power Generation Plant of the size proposed will be particularly cost effective, as it will be called upon to operate flexibly to balance out the National Grid and meet changing demands of customers; and
 - Start up times: SCGT plants are able to start up and shut down much quicker than similar sized CCGT plants and are, therefore, better suited to meeting variable demands.

Gas Connection

- 2.5.4 The Scoping Report for the Project² described a gas connection 'opportunity area', to the south of the Generating Equipment Site, in which a new gas pipeline and AGI would be developed. Since the publication of the Scoping Report, further studies have refined this opportunity area such that there are now two remaining Gas Connection options (as described in section 2 of the PEIR).
- 2.5.5 These options have been chosen as the most direct connections between the Generating Equipment Site and the NTS, avoiding obstructions such as

 $^{^2}$ Millbrook Power Project Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report – May 2014



- roads, large changes in elevation, waterbodies and protected sites as much as possible.
- 2.5.6 Option 1 is the preferred Gas Connection Corridor Route. This is because it is shorter (and therefore less expensive and less damaging to agricultural land), it avoids crossing the midland mainline railway line, and other high pressure gas pipelines.
- 2.5.7 Nevertheless, Option 2 remains a viable alternative should further studies reveal any as yet unknown constraints on Option 1 such as previously undiscovered archaeological remains.
- 2.5.8 Consultation feedback will be considered in determining which option is the most appropriate.

Electrical Connection

- 2.5.9 The Scoping Report for the Project described an electrical connection opportunity area to the south of the Generating Equipment Site, in which the Electrical Connection would be developed. Since publication of the Scoping Report, further studies have been undertaken to refine the available options.
- 2.5.10 Based on these studies, it has been determined that the most suitable location for the substation is likely to be next to the Generating Equipment Site within Rookery South Pit. However, a number of options still exist on the best way to connect the substation to the existing NETS. The Applicant will continue to work with the National Grid on the indicative design of the Electrical Connection over the coming months.



3 Assessment findings

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section sets out, by topic area, a summary in non-technical language, of the preliminary findings of the assessment of likely significant environmental effects of the Project. It is based on information gathered from studies to date and will be updated and revised following further work with the final results reported in the ES.
- 3.1.2 Throughout the following sections, the terms construction, operation and decommissioning have been used. These are defined as follows:
 - <u>Construction</u> Construction of the Project. Depending on the final plant selection, this is anticipated to take approximately 22 months;
 - Operation Operation of all aspects of the Project, including maintenance.
 The Project is anticipated to have a lifetime of approximately 25 years; and
 - <u>Decommissioning</u> Removal of some plant items and site reinstatement when the Project has reached the end of its operational life. This is anticipated to take a similar time to construction.
- 3.1.3 The following assumptions have been made prior to and in the carrying out of the preliminary assessment:
 - Embedded mitigation will be employed namely design/standard control measures, such as working within best practice guidance, which will routinely be incorporated for the Project or for any similar project constructed in the UK, and as such will be used to produce the initial assessment as to the likely significant effects of the Project. Embedded mitigation includes the implementation of a construction environmental management plan (CEMP) which is a document designed to ensure best practice working methods are maintained on construction sites so that any risk of causing environmental harm is minimised as far as is reasonably practicable, such as spill prevention plans, correct storage of waste and prevention of pollution to land, air and water.
 - A worst case scenario for assessment has been undertaken for each topic. For the majority of topics this worst case scenario assumes that up to five Gas Turbine Generators will be built on the Generating Equipment Site, each with their own stack being up to 40 m in height. For air quality and ecology, a worst case scenario has been assessed assuming that up to five Gas Turbine Generators will be built on the Generating Equipment Site, each with their own stack being up to 30 m in height. This is because a lower stack gives rise to potentially more significant emissions. Further detail is provided in Section 6.2 of the PEIR. It has also been assumed that the Electrical Connection will include two overhead line double circuits, including up to seven new transmission towers one of which will



be replacing an existing tower and is likely to be located in close proximity to the location of that existing tower, thereby resulting in 6 net additional towers, each of up to 45 m high.

- The total construction programme will be approximately 22 months, with a start date of 2017 and an end date of 2019;
- The operational life of the Power Generation Plant will be 25 years;
- The Generating Equipment will be decommissioned and removed at the end of its operational life;
- The Gas Pipeline will be left in situ at the end of its operational life;
- The decommissioning phase will be similar in duration to the construction phase;
- The Power Generation Plant will operate for up to 1500 hours per year. This could be at any time during the year and for any length of time up to 1500 hours:
- The Power Generation Plant will have a rated electrical output of between 50 and up to 299 MW;
- Current surrounding land uses do not change, with the exception of the developments to be cumulatively assessed with the Project that have been identified as referred to at section 3.1.5 below;
- Assessments are based on published sources of information and primary data collection.
- 3.1.4 The following topic sections are covered by this assessment:
 - Air Quality;
 - Noise:
 - Ecology;
 - Water Quality and Resources;
 - Ground Conditions:
 - Landscape and Visual Impacts;
 - Traffic and Transport;
 - Archaeology and Cultural Heritage;
 - Socio-economics; and



- Other topics considered, including waste and electromagnetic frequency (EMF).
- 3.1.5 Schedule 4, Part 1 (para 20) of the EIA Regulations requires an ES to include "....a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment, which should cover......cumulative effects". For the assessment of cumulative effects, the effects of the Project, together with other major developments that are proposed or consented but not yet built have been assessed. The developments which have been assessed cumulatively include:
 - The proposed Covanta RRF Project to be developed to the north of the Generating Equipment Site;
 - Integrated Waste Management Operations at Rookery South, Bedfordshire;
 - Brogborough Wind Energy Project at Brogborough Landfill Site;
 - Land at Moreteyne Farm at Wood End in Marston Moretaine;
 - Land at Warrant Farm on Flitwick Road in Ampthill proposed for residential properties;
 - Land East and West of Broadmead Road, Stewartby proposed for residential properties - under construction; and
 - The new settlement at Wixams.
- 3.1.6 As part of the initial scoping of the EIA it was determined that certain topics are more likely to give rise to potential significant cumulative effects than others, based on the nature of the Project and surrounding development proposals. Therefore certain topic assessments have focused specifically, at this preliminary stage of the assessment, on potential cumulative effects and interactions. These topics are air quality, noise, traffic and landscape and visual effects. For example, air quality may give rise to a potential cumulative effect given that there are emissions from the Generating Equipment and also potential emissions from, for example, the proposed Covanta RRF Project.
- 3.1.7 For those remaining topics where cumulative effects and interactions are unlikely, due for example to the limited geographical nature or significance of the potential effect, potential cumulative effects have been considered at a commentary level only at this preliminary stage and will be considered in detail as the assessment is completed. An example of this is in relation to ground conditions where there will be no significant effects arising from the Project and therefore no potential cumulative effects are anticipated.



3.2 Air Quality

Introduction

- 3.2.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project have the potential to affect air quality both through the generation of dust during the construction and decommissioning phases and the generation of stack emissions during operation.
- 3.2.2 A desk based assessment, together with air dispersion modelling have been carried out to assess any potential air quality effects resulting from the Project on identified residential and ecological receptors.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.2.3 The main potential effects resulting from construction and decommissioning of the Project on air quality are from dust generated from construction activities (e.g. excavation for new foundations, excavation of the gas pipeline route and excavation for the electrical towers). There is also a small potential for effects arising from exhaust emissions from construction traffic.
- 3.2.4 However, based on the preliminary assessment, it is considered unlikely that levels of atmospheric dust would be generated which would constitute a health hazard or nuisance to local people, ecology or industry in the vicinity of the Project Site. The limited numbers of vehicle movements associated with the project also means that there is not anticipated to be any impacts from exhaust emissions. Impacts would be minimised through implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plant (CEMP), which would incorporate appropriate dust mitigation measures such as damping down or covering of stock piles and excavations during dry and windy weather. Additionally, the majority of particulates from construction activities settle within a very short distance of the construction site. Therefore, effects on receptors further afield from the Project Site will be negligible.

Operation

- 3.2.5 The main potential effects arising from operation of the Project are associated with the stack emissions arising as a result of the combustion of natural gas in the Generating Equipment. Emissions from the stack(s) include Nitrous Oxides (NOx).
- 3.2.6 However, modern gas fired power plant are inherently clean and produce far fewer emissions than other fossil fuel power plants (e.g. coal) when compared on an energy output basis. Emissions of NOx are strictly limited under national and international guidelines such as the Industrial Emissions Directive. Operation of the Generating Equipment will also be regulated by the Environment Agency under an Environmental Permit, which will limit emissions in line with national guidelines.
- 3.2.7 Initial air quality modelling has shown that an appropriate stack height which will achieve adequate dispersion of NOx to meet legislative limits and prevent



- any impacts to identified receptors is between 30 m and 40 m. It is concluded, therefore, that effects on air quality during operation will be negligible.
- 3.2.8 Emissions during the operational phase of the Gas Connection will potentially include infrequent emissions of natural gas and also minor emissions from vehicles accessing the above ground installation (AGI) for maintenance reasons. In terms of the Electrical Connection, very infrequent maintenance visits will also take place. There is therefore a very limited scope for potential impacts on air quality from the Gas connection or Electrical Connection.

Cumulative Effects

- 3.2.9 The only development in the vicinity of the Project from the list set out in paragraph 3.1.5 above which has the potential to cumulatively interact in terms of air quality are the Covanta RRF Project and the Integrated waste management facilities planned for Rookery South Pit. The other developments listed are at such a distance from the Project Site so as to not to give rise to the potential for cumulative effects. However, very few details are available about the Integrated waste management facilities as at present only a Scoping Report has been submitted which is a high level outline conceptual design. Should further information on the scheme become available, then a more detailed cumulative assessment will be undertaken in the ES.
- 3.2.10 There is also the potential that the Covanta RRF Project and the Project could operate simultaneously, giving rise to cumulative effects through combined stack emissions. However, initial modelling has been undertaken which has shown that given the proposed differences in stack heights between the Project and the Covanta RRF Project, no cumulative effects in terms of air quality are anticipated. Furthermore, the Covanta RRF Project will incorporate similar controls on dust during construction, so that no cumulative effects during construction are predicted either.

Conclusions and Next Steps

3.2.11 Based on the preliminary assessment, no likely significant effects are anticipated on air quality as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. A more detailed assessment will be undertaken for the EIA which will provide further information on the potential for any impacts on air quality arising from the Project. Further work will include a more detailed assessment of cumulative effects with other projects, as well as the production of figures accurately showing the distribution of stack emissions.

3.3 Noise and Vibration

Introduction

3.3.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project all have the potential to affect local noise levels and generate vibration, which may affect sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Project Site.



3.3.2 A desk based assessment, noise survey and preliminary noise modelling have been undertaken at the nearest noise sensitive receptor (South Pillinge Farm) (approximately 150 m west of the Project Site) to assess the potential noise effects that may be caused by the Project.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.3.3 Construction and decommissioning activity inevitably leads to some degree of noise disturbance at locations in close proximity to these activities. Noise at the Project Site during construction and decommissioning could arise from e.g. excavation for foundations, delivery of plant, and excavation of the Gas Connection. This will however be a temporary source of noise. Based on a conservative, worst case assessment, where numerous large plant items are operating simultaneously, the significance of the overall effect of construction and decommissioning noise from the Power Generation Plant is predicted to be neutral at all receptor locations following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures which include:
 - All calculations for construction noise assume a 10 dB reduction due to use of an appropriately placed acoustic screen, which is typical of this type of construction / decommissioning activity.
 - Inherent best practice plant design incorporating acoustic enclosures to limit operational noise.
 - Implementation of a CEMP;
 - Use of appropriately maintained plant and equipment during construction, decommissioning and operation.
- 3.3.4 Additionally, further noise mitigation is available in the form of programming of construction activities not to occur simultaneously, utilising a temporary noise bund and using quieter equipment.

Operation

- 3.3.5 During operation, noise disturbance could potentially occur from the rotating components of the Generating Equipment (e.g. the Gas Turbine Generator units) when operational. There may also be a limited amount of noise from the Access Road from the small number of vehicles associated with the operation of the Generating Equipment, although this will not be significant when compared to the existing traffic noise.
- 3.3.6 In order to predict operational noise, background noise measurements taken at South Pillinge Farm were modelled alongside noise levels predicted for typical Generating Equipment similar to that expected for the Project.
- 3.3.7 This preliminary assessment has shown that there are not predicted to be any significant noise effects at South Pillinge Farm. As this is the closest property to the Generating Equipment Site, it therefore follows that, by proxy, no



- significant effects from noise are predicted at any other properties in close proximity to the Generating Equipment Site.
- 3.3.8 During operation, there will be small amounts of noise generated by the gas AGI. This may be a low 'hum' noise or 'hiss' type of noise as the AGI regulates the flow of gas from the NTS to the Power Generation Plant.
- 3.3.9 This noise is rarely perceptible except when in very close proximity to the AGI. Given that there are no residential properties in close proximity to the current preferred location for the AGI, based on the preliminary assessment, it is considered that the operational noise from the Gas Connection would be neutral.
- 3.3.10 At this preliminary stage of the EIA, no impacts are anticipated from operation of the Electrical Connection, given the distance between the Electrical Connection and residential properties (approximately 100 m minimum), and the typically low levels of noise generated from such electrical equipment. However, these studies will be further refined and a more detailed assessment undertaken and presented in the final ES.

Cumulative Effects

- 3.3.11 The only development in the vicinity of the Project which has the potential to cause a cumulative effect in terms of noise is the Covanta RRF Project and the Integrated waste management facilities at Rookery South pit, given the distance from the Project of the other developments listed in Section 3.1.5, as well as their nature. However, very few details are available about the Integrated waste management facilities as at present only a Scoping Report has been submitted which is a high level outline conceptual design. Should further information on the scheme become available, then a more detailed cumulative assessment will be undertaken in the ES.
- 3.3.12 Initial modelling has been undertaken which has shown that given the noise limits which the Covanta RRF Project must adhere to, added to the predicted noise from the Project, no cumulative effects are anticipated during construction or operation. However, this will be further assessed as part of the ES.

Conclusions and Next Steps

3.3.13 Based on the preliminary assessment, no likely significant effects are anticipated from noise as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. Further work will be undertaken to carry out background monitoring at more potential sensitive receptors, as well as better defining any potential effects from operation of the Electrical Connection, and quantifying cumulative effects with the Covanta RRF Project.



3.4 Ecology

Introduction

- 3.4.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project has the potential to affect sensitive ecological receptors. The Project also has the potential to provide ecological value, for example, by reinforcing existing habitats or through the introduction of screen planting, which could provide additional habitat for some species.
- 3.4.2 In order to assess the potential for the Project to affect sensitive ecological receptors, desk studies and site walkover studies known as a "Phase 1 habitat surveys" were undertaken.
- 3.4.3 Once the Phase 1 habitat surveys were completed, the resulting information obtained from them was then used to inform species specific surveys termed "Phase 2 protected species surveys". These surveys involved field based assessments to determine the presence / absence of notable species and their population size if present.
- 3.4.4 Phase 2 surveys have been undertaken for the following species:
 - Invertebrates:
 - Great Crested Newts;
 - Breeding Birds;
 - Reptiles;
 - Bats
 - Otters and Water Voles; and
 - Badgers.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.4.5 The potential effects on ecological receptors during the construction phase are likely to be from indirect noise, vibration and lighting, as well as direct disturbance of habitats. However, work is being carried out (as part of the LLRS scheme) to translocate certain ecological species, (for example, Great Crested Newts) from the Project Site so that by the time the Project starts construction, the Power Generation Plant Site will be void of ecological value. Furthermore, the areas where the Gas and Electrical Connection would be located have been found to be of limited ecological value.
- 3.4.6 Furthermore, mitigation measures would be put in place to further limit potential impacts to ecology, including the careful timing of vegetation removal (outside of times when species are active) and maintaining an appropriate buffer around sensitive ecological sites during construction works. Therefore,



based on the preliminary assessment, no effects are predicted as a result of construction or decommissioning of the Project.

Operation

3.4.7 During operation, the main potential effects on ecological receptors are likely to result from stack emissions impacting on sensitive ecological sites through acid deposition. However, air quality modelling has shown that setting the stack height of between 30 and 40 m will not result in any impacts to sensitive ecological sites. Therefore, no effects are predicted from operation of the Project.

Cumulative Effects

3.4.8 The preliminary assessment has shown that it is unlikely that there will be any ecological impacts as a result of the Project. Accordingly then, based on this preliminary assessment, given that the Project alone is not anticipated to give rise to any ecological effects, it follows that the Project is also unlikely to result in or contribute to any likely significant cumulative or in-combination effects with other developments in the vicinity of the Project Site. As such, it is anticipated that no cumulative effects assessment is required.

Conclusions and Next Steps

3.4.9 Based on the preliminary assessment, no likely significant effects are anticipated on ecological receptors as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. Further work will be undertaken to finalise the Phase 2 surveys, as at the time of writing, there are still some outstanding surveys to undertake for invertebrates and bats. The results of the completed surveys will be included in the ES.

3.5 Water Quality and Resources

Introduction

- 3.5.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project all have the potential to affect water quality and resources, for example through introduction of pollutants and sediments to watercourses or for the Project to be impacted by flooding.
- 3.5.2 A desk based assessment has been carried out with regards to water quality and resources. This has identified all surface water resources within the vicinity of the Project Site, as well as previous pollution incidents which may have impacted on water bodies. The potential for the Project to be impacted by flooding, or for development of the Project to result in an increased likelihood of flooding occurring elsewhere has also been assessed.

Construction and Decommissioning

3.5.3 Based on the preliminary environmental assessment data, the main potential impacts that may result from construction and decommissioning of the Project



are contaminated material entering a surface water body or for the Generating Equipment Site to become inundated with flood water.

- 3.5.4 However, there are not anticipated to be any effects on the water bodies identified as best practice working methods and mitigation will be employed. These mitigation measures include having appropriate spill response plans in place, the refuelling of vehicles away from watercourses and the siting of stockpiles and materials away from watercourses. The Gas Connection will need to potentially cross one minor watercourse (a drainage ditch). In order to minimise adverse effects best practice would be employed during construction of the Gas Connection to protect the water environment, in accordance with guidelines published by the Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Board. These include re-routing of drainage ditches if necessary and undertaking work at a time of year when ditches are likely to have lowest flow (e.g. summer).
- 3.5.5 It is predicted that following the implementation of embedded mitigation and best practice construction methods referred to above, any effects on water quality and resources will be negligible.

Operation

- 3.5.6 During operation, the Power Generation Plant Site would be equipped with a surface water drainage system and a sewerage system. The surface water drainage system would remove any potentially polluted runoff through the use of oil interceptors and silt traps, prior to reaching the main sewerage network.
- 3.5.7 Due to the very limited water demand of the Power Generation Plant once operational (only required for fire water tanks and cleaning the blades of the Gas Turbine Generators), all water is anticipated to be tankered to the Power Generation Plant Site and stored in water storage tanks adjacent to the administration buildings. No surface water or groundwater abstraction would be required.
- 3.5.8 Any water generated during washing will be retained on the Power Generation Plant Site in a storage tank and subsequently tankered off-site by a licensed contractor.
- 3.5.9 Additionally, part of the LLRS works to Rookery Pit mean that any excess surface water (e.g. from a large storm event) will be effectively managed through the construction of a new surface water drainage system, which will discharge to an attenuation pond, therefore posing no risk to the Project Site from flooding. Further details regarding the LLRS drainage strategy are provided in Section 9.4 of the PEIR.
- 3.5.10 Neither the Gas Connection nor Electrical Connection will require water during operation, nor will they have any impact on flooding or run off rates.
- 3.5.11 It is predicted that any effects on water quality and resources during operation will therefore be negligible and therefore not significant.



Cumulative Effects

3.5.12 Construction or decommissioning of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site. However, the preliminary assessment has shown no significant effects on water quality and resources are anticipated to arise from the Project. Accordingly then, given that the Project alone is anticipated to have no significant effects on water quality and resources, it follows that the Project is also unlikely to result in or contribute to any likely significant cumulative effects with other developments in the vicinity of the Project Site. As such, it is anticipated that no cumulative impacts assessment is required.

Conclusions and Next Steps

3.5.13 Based on the preliminary assessment, no significant effects are anticipated on water quality and resources as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. Further work will be undertaken to produce a detailed flood risk assessment which will be submitted as a supporting document to the final ES.

3.6 Ground Conditions

Introduction

- 3.6.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project have the potential to affect ground conditions, for example, the removal of good quality agricultural land or from contamination (existing or created) impacting on human health and other sensitive receptors.
- 3.6.2 An initial desk based assessment has been carried out to assess the baseline geology and ground conditions underlying the Project Site. The assessment studied information regarding previous land uses of the Project Site and the surrounding area, the soils and geology present at the Project Site, any potential contamination issues resulting from former site uses and any potential ground stability hazards.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.6.3 During construction of the Power Generation Plant, the main potential impacts on ground conditions will be from;
 - Disturbance of any existing contamination and therefore causing effects to receptors through the creation of pollution pathways; and
 - Creation of pollution incidents from e.g. spillages.
- 3.6.4 Further information is provided in Section 10.4 of the PEIR.
- 3.6.5 However, mitigation measures such as working within best practice guidelines and adhering to a detailed CEMP will be employed to prevent any contamination or pollution incidents impacting on ground conditions. This will



include having an appropriate spill response plan, correct re-fuelling of vehicles and plant on hardstanding and the correct storage of potentially hazardous substances in bunded storage tanks, thus the effect will be not significant. Furthermore given the historical extraction of clay undertaken in the Power Generation Plant Site there is no important geology or soils underlying the Power Generation Plant Site.

3.6.6 Construction of the Gas Connection will result in the temporary loss of agricultural land. However, this will be a relatively narrow corridor (maximum of 30 m working width) and any effects would be temporary. There is therefore considered to be a minor adverse effect. Given that land underlying the Gas Connection has not been subject to industrial development, the potential for encountering contaminated materials is considered to be low.

Cumulative Effects

3.6.7 Construction, decommissioning and operation of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site. However, the preliminary assessment has shown no significant effects on ground conditions are anticipated to arise from the Project. Accordingly then, given that the Project alone is anticipated to have no significant effects on ground conditions, it follows that the Project is also unlikely to result in or contribute to any likely significant cumulative or in-combination effects with other developments in the vicinity of the Project Site. As such, it is anticipated that no cumulative impacts assessment is required.

Conclusions and Next Steps

3.6.8 Based on the preliminary assessment, no significant effects are anticipated on ground conditions as a result of construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. Further work will be undertaken to carry out ground water monitoring at the Project Site to confirm the results of the desk based work carried out to date. The results of this further work will be included in the ES. A further appraisal of slope stability and foundation requirements will also be undertaken.

3.7 Landscape and Visual Impacts

Introduction

- 3.7.1 A desk based assessment and site visit have been undertaken to determine the baseline landscape character in which the Project would sit and the sensitive receptors which may be affected by the visual appearance of the Project. This study identified landscape designations, nature conservation designations, public rights of way, residential settlements, infrastructure and the historic landscape.
- 3.7.2 Photographs were also taken from key viewpoints in order to produce photographic models (termed photomontages) showing how the Project would look in the landscape when viewed from key viewpoints. Key viewpoints were



agreed with consultees and include, amongst others; residential areas, public rights of way and historic monuments.

Construction and Decommissioning

3.7.3 The main potential sources of landscape and visual impact during construction of the Project are: earthworks, site clearance works, removal of vegetation (in the case of the Gas Connection), presence of construction traffic and presence of construction site lighting. However, given the limited construction period (22 months) and the relatively modest construction operations, these effects are considered to be not significant from the majority of locations. However, at one viewpoint, located on footpath 14 adjacent to Gas Connection Route Corridor Option 1 there is the potential for significant effects given the close proximity of the views. Work is ongoing to determine effective mitigation to limit these effects.

Operation

- 3.7.4 During operation, effects on landscape and visual amenity will result from the introduction of permanent structures, particularly the stacks of the Generating Equipment (up to five stacks) and towers (up to seven new towers) and overhead line required for the Electrical Connection, which will be the largest structures on the Project Site.
- 3.7.5 However, the Project will be largely screened from views by the fact that a large proportion is sited within the Rookery South Pit. The Project will also be viewed in the context of other industrial development such as large towers of the former London Brick Works, the existing Sundon to Grendon overhead line and towers and the wind turbine at the Millennium Country Park. Views of the Electrical Connection and stacks of the Generating Equipment will be clearly visible in some views from the south and south east, particularly along the Greensands Ridge and from footpath 14, as described above for the construction phase. A preliminary assessment is that these impacts will be significant at worst, and may reduce to not significant following mitigation in the form of landscaping and planting of vegetation.

Cumulative Effects

3.7.6 Construction or decommissioning of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site. However, the preliminary assessment has shown in the majority of cases that there will be no significant effects on landscape or visual amenity arising from the Project during construction or decommissioning. However, there is the potential for significant impacts to occur from views to the south, particularly footpath 14. Should construction of other developments occur simultaneously, then a significant cumulative effect may arise. However, work is ongoing to determine effective mitigation to limit these effects. Furthermore, other developments would also be required to mitigate any construction effects through e.g. screen planting or use of hoardings.



- 3.7.7 During operation, there is the potential for cumulative effects to arise from the Project together with other planned developments. The most significant of these other planned developments from a landscape and visual impacts perspective are anticipated to be from large scale industrial or power developments such as the Covanta Rookery RRF, the Integrated waste management operations planned for the Rookery and the Brogborough Wind Energy Project.
- 3.7.8 Whilst work is ongoing as to the cumulative impacts assessment with these other developments, a preliminary assessment has been undertaken which has concluded the following:
 - Not enough details are available at this time to make an assessment of cumulative impacts with the Integrated waste management operations proposed for the Rookery South Pit. The scheme is a high level outline concept only at this stage.
 - The Brogborough Wind Energy Project is approximately 4.5 km from the Project site and the Project and Project would not be seen in views together apart from when viewed from a significant distance away. Therefore no significant cumulative effects are anticipated.
 - It is recognised that the addition of the Project and the Covnanta RRF within close proximity would have the potential to cause cumulative effects, particularly for visual receptors to the south. Although the two projects would be viewed in the context of other industrial development and would look to be complimentary to each other in terms of layout and design. Although there is the potential for a moderately significant impact cumulatively, the Project would add little to the much larger Covanta RRF project.

Conclusions and Next Steps

3.7.9 Based on the preliminary assessment, there is the possibility for moderately significant effects from certain views, primarily from the south and east of the Project Site. Further work will be undertaken to produce photomontages in the winter to ensure that a worst case scenario is being assessed when screening effects of vegetation are at the minimum. Further work will also focus on designing appropriate mitigation such as screen planting in order to limit impacts from views to the south and east of the Project Site. The results of the further work will be included in the ES.

3.8 Traffic and Transport

Introduction

3.8.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project has the potential to affect the local transport network, through the generation of additional traffic movements to the area in the vicinity of the Project Site.



- 3.8.2 An initial desk based assessment has been carried out as part of the PEIR. This identified and assessed the following:
 - Pedestrian and cycle facilities;
 - Public transport services including bus and rail services;
 - Private transport services including parking provision;
 - Highways networks and junctions;
 - Road safety and collision statistics; and
 - Impacts from increased traffic movements as a result of construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.
- 3.8.3 Access to the Power Generation Plant Site is proposed from the north near Stewartby via Green Lane. Green Lane links to Bedford Road and the A421 to the west, and Stewartby Way and the B530 to the east. There is a junction on Green Lane leading to an access track on the previously unexcavated land on the western side of Rookery North Pit which extends southwards into Rookery South Pit.
- 3.8.4 A new purpose built access road would be constructed within the Power Generation Plant Site from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site (the "Access Road"). The route of the Access Road from Green Lane would follow the existing track which borders the lake within Rookery North Pit. On reaching Rookery South Pit the Access Road would use the access ramp (which will be constructed as part of the LLRS scheme) to enter into the south pit and cross through the base of the pit until it reaches the Generating Equipment Site along the alignment shown on Figure 1.2. It is proposed that the 1.7 km long Access Road would be bitumen construction formed with kerbs, and would be approximately 6 m wide allowing for two-way traffic.
- 3.8.5 Several options are being considered with regard to accessing the Gas Connection. These options are as follows:
 - From M1 Junction 13 via the A507, Sandhill Close, Houghton Lane, Millbrook Road and the B530 Ampthill Road;
 - From Bedford Road, via Woburn Road, Manor Road, B530 Ampthill Road and Millbrook Road, or;
 - Through the Rookery South Pit, from the area of the Power Generation Plant area; or
 - from the A421, northwards along the A5141, westwards then southwards for approximately 7km along the B530 (referred to variously along its route as Ampthill Road / Hardwick Road / Bedford Road / Hazelwood Lane) to Millbrook Road.



- 3.8.6 Several options are still being considered with regard to accessing the Electrical Connection. They are as follows:
 - From Junction 13 of the M1 via the A507, Sandhill Close and Station Lane;
 - From Bedford Road, via Woburn Road, Manor Road, B530 Ampthill Road Millbrook Road, Houghton Land and Station Lane;
 - Through the Rookery South Pit, from the area of the Power Generation Plant area; or
 - From the A421, northwards along the A5141, westwards then southwards for approximately 7km along the B530 (Ampthill Road / Hardwick Road / Bedford Road / Hazelwood Lane) to Millbrook Road, Houghton Land and Station Lane.
- 3.8.7 Any off-road site construction access would be temporary in nature, and would be removed following completion of the Access Road. In addition, any operational access requirement would have minimal and ephemeral usage.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.8.8 During construction, the Power Generation Plant is anticipated to require up to 120 HGV movements and 20 car movements workers at its peak construction phase (for approximately three months over a 22 month construction phase). Construction / decommissioning of the Gas Connection will require approximately 68 vehicle movements at the construction peak, and the Electrical Connection will require approximately 34.
- 3.8.9 The construction of the Project will also require the delivery of large plant items such as the Gas Turbine Generators, stacks, components for the new towers associated with the Electrical Connection and sections of gas pipeline. There is therefore the potential to impact on the surrounding road network through for example, temporary road closures and requirement for escort vehicles. Notwithstanding, to minimise the impact of the contractor's vehicles on local towns and villages (particularly Stewartby), the Applicant will seek to agree a contractor's Route Management Plan at the detailed design stage of the Project to ensure the vehicles stick to agreed access routes and avoid built up residential areas as far as reasonably practical. Given these measures, together with the temporary nature of the construction phase, and the relatively few numbers of abnormal loads anticipated the effects on traffic and transport are predicted to be neutral and therefore not significant.

Operation

3.8.10 During normal operation of the Project, up to five members of staff would be working at the Generating Equipment Site at any one time. Three shifts per day are assumed, to provide 24 hour coverage. These shift changes would be timed to avoid the network peak hour i.e. morning and evening rush hours,



- hence the highway impact would be minimised. Additionally, there will be infrequent maintenance visits by one or two engineers.
- 3.8.11 Neither the Gas, nor Electrical Connection will be manned. They will have very infrequent service and maintenance visits.
- 3.8.12 Therefore, normal operation of the Project is not anticipated to have any negative effects on the local road network.

Cumulative Effects

3.8.13 Given that the Project will not give rise to any traffic and transport effects on its own, no cumulative effects are predicted with other developments. However, it is recognised that there is the potential for the Project to be operational at the same time as the Covanta RRF Project, which will produce a large volume of additional traffic movements during operation. However, the very limited number of vehicles accessing the Project Site during operation (five workers on the Project Site at any one time) will not dramatically change the assumptions made by Covanta RRF in the mitigation required to alleviate the effects from their scheme. Therefore, it is considered that these mitigation measures will still be suitable for use with the Covanta RRF and the Project. Should the Covanta RRF Project not progress, it is anticipated that no measures would be required for the Project given the limited number of traffic movements generated.

Conclusions and Next Steps

3.8.14 Based on the preliminary assessment, no significant effects are anticipated from traffic and transport as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. Further traffic counts will be undertaken on the local road network and included in the ES.

3.9 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

- 3.9.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project has the potential to affect both above ground and buried archaeological assets, as well as the potential to affect the setting and appreciation of assets of Cultural Heritage importance, including, for example, surrounding Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas.
- 3.9.2 An archaeological desk based assessment and preliminary site visit were carried out as part of the archaeological assessment which identified archaeological and cultural heritage assets in the vicinity of the Project Site.

Construction

3.9.3 The extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological remains is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the Project.



- 3.9.4 Given that the Power Generation Plant Site is within formerly developed land (e.g. previously excavated Rookery clay pits, it is likely that any archaeology would have already been removed. Therefore, this preliminary assessment has concluded that there will be no physical direct impacts on any heritage assets. The preliminary assessment has shown that no features or structures of archaeological interest have been recorded on the Bedfordshire Historical Environmental Record (HER) within the area of the Power Generation Plant.
- 3.9.5 The majority of the construction works will not be visible outside of Rookery South Pit and therefore will have no impacts on the setting of any heritage assets.
- 3.9.6 The Access Road will have no potential impacts on designated heritage assets.
- 3.9.7 The Gas and Electrical Connection are in previously undeveloped agricultural land, and therefore there remains the potential for impacts on as yet undiscovered buried archaeology. Although previous archaeological investigations in the areas where the Gas and Electrical Connections are proposed did not reveal any significant archaeology, further assessment of this area will be undertaken as part of ongoing works and presented in the final ES.

Operation

3.9.8 During operation, the introduction of the stack(s) (up to five) associated with the Generating Equipment, as well as the towers (up to six net additional towers) to support an overhead electrical line, have the potential to have minor adverse effects on surrounding cultural heritage assets such as listed buildings. There is also the potential for intervisibility between the stacks of the Generating Equipment and the Electrical Connection and up to five Scheduled Monuments however, in all cases effects are anticipated to be no more than minor and therefore are not significant for EIA purposes.

Cumulative Effects

3.9.9 The Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site. However, the preliminary archaeology assessment has shown that no significant effects on heritage assets are predicted as a result of the Project. Given that the Project alone is predicted to have no significant effects on heritage assets, it follows on that the Project is also unlikely to result in or contribute to any likely significant cumulative or in-combination effects with other developments in the vicinity of the Project Site. As such, it is anticipated that no cumulative impacts assessment is required.

Conclusions and Next Steps

3.9.10 Based on the preliminary assessment, no likely significant effects are anticipated on archaeology and cultural heritage as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. Further work will be



undertaken to confirm the potential effects of the Gas Connection on buried archaeology and in relation to the operation of the Generating Equipment and Electrical Connection and the potential effects on cultural heritage assets such as Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A visit will also be made to Rookery south pit to assess the potential for any heritage associated with the pit. The results of the further assessments will be included in the ES.

3.10 Socio-economics

Introduction

- 3.10.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Project have the potential to affect the area's labour markets, community facilities and tourism sector.
- 3.10.2 A desk based assessment has been undertaken which has assessed the socio-economic makeup of the local and wider areas surrounding the Project through a review of statistics.
- 3.10.3 The baseline socio-economic status of the local area surrounding the Project is characterised by a pattern of population increase which is expected to continue until 2021. The area has a declining work age population with more than one fifth of the population expected to be at retirement age by 2021. This is also coupled with high economic activity which is higher than the UK average. Retail work is the main employment category in the local area, and is above the national average.
- 3.10.4 The Project will have slight positive effects on the socio-economic status of the area through both employment creation and capital expenditure and worker spending in the local economy. It is anticipated that up to 150 construction workers would be required at the Project Site during peak periods. These workers would not only benefit the economy directly, but would also have knock on effects on other businesses (e.g. slight positive impact to accommodation providers in providing accommodation for temporary workers).
- 3.10.5 No impacts are predicted on tourism and community infrastructure as a result of the Project from visual, noise, traffic and accessibility and air quality impacts, given that the preliminary assessment has concluded that there will be no likely significant effects arising from these areas.

Operation

3.10.6 During operation, there will be a limited number of staff employed (of the order of five on the Project Site at any one time). This is anticipated to bring minor beneficial effects to the area in the vicinity of the Project Site through the generation of jobs and investment of staff from e.g. spending their wages locally.



Cumulative Effects

3.10.7 The Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site. However, the preliminary socio-economic assessment has shown that there are minor positive effects associated with the Project. Should construction, decommissioning or operation occur simultaneously with any other projects in the area, it is anticipated that this would enhance local benefits for goods, services and employment, resulting in a minor positive cumulative effect.

Conclusions and Next Steps

3.10.8 Based on the preliminary assessment, no likely significant effects are anticipated on socio-economics as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. However, there are likely to be minor beneficial effects from investment at all stages of the Project. Further work will be undertaken to distribute a questionnaire in the area to ascertain people's opinions of the Project, particularly focusing on local businesses, as well as mapping of tourism receptors alongside the ZTV to assess impact; review of relevant findings of LVIA, Noise, Traffic and Air Quality chapters to confirm that impacts on receptors are not significant, community infrastructure mapping and a review of existing capacity in the local labour market to apply for jobs connected with the Project. , The results of this further work will be included in the ES.

3.11 Other Topics Considered

3.11.1 It is recognised that some of the statutory consultees have raised concerns that the Project may give rise to environmental impacts over and above those described in this PEIR NTS. Specifically, it has been requested that the Applicant assesses waste arising from the Project and Electromagnetic Frequency (EMF) arising from operation of the Electrical Connection.

Waste

- 3.11.2 As part of the construction works, there is likely to be limited potential for the generation of waste given that the LLRS will ensure that a level platform is created in the base of the Rookery South Pit on which to site the Generating Equipment. There may be small amounts of waste spoil produced from excavations for foundations, for the Gas Connection and for the new towers associated with the Electrical Connection, although it is hoped that as much of this as possible can be re-used on site.
 - 3.11.3 The Project will operate in full accordance with the Waste Framework Directive, the EPR and the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (where relevant). The Applicant, at all phases of the Project, will seek to apply the waste hierarchy as part of their waste prevention and management policy.
 - 3.11.4 The waste hierarchy consists, in order of preference, of:
 - Prevention:



- Re-use;
- Recycling;
- Other recovery (e.g. energy recovery); and
- Disposal
- 3.11.5 A CEMP will be produced, which provides for the submission of construction method statements for approval by the local authority prior to commencement of construction, secured by a requirement attached to the DCO.
- 3.11.6 Measures will include, amongst others, the stockpiling of excavated spoil and testing for Waste Acceptance Criteria, to determine whether it can be re-used on- or off-site, and the testing and removal, as appropriate, of any water from de-watering activities which will be handled by a suitably licensed waste contractor.
- 3.11.7 In order to facilitate the implementation of the Waste Framework Directive during decommissioning, much of the structures and equipment for the proposed Project will be made of materials suitable for recycling as far as is practicable. For example, a large proportion of the buildings will be constructed of pre-fabricated steel and will therefore be of interest to scrap metal merchants.
- 3.11.8 Only small quantities of potentially hazardous waste will be stored on the Project Site at any time, and any such substances will be held in secured containers to prevent contaminant migration. Closed storage facilities or suitable dampening techniques will be utilised within the Project where emissions of dust etc. from waste are possible. All mitigation measures will be in full accordance with industry good practices.
- 3.11.9 The CEMP will ensure that all construction waste will be dealt with in a manner that complies with relevant legislation and (upon leaving the Project Site) waste will be treated and disposed of by suitably licensed contractors. Where hazardous waste is transported from the proposed Project Site, it will be handled in accordance with relevant regulations, and, where necessary, be transported in sealed tankers.
- 3.11.10 During operation a feature of the Gas Turbine Generator technology to be incorporated in the proposed Project is that waste generated should be minimal and will be restricted to the following:
 - General office wastes:
 - Used air intake filters (typically replaced annually);
 - Used ion exchange resins or used membranes (typically replaced every 5 to 10 years);
 - Separated oil / sludge from oil / water separators; and



- Used oil, chemicals or chemical containers.
- 3.11.11 Based on the above, it can be concluded that that the proposed Project will result in no likely significant effects with respect to waste.

EMF

- 3.11.12 The potential effects of electric and magnetic fields is a very specialised area which relies upon extensive work of worldwide experts. UK Power developers (such as the Applicant) rely on national guidelines in accordance with Government advice to ensure that new installations consider health risks based on current knowledge. The UK's Health Protection Agency, previously the National Radiological Protection Board NRPB, provides independent recommendations to the Government based on reviews of international study results.
- 3.11.13 In the absence of statutory regulations to limit the exposure of people to power-frequency electric or magnetic fields, guidelines published in 1998 by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) are adopted in the UK as recommended by the NRPB.
- 3.11.14 Based on these guidelines, it is likely that that the EMF field strength for the Project would be the same as that which is already present associated with the existing 400 kV Sundon to Grendon overhead line, and that the field strength remains within the1998 ICNIRP occupational exposure Reference Level.
- 3.11.15 A full EMF report will be produced as part of the ongoing EIA and reported in the ES.



4 Overall Conclusions

- 4.1.1 This PEIR NTS provides a background and sets the context of the proposed Millbrook Power Project and summarises the preliminary assessment of environmental effects from the Project, based on work done to date.
- 4.1.2 It has concluded that the use of SCGT is the most appropriate technology choice for the Generating Equipment and that the Project Site is appropriate to support a project of this nature. Key features of the Project site are the close proximity to existing gas and electrical connection infrastructure.
- 4.1.3 The preliminary assessment of environmental effects has shown that the Project can be responsibly delivered without causing significant harm to the environment. No effects are predicted on local air quality, noise sensitive receptors, ecology, water quality, ground conditions, traffic and transport or archaeology and cultural heritage during the construction, operation or decommissioning phases, or cumulatively with those developments listed in Section 3.1.5.
- 4.1.4 Minor positive effects are likely to result on the socio-economics of the area surrounding the Project Site due to an increase in workforce during all phases of the Project.
- 4.1.5 Potentially significant effects have been identified from one of the visual receptors on a footpath within the Project Site. However, further assessment will be undertaken to determine whether this impact can be mitigated through the use of strategic planting.
- 4.1.6 Further work is ongoing to cement the assessments undertaken to date and will be reported in the ES.



Appendix 3.T: Phase 2 Section 47: Statutory
Consultation - Preliminary Environmental
Information Report (PEIR) Non-Technical Summary
(NTS) and Project Overview Document

3.T(i) 2017 PEIR NTS

Millbrook Power Project

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Non-Technical Summary

On behalf of Millbrook Power Limited



Project Ref: 40334 | Rev: 0 | Date: May 2017



PEIR Non-Technical Summary (2017) Millbrook Power Project





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PEIR NTS Glossary

Acronym	Term	Description
Access Road	Access Road	The proposed purpose built full length access road from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site. This could be 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.
agriculture	agriculture	Section 336(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 defines agriculture as including: Horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming; The breeding and keeping of livestock (including any creature kept for the production of food, wool, skins or fur, or for the purpose of its use in the farming of land); The use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds; and The use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for



		other agricultural purposes.
air pollutants	air pollutants	Amounts of foreign and/or natural substances occurring in the atmosphere that may result in adverse effects on humans, animals, vegetation and/or materials.
Air Quality Sensitive Receptors	Air Quality Sensitive Receptors	People, property or designated sites for nature conservation that may be at risk from exposure to air pollutants that could potentially arise as a result of the Project.
amenity	amenity	The preferable features of a location which contribute to its overall character and the enjoyment of residents or visitors.
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum	Ordnance Datum is the vertical datum used by the Ordnance Survey as the basis for deriving the height of ground level on maps. Topography may be described using the level in comparison to 'above' ordnance datum.
Applicant	Applicant	Millbrook Power Limited (MPL)
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	A defined area by virtue of Section 82(3) of the Environment Act 1995, where it appears that the air quality objectives prescribed under the UK Air Quality Strategy will not be achieved. In these areas, a Local Authority must designate Air Quality Management Areas, within which an Action Plan can be proposed to secure improvements in



		air quality so that prescribed air quality objectives can be achieved.
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	An assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.
archaeological interest	archaeological interest	Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Associated Development	Associated Development	Associated Development means development which is associated with but is subordinate to the NSIP. It must be necessary and should be proportionate to the nature and scale of the NSIP. For the purpose of the Project, both the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection are considered to be Associated Development.
Balance of Plant	Balance of Plant	All infrastructure required to support the Gas Turbine Generator within the Generating Equipment



ВАР	Biodiversity Action Plan	Site and includes: a stack; electrical banking compound; fire water tank; administration/ workshop/ control building, maintenance compound; black start generator and gas receiving facility. Plans which set specific, measurable, achievable,
		realistic and time bound conservation targets for species and habitats in the UK.
baseline	baseline	Environmental conditions at specific periods of time, present on, or near a site, against which future changes may be measured or predicted.
BBC	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford Borough Council Abbreviated form of
biodiversity	Central Bedfordshire	'biological diversity' referring to variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. Central Bedfordshire
ОВО	Council	Council
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine	Gas plant technology system comprising Gas Turbine(s) fuelled by natural gas, a Heat Recovery Steam Generator(s) utilising heat from the Gas Turbine exhaust gases, and a steam turbine plant with associated condensing system.
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan	Strategic document setting out best practice methods to minimise environmental impacts



		(including dust) during construction.
conservation area	conservation area	An area of special environmental or historical importance that is protected from changes by law by statutory designation.
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.
contamination	contamination	Where land has been affected by contamination it may present a risk to humans, ecosystems, water quality and property.
crop marks	crop marks	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Covanta RRF	Covanta RRF Project	The proposed Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) to be developed by Covanta and Veolia to the



СТМР	Construction Traffic Management Plan	north of the Generating Equipment Site and for which Covanta Rookery South Limited was granted the RRF Order. It is a live document that outlines the management of material movements and interactions with the surrounding road network during the various stages of the construction process.
cultural heritage	cultural heritage	Legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritage includes both physical culture (such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art and artefacts) as well as intangible culture (such as folklore, traditions, language and knowledge).
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.
CWS	County Wildlife Site	County Wildlife Sites known nationally as Local Sites, are considered to be of value for wildlife in a county context. While they do not receive statutory protection, they are given



		some protection through the planning system.
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).
DBA	Desk Based Assessment	Research based primarily on database and internet data gathering methods.
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government	UK Government ministerial department responsible for policy in the fields of planning and building, local government, UK economy, housing, community and society, and public safety and emergencies.
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.
decommissioning	decommissioning	Decommissioning will comprise the removal of all Generating Equipment items and restoration of the Generating Equipment Site to a similar condition compared to before the construction of the Project once operation has ceased. This process will also take approximately 22 months. It is likely that some underground structures, including the Gas and Electrical Connections will be capped and left in situ to avoid any adverse environmental effects associated with their removal.
Drax	Drax Group Plc	Drax are one of the UK's largest energy producers and acquired MPL from Stag Energy in 2016.
dust	dust	Fine particles of solid materials capable of being re-suspended in air and



EA EclA	The Environment Agency Ecological Impact Assessment	settling only slowly under the influence of gravity where it may cause nuisance. The Environment Agency A recommended procedure for the ecological component of Environmental Impact Assessment.
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.
Electrical Connection Opportunity Area	Electrical Connection Opportunity Area	The area that was investigated for the



		location of the Electrical
		Connection.
EMF	Electromagnetic Field	A magnetic field is the
		magnetic influence of
		electric currents and
		magnetic materials.
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
ES	Environmental Statement	to the Project. A statement that includes
LS	Liiviioiiiieiitai Stateiiieiit	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	A report presenting a
	Non-Technical Summary	summary of the
		information in the
		Environmental Statement.
exceedance	exceedance	A period of time where the
		concentrations of a
		pollutant is greater than,
		or equal to, the
		appropriate Air Quality
		Objective.
features (landscape	features (landscape	A component part of the
feature or element)	feature or element)	landscape (e.g.
		hedgerow, wood, stream)



findspot	findspot	Location of individual or groups of archaeological artefacts.
flood zone	flood zone	An area identified, through modelling, that is at risk of flooding from rivers or the sea, to varying levels of magnitude and frequency. There are four classifications for flood zones as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):
		 Zone 1: Low probability (less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of river or sea flooding in any year); Zone 2: Medium probability (between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding or between 1 in 200 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of sea flooding in any year); Zone 3a: High probability (1 in 100 or 100)
		probability (1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding in any year or 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding in any given year); and • Zone 3b: High probability (functional flood plain. Essentially the 1 in 20 or greater annual probability of flooding in any given year).



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 Connection Opportunity Area	Gas Connection Opportunity Area	The area that was investigated for specific route corridor options for the Gas Connection.
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.
groundwater	groundwater	Water occurring in the ground which can be reasonably attributed to relatively geologically recent recharge and which can be reasonably considered to be



habitat	habitat	wholesome (potable) unless it has been contaminated (altered) by anthropogenic activity. The environment in which
Habitat	Habitat	populations or individual species live or grow.
heritage asset	heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
ha	Hectare	A unit area (10,000 m ² / 2.471 acres).
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle	A mechanically propelled road vehicle that is of a construction primarily suited for the carriage of goods or burden of any kind and designed or adapted to have a maximum weight exceeding 3,500 kg when in normal use and travelling on a road laden.
HER	Historic Environment Record	The repository for all archaeological and historical information relating to a county or district.
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.



landscape character	landscape character	The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular type of landscape, and how this is perceived by people. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.
landscape effects	landscape effects	Change in the elements, characteristics, character and qualities of the landscape as a result of development. These effects can be positive or negative.
Listed Building	Listed Building	The Secretary of State compiles a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest for the guidance of local planning authorities in the exercise of their planning functions under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Buildings are graded as follows:
		 Grade I – Buildings of exceptional interest; Grade II* - Particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and Grade II – Buildings of special interest.
LLRS	Low Level Restoration Scheme	The LLRS for Rookery South Pit (assuming no additional proposed developments prior to its completion) aims to restore the pit base to low intensity agricultural land, with a ditch system

Millbrook Power Project

		1
		draining water to a large
		attenuation pond and pit
		stabilisation works.
LVIA	Landscape and Visual	A tool used to identify and
	Impact Assessment	assess the likely
		significant effects of
		change resulting from
		development both on the
		landscape as an
		environmental resource in
		its own right and on
		people's views and visual
		amenity.
	motro	,
m	metre	Measurement of length
magnitude	magnitude	A combination of the
		scale, extent and duration
	1	of an effect.
maintenance compound	maintenance compound	A small area of hard
		standing for use during
		maintenance procedures.
mbgl	metres below ground level	Unit of measure for
		elevation using ground
		level as a reference point.
mitigation measure	mitigation measure	Action proposed to avoid,
9	3	prevent, reduce and
		where possible offset
		significant adverse effects
		arising from the whole or
		specific elements of a
		development.
	millimetre	Measurement of size.
mm		
MOC	Minimum Offtake	A connection that will
	Connection	offtake gas directly from
		the National Transmission
		System. The MOC forms
		part of the AGI and
		therefore the Gas
		Connection.
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 electrical	Measurement of electrical
	39 2 2.00	power.
MWth	megawatt thermal	Thermal Power, used for
	ogawatt trioriniai	energy input to or heat
		I shorgy imput to of ficat



		output from a power
NDO	N. C. ID. P.	station.
NPS	National Policy Statements	Overarching policy designated under the PA 2008 concerning the planning and consenting of NSIPs in the UK.
National Park	National Park	A national park is an area designated for its special landscape rich in character and distinctiveness, wildlife history and heritage.
NETS	National Grid Electricity Transmission System	A high-voltage electric power transmission network connecting power stations and major substations, ensuring that electricity generated anywhere in England, Scotland and Wales can be used to satisfy demand elsewhere within the UK.
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission	National Grid's principal operations are the ownership and operation of regulated electricity infrastructure networks in the UK.
nitrogen deposition	nitrogen deposition	Nitrogen deposition is the term used to describe the input of reactive nitrogen species from the atmosphere to the biosphere.
noise	noise	Noise defined as unwanted sound, is measured in units of decibels, dB. The range of audible sounds is from 0dB to 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:



		 1dB increase – barely perceptible 3dB increase – just noticeable 10dB increase – perceived as twice as loud.
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.
NTS	National Transmission System	A network of gas pipelines throughout the United Kingdom that supply gas to power stations from natural gas terminals situated on the coast, and also gas distribution companies which lead indirectly to homes.
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan	Sets out the strategies to manage the potential environmental impacts that may occur as a result of operational and maintenance activities on the assets managed by the operator. It will be secured as part of the Environmental Permit Application and is likely to be based on a recognised management system standard e.g. ISO 14001.
Oil Pipeline	Oil Pipeline	An oil pipeline owned and operated by Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos which is partly located within the



Order	Order	Gas Connection Site and Electrical Connection Site and would be crossed by the Pipeline. The Millbrook Power (Gas Fired Power Station) Order, being the development consent order made by the
0007	On an Ovela Can Touking	Secretary of State authorising the Project, a draft of which is submitted with the Application.
OCGT	Open 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. Can also be referred to as
PA 2008	Planning Act 2008	SCGT. 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).
particulate matter	particulate matter	Solid particles or liquid droplets suspended or carried in the air.
peaking plant	peaking plant	Peaking plants are used to provide back up or additional electricity supply to the national grid at times when there is a



		Stress Event on the
		system.
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report	This report, which has been prepared for Phase 2 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 Phase 1 Statutory Consultation.
PEIR NTS	Preliminary Environmental Impact Report Non- Technical Summary	This report, presenting a non-technical summary of the information in the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report.
2014 PEIR NTS	2014 Preliminary Environmental Impact Report Non-Technical Summary	A report presenting a non- technical summary of the information in the 2014 Preliminary Environmental Impact Report.
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	Phase 1 Habitat Survey	An ecological survey technique that provides a standardised system to record vegetation and wildlife habitats. It enables a basic assessment of habitat type and its potential importance for nature conservation.
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 th May and 2 nd July 2017. This PEIR has been published as part of this phase of consultation.
photomontage	photomontage	A type of visualisation or illustration that is based on photographs and that simulates the likely appearance of a proposed development in the photographic view. Photomontages are used as illustrations of the professional judgement of a landscape professional as to the significance of the effect of a project on landscape and visual receptors.
PIG	Pipeline Inspection Gauge	Means a device to perform various maintenance operations on a pipeline.
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.
PRoW	Public Right of Way	An easement granted or reserved by the public over the surface of the land without impediment. Public Rights of Way include public footpaths, bridleways and byways open to all traffic as well as Restricted Byways.
PTF	PIG Trap Facility	PIG traps allow PIGs to be inserted into and removed from a pipeline which is to undergo a 'pigging' program and which is likely to be under pressure.
Ramsar Site	Ramsar Site	Wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention.
receptor	receptor	A component of the natural, created or built environment such as a human being, water, air, a building, or a plant that has the potential to be affected by the Project.
Red Line Boundary	Red Line Boundary	The boundary of the Project Site
Registered Parks and Gardens	Registered Parks and Gardens	A register of historic parks and gardens held by Historic England for parks



		and gardens of particular
residual effect	residual effect	historic importance. Those effects of a
lesiduai ellect	residual effect	development that remain
		following the
		implementation of
		mitigation measures.
RGE	Reciprocating Gas Engine	An engine that employs
I NOL	recorproduing das Engine	the expansion of hot
		gases to push a piston
		within a cylinder,
		converting the linear
		movement of the piston
		into the rotating
		movement of a crankshaft
		to generate power.
Rochdale Envelope	Rochdale Envelope	The Rochdale Envelope
		allows for a project to
		evolve over a number of
		years, within clearly
		defined parameters.
Route Management	Route Management	Strategy to set out an
Strategy	Strategy	appropriate route for
		construction traffic to
		avoid impacts on sensitive
		roads such as villages.
RRF Order	RRF Order	Means the Rookery South
		(Resource Recovery
		Facility) Order 2011,
		which granted
		development consent
		under the PA 2008 for the
2007		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.
Scheduled Monument	Scheduled Monument	A building included in the
Concadioa Monament	Concadica Monanient	Schedule of Monuments
		Conedule of Mondifients



		compiled under Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments, and Archaeological Area Act 1979. Scheduled Monuments have statutory protection under this Act (Section 2) and an application for Scheduled Monument Consent must be made to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport if work to a Scheduled Monument is proposed.
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).
Screening	Screening	Consideration as to whether an environmental impact assessment is required for a project.
SEC	Sealing End Compound	Part of the Electrical Connection within which 400 kV power cables are taken underground.
scrub	scrub	Vegetation consisting of stunted trees, bushes and other plants.
sensitivity	sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining



Short Access Road	Short Access Road	judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor. 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
SoS	Secretary of State	constructed its access road. The decision maker for a
303	Secretary of State	NSIP application and head of a government department.
species	species	A group of interbreeding organisms that seldom or never interbreed with individuals in other such groups, under natural conditions; most species are made up of subspecies or populations.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	A site statutorily notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as being of special nature conservation or geological interest. SSSIs include wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms.
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 were the original owners of MPL and have been retained by Drax through a management services agreement.
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.
TA	Transport Assessment	A quantitative assessment of the transport effects of construction, decommissioning and operational phases of the Project.
topography	topography	The natural or artificial features, level and surface form of the ground surface.
visual amenity	visual amenity	The value of a particular area or view in terms of what is seen.
visual effect	visual effect	Change in the appearance of the landscape from available viewpoints as a result of development.
visual receptors	visual receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation	An archaeological method statement describing known and potential



		archaeological features and deposits and proposes a scheme for exploring them.
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility	Areas from which a specified element of a development may be visible.
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 Overview

1.1.1 This document is the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for the proposed Millbrook Power Project (hereafter referred to as the Project). It has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates LLP (PBA) on behalf of Millbrook Power Limited (MPL) (the "Applicant").

1.1.2 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").
- 1.1.3 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) areas.
- 1.1.4 The location of the Project Site is shown in Figure 1.1 of the PEIR.
- 1.1.5 The Generating Equipment, Access Road and Laydown Area are together known as the "Power Generation Plant", and are located within the Power Generation Plant Site.
- 1.1.6 The Power Generation Plant, Gas Connection, and Electrical Connection, together with all access requirements are referred to as the "Project" and are all required for the generation of electricity and subsequent export of that electricity to the NETS. The land upon which the Project would be developed, or which



would be required in order to facilitate the development of the Project, is referred to as the 'Project Site'.

- 1.1.7 All elements of the Project are shown on Figure 1.2 of the PEIR.
- 1.1.8 The Generating Equipment would operate as a 'peaking plant'. This means it would operate intermittently for up to 2,250 hours per year. This could be at any time during the year and for any length of time up to but not exceeding 2,250 hours and not exceeding 1,500 hours on a 5 year rolling average;
- 1.1.9 A peaking plant is designed to operate when there is a surge in demand for electricity associated with a particular event (e.g. when a large number of people boil their kettles following the end of a popular TV programme) or when there is a sudden drop in power being generated from power stations which are constantly in operation. It will also support intermittent forms of renewable energy which are weather dependent (e.g. wind and solar).
- 1.1.10 The Project constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) pursuant to the Planning Act 2008, which means that a Development Consent Order (DCO) is required to build, operate and maintain it. The proposed DCO Application will be processed and examined by the Planning Inspectorate who will make a recommendation on whether the DCO should be granted to the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (Secretary of State) with whom the final decision lies. The PEIR and this PEIR NTS have been prepared in accordance with Regulation 2 and 10 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact) Assessment Regulations 2009 (the "EIA Regulations"). They present information specifically aimed at describing the nature, scale and location of the Project and a preliminary assessment of any likely significant environmental impacts resulting from the Project.
- 1.1.11 In accordance with the Statement of Community Consultation, hard copies of the PEIR, this PEIR NTS and the Figures may be examined at Central Bedfordshire Council Office (Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford Bedfordshire, SG17 5TQ, open Mon to Thu 08:00 17:30 and Fri 08:00 17:00); at Bedford Borough Council Office's Customer Service Centre (2 Horne Lane, Bedford MK40 1RA, open Mon to Thu 08:30 17:00 and Fri 08:30 16:00); at Marston Vale Forest Centre (Station Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0PR, open Mon to Sun 10:00 16:00) and at the following local libraries:

Bedford Library

Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG

Mon/Tue/Wed/Fri 09:00 – 18:00

Thu 09:00 – 13:00 Sat 09:00 – 17:00

Sun Closed

Ampthill Library,

1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL

Mon/Wed/Fri 10:00 – 18:00

Tue Closed

Thu 14:00 – 18:00 Sat 10:00 – 13:00

Sun Closed



Wootton Library

Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH

Mon/Fri 14:00 – 18:00 Tue Closed Wed 10:00 – 13:00 / 14:00 – 18:00 Thu Closed Sat 10:00 – 13:00 Sun Closed

- 1.1.12 The technical appendices to the PEIR will only be available electronically at the council offices, libraries and Forest Centre.
- 1.1.13 Copies of the PEIR and this PEIR NTS can also be found on the Project website: http://www.millbrookpower.co.uk.
- 1.1.14 The Documents can be obtained by writing to Millbrook Power Limited, 49 York Place, Edinburgh, EH1 3JD. A reasonable copying charge may apply up to a maximum of £250 for the full suite of Documents and £10 for an electronic copy on CD. Copies of individual Documents are also available on request.

1.2 Purpose of this Document

- 1.2.1 The Project requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (the EIA Regulations).
- 1.2.2 The Project falls under the EIA Regulations 2009 regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (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 of the EIA Regulations 2017, the EIA Regulations 2009 will continue to apply to the Project.
- 1.2.3 EIA is an assessment of the Project's likely significant environmental effects. This document is a summary (in non-technical language) of the PEIR for the Project which details the preliminary assessment of the results of the EIA. The full PEIR is available separately.
- 1.2.4 This document is the second "PEIR NTS" which has been prepared for the Project. The first PEIR was published and consulted upon in 2014 (the "2014 PEIR") together with supporting information and a Non-Technical Summary ("2014 PEIR NTS"). This information accompanied MPL's initial phase of statutory consultation ("Phase 1 Statutory Consultation") with both the local community and prescribed consultees.



- 1.2.5 Because the DCO Application for the Project was put on hold in 2015, MPL is undertaking a further round of statutory consultation and has prepared the PEIR and this PEIR NTS to accompany this further statutory consultation.
- 1.2.6 The feedback received relating to the 2014 PEIR has further helped to inform and refine the EIA process (including the PEIR and this PEIR NTS) as well as the design and development of the Project.
- 1.2.7 A full Environmental Statement (ES) will be submitted as part of the DCO Application, anticipated to be in Q4 of 2017.

1.3 The Applicant

- 1.3.1 The Applicant for the Project is MPL, an energy development company established for the Project and recently acquired by Drax Group plc (Drax).
- 1.3.2 Drax is responsible for generating 7% of the UKs electricity, predominantly via Drax power station in Selby. Drax is one of the UK's largest energy producers and is committed to helping to reduce carbon emissions, displacing more coal off the system and providing additional system support to plug the gaps created by intermittent renewables and boost security of supply.
- 1.3.3 Further details on the companies above are provided at www.millbrookpower.co.uk or www.drax.com.

1.4 Need for the Project

- 1.4.1 There is a considerable national need for this type of project, acknowledged at all levels of government policy. National planning policy supports the need for new electricity infrastructure due to the current ageing and inevitable closure of older coal fired power plants and the likely increase in demand for electricity over the coming decades.
- 1.4.2 The Government's policies in relation to NSIPs are set out in National Policy Statements (NPSs). NPS EN-1 (the overarching energy NPS) states that "gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply (Paragraph 3.6.2)".
- 1.4.3 Gas is a reliable fuel source. It is acknowledged by the Government as being essential to a low-carbon economy and to underpin the country's energy security. In addition, gas peaking plants provide back-up to power generation from renewable sources, particularly wind power, which is an increasingly prevalent but intermittent energy source. Modern gas fired power plants are among the most efficient and cleanest forms of electricity generation.
- 1.4.4 The recommendations and needs case set out in NPS EN-1 are also reflected in the 'Updated Energy and Emissions Projections' 2016 (BEIS 2017). The projections describe how, under current policy, emissions from the power sector fall by 52% from 113 MtCO2e in 2015 to 54 MtCO2e in 2020. Low carbon generation is projected to increase from 47% of the generation mix in 2015 to



61% in 2020. The projections also realise that in the short to medium term, an increase in flexible gas generation is required to maintain system flexibility given likely increases in renewable generation and decreases in coal generation.

1.5 Planning Policy Context

- 1.5.1 The PEIR and this PEIR NTS have been prepared with reference to all relevant European, national, regional and local policy. Details of these are contained in Chapter 2 of the PEIR.
- 1.5.2 As referred to in Paragraph 1.4.2 above, the Department for Energy and Climate Change (now the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) has published a number of NPSs in relation to energy infrastructure, which were designated by the Secretary of State in July 2011. These NPS' set out national policy against which proposals for NSIPs are assessed and decided on.
- 1.5.3 Due to the nature of the Project (which will generate over 50 MW of electricity), four of the designated NPSs are considered relevant to the determination of the proposed DCO Application:
 - NPS for Energy EN-1: This sets out national policy for energy infrastructure as defined by the Planning Act 2008, which provides the primary basis for decisions by the Secretary of State;
 - NPS for Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure EN-2: This sets out policies specific to the determination of applications for fossil fuel electricity generating infrastructure;
 - NPS for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines EN-4: This sets Government policy on the relevant considerations and factors that should be taken into account as to route selection for developers for, inter alia, gas pipelines; and
 - NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5: This provides the primary basis for decisions taken by the Secretary of State on applications it receives for electricity network NSIPs, including the relevant considerations and factors that should be taken into account related to route selection. The Electrical Connection is underground rather than overhead but various policies may still be considered by the Secretary of State to be important and relevant in the determination of the Application for Development Consent.
- 1.5.4 NPS EN-1 states that consideration may be given to planning policy outside the NPSs where it is important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision. Other national planning policies have therefore been considered in the preparation of the PEIR as these may be relevant to the determination of the proposed DCO Application.



1.6 Other Documentation

1.6.1 This is the NTS of the PEIR. However, this PEIR NTS also makes reference to a number of other supporting documents. The list below provides the reader with a contents for the PEIR in order to aid navigation should they wish to locate further information:

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Chapter 1 Introduction

Chapter 2 Regulatory and Policy Background

Chapter 3 Project and Site Description

Chapter 4 Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology

Chapter 5 Alternatives Considered

Chapter 6 Air Quality

Chapter 7 Noise and Vibration

Chapter 8 Ecology

Chapter 9 Water Quality and Resources

Chapter 10 Ground Conditions

Chapter 11 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport

Chapter 13 Historic Environment

Chapter 14 Socio-economics

Chapter 15 Other Issues Considered

Appendices (available as electronic copies)

Volume A – 1.1 Project Glossary

Volume B – 1.2 Scoping Report and Scoping Response

Volume C – 2.6 – 2.14 Legislation and Policy Context for Technical Chapters

Volume D – 6.1 – Air Quality Cumulative Modelling Results

Volume E - 7.1 – Detailed noise survey results

Volume F – Ecology Appendices



- 8.1 Phase 1 Habitat Survey
- 8.2 Invertebrate Survey
- 8.3 Great Crested Newt and Reptile Survey
- 8.4 Breeding Bird Survey
- 8.5 Bats, Otter, Water Vole and Badger Surveys
- Volume G 9.1 Flood Risk Assessment
- Volume H 10.1 Ground Conditions Phase 1 Report
- Volume I LVIA Appendices
 - 11.1 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Tables
 - 11.2 Photomontages
 - 11.3 Landscape and Ecology Mitigation and Management Strategy
- Volume J Traffic and Transport Appendices
 - 12.1 Transport Assessment
 - 12.2 Travel Plan
 - 12.3 Public Rights of Way in vicinity of Project Site
 - 12.4 Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan
- Volume K Historic Environment Appendices
 - 13.1 Archaeology Desk Based Assessment
 - 13.2 Setting Assessment
 - 13.3 Correspondence with CBC Archaeologist

Figures

- Figure 1.1 Project Site Location
- Figure 1.2 Project Site
- Figure 3.1a Indicative Illustration of the Position and Layout of Generating Equipment and Electrical Connection Option 1
- Figure 3.1b Indicative Illustration of the Position and Layout of Generating Equipment and Electrical Connection Option 2
- Figure 6.1 Receptor Locations for Air Quality
- Figure 6.2 Predicted Annual Average NO₂ Concentration (µg/m³)
- Figure 6.3 Predicted Annual Average 99.79th Percentile NO₂ Concentration (μg/m³)
- Figure 7.1 Noise Sensitive Receptors and Study Area
- Figure 9.1 Watercourses and Drainage Features Context Plan
- Figure 11.1 –Zone of Theoretical Visibility Plan



- Figure 11.2 Location of Viewpoints
- Figure 11.3 Landscape Character
- Figure 11.4 Landscape Planning Constraints
- Figure 12.1 Location Plan showing Key Strategic Transport Links
- Figure 12.2 Potential Construction / Operational Access Routes
- Figure 13.1 Designated Assets in Study Area
- Figure 13.2 Non-Designated Assets in Study Area
- Figure 14.1 Drivetime Zones
- Figure 14.2 Tourism/Business Survey Study Area
- Figure 14.3 Tourism Audit
- Figure 14.4 Educational Facilities within Study Area
- Figure 14.5 GPs within Study Area
- Figure 14.6 Pharmacies, Dentists and Emergency Services within Study Area
- Figure 14.7 Sport and Recreation Facilities within Study Area
- Figure 14.8 Visitor Attractions



2 Site and Project Description

2.1 Site and Surroundings

- 2.1.1 The Project Site is shown in Figure 1.2 of the PEIR and encompasses all elements of the Project described in Section 1.1 of this PEIR NTS.
- 2.1.2 The Power Generation Plant Site and part of the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection would be situated on land within former clay pits known as 'The Rookery'. The Rookery is situated in the Marston Vale between Milton Keynes and Bedford, approximately 3 km north west of Ampthill, and 7 km south west of Bedford.
- 2.1.3 The Rookery comprises two pits: Rookery North and Rookery South. The Generating Equipment Site, Laydown Area, Short Access Road and parts of the Access Road, Gas Connection and Electrical Connections would be located within Rookery South Pit. Part of the Access Road would lie within Rookery North Pit.
- 2.1.4 The Gas Connection and Electrical Connection would be located within the areas identified on Figure 1.2 of the PEIR and would extend from Rookery South Pit into agricultural land to the south.
- 2.1.5 To the west of the Project Site is Marston Vale Millennium Country Park, which provides indoor and outdoor community amenities. There is a Forest Centre within the Marston Vale Millennium Country Park located just to the south of Stewartby Lake which provides the focal point for the indoor and outdoor community amenities. In addition, the Millbrook Proving Ground, a vehicle testing facility, is located to the south west of the Project Site.
- 2.1.6 The closest residential dwelling to the Power Generation Plant Site is South Pillinge Farm, located approximately 150 m to the west of the Project Site Boundary. To the north of Green Lane and The Rookery, lies Stewartby. Other neighbouring residential areas include Houghton Conquest, approximately 1.5 km to the east; Marston Moretaine, approximately 1.2 km to the west; Stewartby, approximately 400 m to the north west, Lidlington, approximately 400 m south west and Millbrook approximately 400 m to the south of the Project Site boundary.

Low Level Restoration Scheme (LLRS)

2.1.7 The Rookery is the subject of an ongoing Low Level Restoration Scheme (LLRS) for which landowner this responsible. This was the subject of a separate planning permission and would be taking place regardless of the Applicant's proposals for the Project. The objective of the LLRS is to restore the former clay workings to low grade agriculture. This would be achieved through the restoration of The Rookery at a low level (i.e. below pre-excavation ground levels), with measures included in the restoration to enhance biodiversity and landscape. Further details of the LLRS are described in Section 3.1 of the PEIR.



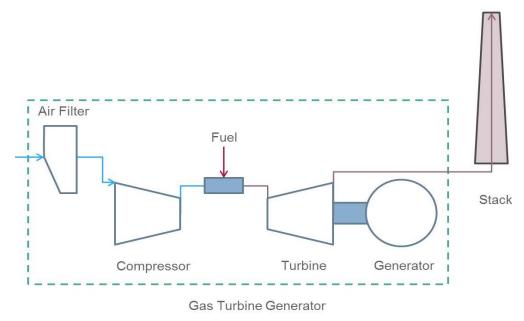
2.2 Generating Equipment Technology

- 2.2.1 The Generating Equipment would provide a rated electrical output of up to 299 MW, operate as a peaking plant fired on natural gas, and could run up to a maximum of 2,250 hours in any given year, provided that the five year rolling average does not exceed 1,500 hours. Given these parameters, it has been determined that an OCGT plant is the preferred and most appropriate technology choice for the Generating Equipment for the Project. Further detail is provided in Section 3.3 of the PEIR and a schematic showing OCGT operation is shown below in Insert 1.
- 2.2.2 An 'industrial' type gas turbine would be used for the Project. This type of turbine has been selected as it is suited to generating up to 299 MW using only one unit, thereby reducing potential effects of noise, air quality and visual impacts. Additionally, they are suitable for frequent and fast start-ups, flexibility, and high-availability maintenance techniques.
- 2.2.3 The main equipment in an OCGT is a Gas Turbine Generator, including the following components:
 - Gas turbine generators;
 - Air inlet filter house;
 - Air inlet duct:
 - Exhaust diffuser;
 - Auxiliaries including:
 - Lube oil system;
 - Air dryers;
 - Fuel gas filter package;
 - Instrument air system; and
 - Compressor washing.
- 2.2.4 A stack with an exhaust silencer will also be part of the OCGT.
- 2.2.5 Air is compressed in the gas turbine and natural gas is injected. The fuel will then burn in the combustion chamber producing hot, high pressure gases. This gas expands across the blades of the gas turbine, which drives the electrical generator to produce electricity.
- 2.2.6 The waste gases and heat produced from this process will be released to the atmosphere via the stack.



- 2.2.7 A stack height sensitivity study has been undertaken for the Project which has determined that the minimum stack height for the Power Generation Plant, required for adequate dispersion of emissions and to meet legislative air quality targets is 32.5 m. The maximum stack height would be 35 m. Further information on this is provided in Chapter 6 of the PEIR.
- 2.2.8 In addition to the Gas Turbine Generator Units at the Generating Equipment Site, the following balance of plant and buildings will also be present and can be seen on Insert 2 below:
 - Raw / Fire Water Tank: The fire water storage tank would be designed to comply with the relevant fire regulations and would be installed together with fire pumps, hose reels, fire hydrants and portable extinguishers;
 - Demineralised Water Tank: Required to store demineralised water for the Generating Equipment (used for e.g. blade washing);
 - Control Room / office / workshop Building: Required in order to monitor the plant operation and house plant controls;
 - Gatehouse: Needed to provide security and maintain a log of site attendance, deliveries etc.;
 - Electrical Transformer Compound: Required to connect the electrical infrastructure from the Generating Equipment to transformers before export to the NETS;
 - Natural Gas Receiving Station: Required to ensure that gas coming from the NTS feeds into the Generating Equipment Site at the right flow and pressure conditions;
 - Telemetry apparatus including electrical cabinets;
 - Fin-fan coolers to provide cooling to the Generating Equipment;
 - Emergency Generator: a small diesel-fired generator used to start up the plan independently of the NETS; and
 - Maintenance Compound: a small area of hard standing for use during maintenance procedures.





Insert 1 - Schematic of OCGT plant

2.3 Access Road

- 2.3.1 The Covanta RRF Project includes provision to upgrade this track further, to a tarmac road suitable for 594 traffic movements a day for the delivery of waste via HGV. Should this road be developed as part of the Covanta RRF Project prior to the development of this Project, it would be suitable to meet both the needs of the Project and the Covanta RRF Project. In this instance, there would be a requirement for a short section of new Access Road ('Short Access Road') of up to 1.4 km in length connecting the end of the Covanta RRF road to the Generating Equipment Site. References in this PEIR to the "Access Road" mean the up to 2.2 km access road referred to below and includes the Short Access Road. References to the "Short Access Road" refer only to the approximately 1.4 km length road that MPL would construct in the event that the Covanta scheme commenced ahead of the Project. The Short Access Road would be constructed from tarmac bordered by a concrete kerb. The tarmac surface would be 6 m wide allowing for two-way traffic. It is bordered on one side by a footway.
- 2.3.2 However, because it is not certain when the Covanta RRF Project will be implemented, the Applicant has also included the provision of a complete Access Road from Green Lane to the Power Generating Site within this Project. If the Covanta RRF Project is not built before construction commences for the Project, then the complete Access Road would be built. This complete 2.2 km long Access Road would be constructed from tarmac bordered by a concrete kerb. The tarmacked surface would be 6 m wide allowing for two-way traffic. It would be bordered in part on one side by a footway where there is no existing footpath.
- 2.3.3 The route of the Access Road from Green Lane would follow the alignment of the access road proposed within the LLRS and Covanta RRF Project along the



existing access track which borders Rookery North Pit. On reaching Rookery South Pit, the Access Road (as would also be the case for the Covanta RRF Project's access road) would use the access ramp (built to agricultural standard as part of the LLRS as described below) to enter into the pit and cross through the base of the pit until it reaches the Generating Equipment Site.

2.3.4 Should the Access Road for the Project be constructed first, it would not prevent the Covanta RRF Project or other developments from progressing at a later date, although it may mean that the Access Road would be upgraded as part of the other scheme(s). The upgrade of the Access Road would be the responsibility of Covanta in the event that the permission for that scheme is implemented after any DCO for the Project.

2.4 Gas Connection

- 2.4.1 A new underground gas pipeline is required to connect the Generating Equipment to the existing NTS to provide a reliable supply of fuel. Connection to the NTS would require two above ground facilities to be installed, a minimum offtake connection facility (containing monitoring and control equipment), which would be owned by National Grid Gas, and a Pipeline Inspection Gauge launching facility (required for maintenance operations on the Pipeline) which would be owned by MPL. Together these form the above ground installation (AGI).
- 2.4.2 The pipeline begins at the AGI, which would allow connection into the NTS Feeder 9, east of the Millbrook Proving Ground approximately 1.82 km south of the Generating Equipment Site. The Pipeline crosses a farm track which is connected to Lower Farm, NTS Feeder 9, a PROW, drainage ditches, Millbrook Road and then an oil pipeline. The route then turns down into Rookery South Pit before terminating at the gas receiving facility within the Generating Equipment Site.
- 2.4.3 Construction of the Gas Connection would likely take place within a 50 m wide strip of land along the Gas Connection, which would be increased or decreased in size, where required (for example, decreased adjacent to nature conservation areas). It is expected that the Pipeline will be constructed using standard opencut cross-country pipeline construction techniques (i.e. a trench). Trenchless techniques (e.g. Drilling) may be used in some locations to reduce impacts on sensitive areas or public highways.

2.5 Electrical Connection

2.5.1 A new electrical connection would be required to allow electricity generated by the Generating Equipment to be exported to the NETS. The most suitable point of connection would be a new substation (located adjacent to the Generating Equipment within Rookery South Pit), which would connect into the existing National Grid 400 kV overhead line which runs from Sundon to Grendon. The 400 kV line is located approximately 320 m south west of the Rookery South Pit, as shown on Figure 1.2 of the PEIR.



- 2.5.2 The Electrical Connection could be delivered in one of two ways (these two options are both assessed in the topic chapters in this PEIR):
 - The first option would involve one underground double circuit Tee-in. This would require one new tower (which will replace an existing tower and be located in the existing Grendon Sundon transmission route corridor, thereby resulting in no net additional towers). This option would also require **two** SECs, one located on each side of the existing transmission line, and both circuits would then be connected via underground cables approximately 500 metres in length to a new substation (the 'Substation'). This is hereafter referred to as "Option 1".
 - The second option is similar to Option 1 and would involve an underground single circuit turn in (requiring two cable circuits, one into and one out of the substation). This would require one new tower (which will again replace an existing tower and be located in the existing Grendon Sundon transmission route corridor, thereby resulting in no net additional towers). This option would also require **one** larger SEC, which could be located on either side of the existing transmission line, and both circuits would then be connected via underground cables approximately 500 metres in length to a new substation (the 'Substation'). This is hereafter referred to as "Option 2".
- 2.5.3 In conjunction with the construction of the Electrical Connection a temporary diversion of the existing 400 kV line located adjacent to the three most westerly existing transmission towers within the Project Site will be required. It is anticipated that the temporary diversion is likely to be constructed as a single circuit outage of the existing 400 kV line. The circuit is likely to comprise one temporary tower, being approximately up to 55 m high. The temporary works may also include the temporary erection of scaffolding over Station Lane.
- 2.5.4 Access for the purposes of installing and dismantling the temporary diversion would be as described for the Electrical Connection above. At this stage, it is anticipated that the installing and dismantling of the temporary works may require a closure of Station Lane for a number of hours and that the temporary diversion of the existing 400 kV line would be in place for approximately five months.
 - 2.5.5 Insert 2 below shows a 3D visualisation of an indicative layout of the Project (showing Electrical Connection Option 1).





Insert 2 – Indicative 3D Visualisation of Project Site



2.5.6 Power Generation Plant would be designed to have an operational life of approximately 25 years, after which time it will be decommissioned or repowered depending on the nature of the electricity market and energy mix at the time. The Electrical Connection, AGI and respective cables and pipelines will be designed to be operational for the life of the Power Generation Plant. For the purposes of the EIA, it will be assumed that all these elements will be decommissioned at the end of the operational life of the Power Generation Plant, whenever that may be.

2.6 Alternatives

Sites

- 2.6.1 The site selection process considered a range of factors, in accordance with Section 4.4 (Alternatives) of NPS EN-1 and Section 2.2 (Factors influencing site selection by developers) of NPS EN-2. This process included the following main phases, in order to identify a number of potential sites and refine this set of sites through increasingly detailed selection criteria:
 - Identification of a large number of potential sites across the UK through existing data sources;
 - Refinement of this set of sites, driven mainly by the need for electrical generation capacity to be located as closely as possible to the main sources of demand in the UK;
 - Further refinement based on the layout of the electricity and gas transmission networks in the UK, to ensure proximity to these networks;
 and
 - Assessment of the remaining sites based on technical, environmental and economic factors, as well as consideration of whether or not a proposed Project would be in accordance with local planning policy.
 - 2.6.2 Based on these factors, the Project Site was considered suitable for the following reasons:
 - Close proximity to the NTS;
 - Close proximity to a suitable electrical connection (400 kV overhead line) (NETS);
 - The Generating Equipment Site is within previously developed land, lying below ground level;
 - It is within an area identified as being potentially suitable for energy infrastructure;
 - It has a well-developed road network for access to the Project Site;
 - The Project Site is outside of areas at risk of flooding; and



There is adequate space to develop the Power Generation Plant and balance of plant.

Generating Equipment

- 2.6.3 Other technology choices were considered for the Generating Equipment, including Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) plant; Reciprocating Gas Engines (RGE) plant and CHP Plant. However, OCGT is considered to be the most suitable technology choice for generating up to 299 MW as a peaking plant based on the following environmental, technical and feasibility considerations:
 - Visual impact: OCGT plants require a shorter stack compared to Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) plant and therefore are less visually intrusive in views from the surrounding environment;
 - Water resources: the water requirement of a OCGT plant is significantly lower than for CCGT plants;
 - Noise and available space: noise levels from a OCGT plant would typically be lower than for a Reciprocating Gas Engine (RGE) plant. A larger number of RGE units would be required at the Generating Equipment Site to generate up to 299 MW. Spatially this may not be possible;
 - Financial: based on the anticipated electricity market, it is essential that the Power Generation Plant of the size proposed will be particularly cost effective, as it will be called upon to operate flexibly to balance out the National Grid and meet changing demands of customers; and
 - Start-up times: OCGT plants are able to start up and shut down much quicker than similar sized CCGT plants and are, therefore, better suited to meeting variable demands.

Gas Connection

- 2.6.4 The Scoping Report for the Project¹ described a gas connection 'opportunity area', to the south of the Generating Equipment Site, in which a new gas pipeline and AGI would be developed. Since the publication of the Scoping Report, further studies refined this opportunity area such that there were two remaining Gas Connection options presented during the Phase 1 Statutory Consultation and presented in the 2014 PEIR.
- 2.6.5 These options were chosen as the most direct connections between the Generating Equipment Site and the NTS, avoiding obstructions such as roads, large changes in elevation, waterbodies and protected sites as much as possible.
- 2.6.6 Based on further refinement and feedback received during the Phase 1 Statutory Consultation, this has been narrowed down further to one option as

¹ Millbrook Power Project Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report – May 2014



shown on Figure 1.2 of the PEIR and described above in Section 2.4. This option was selected because it is shorter (and therefore less expensive and less damaging to agricultural land), it also avoids crossing the midland mainline railway line.

Electrical Connection

- 2.6.7 The Scoping Report for the Project described an Electrical Connection opportunity area to the south of the Generating Equipment Site, in which the Electrical Connection would be developed. Following publication of the Scoping Report, further studies were undertaken to refine the available options.
- 2.6.8 Based on these studies, it was determined that the most suitable location for the substation is likely to be next to the Generating Equipment Site within Rookery South Pit. However, a number of options still existed on the best way to connect the substation to the NETS. These included the use of an overhead line connection requiring new pylons.
- 2.6.9 Following further refinement studies and feedback received during Phase 1 Statutory Consultation, it has been determined that the most appropriate method of connecting into the NETS would be via underground cables and SECs, as described in Section 2.5 above.



3 Assessment Findings

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section sets out, by topic area, a summary of the findings of the preliminary assessment of likely significant environmental effects of the Project. Further detail can be found in the PEIR topic chapters.
- 3.1.2 In accordance with Planning Act 2008 and the EIA Regulations, the EIA process for the Project incorporates the following (further detail is provided in Chapter 4 of the PEIR):
 - Establishing, through consultation, the Scope of the EIA including obtaining a Scoping Opinion from the Secretary of State;
 - Consideration of any potential technical and environmental alternatives;
 - Establishing a comprehensive understanding of the existing baseline environmental conditions for the Project Site and the relevant study areas for each topic;
 - Identifying the likely significant environmental impacts resulting from the Project;
 - Determining how the likely significant environmental impacts can be avoided, reduced or off-set through informed design and / or further mitigation and how its benefits may be enhanced;
 - Assessing the significance of the likely significant environmental impacts in conjunction with other impacts arising from the Project and those from other neighbouring developments and / or sources (in-combination and cumulative impacts); and
 - Proposing options as to how any significant residual impacts will be mitigated, managed and monitored.
- 3.1.3 As part of the EIA for the Project, MPL requested a Scoping Opinion from the Secretary of State in June 2014, who then consulted bodies such as CBC, Natural England and the Environment Agency to agree the scope of the assessment. The formal Scoping Opinion was received in July 2014 and is included in Appendix 2.1 of the PEIR. Further consultation was subsequently undertaken based on the 2014 PEIR, which was issued in October 2014. This provided preliminary environmental information up to the point of the Phase 1 Statutory Consultation, based on the environmental surveys undertaken up to that point.
- 3.1.4 Throughout the following sections, the terms construction, operation and decommissioning have been used. These are defined as follows:



- <u>Construction</u> Construction of the Project. Depending on the final plant selection, this is anticipated to take approximately 22 months, starting 2020;
- Operation Operation of all aspects of the Project, including maintenance.
 The Project is anticipated to have a lifetime of approximately 25 years; and
- <u>Decommissioning</u> Removal of some plant items and site reinstatement when the Project has reached the end of its operational life. This is anticipated to take a similar time to construction.
- 3.1.5 The following assumptions have been made prior to and in the carrying out of the assessment:
 - Embedded mitigation will be employed namely design/standard control measures, such as working within best practice guidance, which will routinely be incorporated for the Project or for most similar projects constructed in the UK, and as such will be used to produce the initial assessment as to the likely significant effects of the Project. Embedded mitigation includes the implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which is a document designed to ensure best practice working methods are maintained on construction sites so that any risk of causing environmental harm is minimised as far as is reasonably practicable, such as spill prevention plans, correct storage of waste and prevention of pollution to land, air and water;
 - A worst case scenario for assessment has been undertaken for each topic. For the majority of topics this worst case scenario assumes one Gas Turbine Generator will be built on the Generating Equipment Site, with a stack of up to 35 m in height. For air quality and ecology, a worst case scenario has been assessed assuming that one Gas Turbine Generator will be built on the Generating Equipment Site, with a stack up to 32.5 m in height. This is because a lower stack gives rise to potentially more significant emissions. Further detail is provided in Section 6.4 and 8.4 of the PEIR. Both Electrical Connection options have been assessed, as although Option 1 is considered to be a realistic worst case scenario as it includes one more SEC, the impacts and effects of both options is substantively the same given the very similar design of the connection options. All Chapters have assumed that the full length Access Road will be built out;
 - The Generating Equipment will be decommissioned and removed at the end of its operational life;
 - The Gas Pipeline will be left in situ at the end of its operational life;
 - The decommissioning phase will be similar in duration to the construction phase;
 - The Generating Equipment would operate intermittently for up to 2,250 hours per year. This could be at any time during the year and for any



length of time up to but not exceeding 2,250 hours and not exceeding 1,500 hours on a five year rolling average:

- The Power Generation Plant will have a rated electrical output of between 50 and up to 299 MW;
- Current surrounding land uses do not change, with the exception of the developments to be cumulatively assessed with the Project that have been identified as referred to in Paragraph 3.1.11 below; and
- Assessments are based on published sources of information and primary data collection.
- 3.1.6 The assessments consider the sensitivity of a receptor and the magnitude of impact on a receptor. The significance of the effect on the receptor is then determined. Further detail is provided in the methodology section for each environmental topic in the PEIR (Chapters 6 15). A brief summary is provided below.
- 3.1.7 The sensitivity of a receptor is categorised from very high (for example an internationally designated site such as a Special Area of Conservation), high (for example a nationally designated site such as a Site of Special Scientific Interest), medium (for example a regionally designated site), low (for example a locally designated nature conservation site) to negligible (no sensitivity to change). The magnitude of impact on a receptor is categorised from major, moderate, minor, negligible to no change. The significance of the effect is then determined following the method shown below:

Table 1 – Determining Significance of Effect

	Magnitude of Impact				
	No Change	Negligible	Moderate	Major	
Very High	igh Neutral Slight ledium Neutral Slight	Slight	Moderate	Large	Very Large
High		Moderate	Large	Large	
Medium		Slight	Moderate	Large	
Low		Slight	Slight	Moderate	
Negligible	Neutral Neutral		Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Receptor Sensitivity

3.1.8 Unless otherwise stated, effects of moderate significance or above are considered to be significant for the purposes of the EIA Regulations.



- 3.1.9 The following topic chapters are covered by this assessment:
 - Air Quality;
 - Noise:
 - Ecology;
 - Water Quality and Resources;
 - Ground Conditions;
 - Landscape and Visual Impacts;
 - Traffic and Transport;
 - Historic Environment;
 - Socio-economics; and
 - Other topics considered, including waste and electromagnetic fields (EMF).
- 3.1.10 Schedule 4, Part 1 (para 20) of the EIA Regulations requires an ES to include "....a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment, which should cover......cumulative effects". For the assessment of cumulative effects, the effects of the Project, together with other major developments that are proposed or consented but not yet built have been assessed.
- 3.1.11 The developments which have been included in the assessment of cumulative effects comprise:
 - Covanta RRF Project to the north of the Generating Equipment Site immediately adjacent to Generating Equipment Site;
 - Integrated Waste Management Operations at Rookery South,
 Bedfordshire immediately adjacent to Generating Equipment Site;
 - Phase 2 of the East-West Rail Scheme, approximately 50 m west of the Electrical Connection;
 - Land at Moreteyne Farm at Wood End in Marston Moretaine proposed for residential properties – approximately 2 km west of the Project Site;
 - Land at Warren Farm on Flitwick Road in Ampthill proposed for residential properties – approximately 3.5 km south of Gas Connection AGI;
 - New settlement at Wixams (under construction) approximately 5km north east of closest point of Access Road;



- Land off Marston Road, Lidlington proposed residential development of 31 dwellings - approximately 2km west of Electrical Connection;
- Land opposite The Lane & Lombard Street, East of Marston Road, Lidlington – proposed residential development of 40 dwellings approximately 2km west of Electrical Connection;
- Lower Shelton Road, Marston Moretaine proposed residential development of 15 dwellings approximately 4km north of Access Road;
- Land to the rear of Cowlgrove Parade, Steppingley Road, Flitwick Multistorey car park to provide 232 parking spaces – approximately 4km south of Gas Connection;
- Land East of Ampthill Road and North of Bedford Road, Houghton Conquest - proposed mixed use development including 650 dwellings approximately 4km north-east of Generating Facility;
- Land off Chapel End Road, Houghton Conquest proposed residential development of 125 dwellings approximately 4km north-east of Generating Facility; and
- Land South of Fields Road and East of Cranfield Road, Wootton proposed residential development of 600 dwellings – approximately 5k north of Access Road.
- 3.1.12 This list has been agreed with CBC as part of pre-application consultation.
- 3.1.13 As part of the initial scoping of the EIA it was determined that certain topics are more likely to give rise to likely significant cumulative effects than others, based on the nature of the Project and surrounding development proposals. Therefore, certain topic assessments have focused specifically on quantitative potential cumulative effects and interactions. These topics are air quality, noise and traffic and transport.

3.2 Air Quality

Introduction

- 3.2.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project have the potential to affect air quality both through the generation of dust and particulate matter during the construction and decommissioning phases and the generation of stack emissions during operation.
- 3.2.2 A desk based assessment, together with air dispersion modelling has been carried out to assess any potential air quality effects resulting from the Project on identified human receptors within 10 km of the Project Site and ecological receptors within 2 km of the Project Site. These include properties at South Pillinge Farm, in Stewartby and at Houghton Conquest. The preliminary assessment for this topic is provided in Chapter 6 of the PEIR. A brief summary is provided below.



Baseline

- 3.2.3 The nearest Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) to the Project Site is within Ampthill, approximately 4 km south of the Project Site. This is a specially designated area where national air quality objectives designed to protect human health are not being met or are in danger of not being met.
- 3.2.4 Monitored concentrations of pollutants within the 10 km study area are presented in Section 6.6 of the PEIR. However, no exceedances of air quality objectives have been identified within the study area.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.2.5 The main potential effects resulting from construction and decommissioning of the Project on air quality are from dust and particulate matter generated from construction activities (e.g. excavation for new foundations, stockpiling, materials transport, excavation of the gas pipeline route and excavation for the electrical cable and SECs). There is also a small potential for effects arising from exhaust emissions from construction traffic. Potential receptors are human receptors and ecological sites.
- 3.2.6 Despite this, it is considered unlikely that levels of dust or particulate matter would be generated which would constitute a health hazard or nuisance to human or ecological receptors in the vicinity of the Project Site. Although the potential for dust generation through construction of the Project is large (given the scale of the Project Site) when taken into consideration alongside the low sensitivity of the study area (agricultural land, with scattered small scale residential development and the potential for bare soils during normal use) as well as the fact that the LLRS works will be responsible for the majority of site preparation, together with the nature of the Gas Turbine Generator which is such that it is largely pre-fabricated, means that risks of dust generation and deposition are low.
- 3.2.7 The limited numbers of vehicle movements associated with the Project also means that there are not anticipated to be any impacts from exhaust emissions and in accordance with best practice guidance, these potential impacts were scoped out of the assessment.
- 3.2.8 Impacts would be minimised through implementation of a CEMP, which would incorporate appropriate dust mitigation measures such as damping down or covering of stock piles and excavations during dry and windy weather. Additionally, the majority of particulates from construction activities settle within a very short distance of the construction site. Therefore, there are expected to be no likely significant effects during construction and decommissioning on human and ecological receptors.

Operation

3.2.9 The main potential effects arising from operation of the Project are associated with the stack emissions arising as a result of the combustion of natural gas in



the Generating Equipment. Emissions from the stack which have the potential to cause impacts on human or ecological receptors are limited to Nitrous Oxides (NO_x), which can increase ground level concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) which could impact human receptors or lead to nitrogen and acid deposition which could impact sensitive ecological habitats.

- 3.2.10 However, modern gas fired power plants are inherently clean and produce far lower emissions than other fossil fuel power plants (e.g. coal) when compared on an energy output basis. Emissions of NO_x are strictly limited under national and international guidelines such as the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED). Operation of the Generating Equipment will also be regulated by the Environment Agency under an Environmental Permit, which will limit emissions in line with national guidelines.
- 3.2.11 Air quality modelling has shown that an appropriate stack height which will achieve adequate dispersion of NO_x to meet legislative limits and prevent any likely significant effects to identified receptors is between 32.5 m and 35 m. It is concluded that there are expected to be no likely significant effects during operation of the Generating Equipment on human or ecological receptors.
- 3.2.12 In terms of the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection, they will not directly generate any emissions during operation. Only very infrequent maintenance visits will take place, generating very few traffic movements. There is therefore considered to be a negligible effect on air quality from operation of the Gas Connection or Electrical Connection or from traffic emissions and these have been scoped out of the assessment.

Cumulative Effects

- 3.2.13 The construction, decommissioning and operation of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site, as listed in Paragraph 3.1.11. However, most of the proposed developments are greater than 2 km from the Project Site and outside of the study area for this topic within which potentially significant effects could occur. As such it is considered that no cumulative effects are likely to arise in relation to these projects in respect of air quality.
- 3.2.14 The only projects listed in Paragraph 3.1.11 which are considered relevant to the cumulative effects assessment for air quality are the Integrated Waste Management Facilities proposed at Rookery South Pit and the Covanta RRF Project at Rookery South Pit.
- 3.2.15 The proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development is at an early stage and very little information is available regarding potential impacts on air quality as a result of this project. Should it go ahead it will have to consider the Project to ensure that no significant cumulative impacts will arise between it and the Project. As such, any mitigation that is needed in future in relation to cumulative effects as between this scheme and the Project would be assessed as part of (and could be secured through) the permission process for the proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development.



- 3.2.16 The ES for the Covanta RRF Project concluded that although there were potential impacts arising from air quality during construction or decommissioning, the implementation of embedded mitigation measures such as adhering to a CEMP would negate any effects on air quality.
- 3.2.17 The proposed Covanta RRF project to the north of the Generating Equipment Site will release both oxides of nitrogen and carbon monoxide from the combustion process. However, the exhaust stack for the Covanta RRF will be much higher than the stack for the Project (105 m compared to 35 m) and therefore the location of maximum ground level concentrations will be different from those associated with the Project.
- 3.2.18 Modelling has been undertaken of the emissions from the Covanta RRF and the Generating Equipment together and the results are contained in Appendix 6.1 of this PEIR. There are no predicted exceedances of the assessment levels for human health impacts for the two plants operating together and therefore the cumulative effect is expected to be negligible and not significant.
- 3.2.19 It is considered that, based on professional judgement, with the implementation of the embedded mitigation described in the PEIR, along with the embedded mitigation in the Covanta RRF Project, no likely significant cumulative effects will arise as between the Project, the Covanta RRF Project and the other developments referred to in Paragraph 3.1.11.

Conclusions / Residual Impacts

3.2.20 No likely significant effects are anticipated on air quality, human or ecological receptors as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project either cumulatively with other projects proposed in the vicinity or in isolation.

3.3 Noise and Vibration

Introduction

- 3.3.1 The construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Project all have the potential to affect local noise levels and generate vibration, which may affect sensitive receptors (e.g. residential properties) in the vicinity of the Project Site.
- 3.3.2 A noise survey and noise modelling have been undertaken at the nearest noise sensitive receptors to assess the potential noise effects that may be caused by the Project. The preliminary assessment for this topic is provided in Chapter 7 of the PEIR. A brief summary is provided below.

Baseline

3.3.3 The baseline noise climate in the area of the Project Site is largely dominated by distant road traffic / railway traffic / farm traffic and animal noise. Construction works associated with the LLRS are also ongoing which currently contribute to the background noise climate.



3.3.4 Background noise measurements were made at two residential properties deemed to be Noise Sensitive Receptors in the vicinity of the Project Site in order to determine the existing baseline noise climate (refer to the PEIR for further information). One of these locations was concentrated on the Power Generation Plant Site and Electrical Connection and one was the closest residential property to the Gas Connection AGI. These locations were agreed in consultation with CBC and are shown in Figure 7.1 of the PEIR.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.3.5 Construction and decommissioning activity inevitably leads to some degree of noise disturbance at locations in close proximity to these activities. Noise at the Project Site during construction and decommissioning could arise from e.g. excavation for foundations, delivery of plant, and excavation of the trenches to lay the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection. This will however be a temporary source of noise. Based on a conservative, worst case assessment, where numerous large plant items are operating simultaneously across the Project Site, the significance of the overall effect of construction and decommissioning noise from the Project is predicted to be neutral for the Power Generation Plant, slight adverse for the Electrical Connection and slight adverse for the Gas Connection (and therefore not significant).
- 3.3.6 For the project as a whole, the effect is predicted to be slight adverse (and therefore not significant) at all receptor locations following the implementation of embedded mitigation measures, including the implementation of a CEMP, which will include (but is not limited to) the following measures:
 - All construction activities would be undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5228 'Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites' Part 1 Noise and Part 2 Vibration;
 - Only plant conforming with relevant national or international standards, directives or recommendations on noise or vibrations emissions would be used:
 - Construction plant will be operated and maintained appropriately, having regard to the manufacturer's written recommendations or using other appropriate operation and maintenance programmes which reduce noise and vibration emissions; and
 - All ancillary plant such as generators, compressors and pumps would be positioned so as to cause minimum noise disturbance (e.g. as far away as practicable from sensitive receptors). If necessary, temporary acoustic barriers or enclosures would be provided.
- 3.3.7 It is considered that there would be no likely significant effects from noise generated by construction traffic using existing local roads given that the increase in traffic flow during construction would not be significant.



3.3.8 Given the distances involved between the Project Site and sensitive receptors (over 90m away), any vibration impact (e.g. from piling activities) has been scoped out of further assessment.

Operation

- 3.3.9 During operation, noise disturbance could potentially occur from the rotating components of the Generating Equipment (e.g. the Gas Turbine Generator unit and cooling equipment) when operational. There may also be a limited amount of noise from the Access Road from the small number of vehicles associated with the operation of the Generating Equipment, although this will not be significant when compared to the existing traffic noise and has therefore not been assessed in detail.
- 3.3.10 In order to predict operational noise, background noise measurements taken at the nearest sensitive residential receptors was modelled alongside noise levels predicted for typical Generating Equipment similar to that expected for the Project.
- 3.3.11 Calculations indicated that without mitigation noise levels at South Pillinge Farm could be considered to be significant. However, this is a preliminary assessment which has not explored detailed mitigation options. Mitigation measures will be explored further as part of the ES with respect to reducing the impact at the nearest noise sensitive receptors to an acceptable level. The environmental statement will report on all residual effects from noise after mitigation has been applied.
- 3.3.12 During operation, there will be small amounts of noise generated by the AGI. This may be a low 'hum' noise or 'hiss' type of noise as the AGI regulates the flow of gas from the NTS to the Power Generation Plant.
- 3.3.13 This noise is rarely perceptible except when in very close proximity to the AGI. Given that the closest residential property is over 100 m away, it is considered that the operational noise from the Gas Connection would be neutral. Operational noise from the Gas Connection and AGI was scoped out of further assessment due to this.
- 3.3.14 No impacts are anticipated from operation of the Electrical Connection, given the typically imperceptible noise levels generated from an underground electrical cable. Operational noise from the Electrical Connection has therefore not been modelled as, although there will be a low level electrical hum produced at the substation this will not be perceptible at the Noise Sensitive Receptors.

Cumulative Effects

3.3.15 The construction, decommissioning and operation of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site, as listed in Paragraph 3.1.11. However, most of the proposed developments are greater than 2 km from the Project Site and outside of the study area for this topic within which potentially significant effects could occur. As such it is considered that no



cumulative effects are likely to arise in relation to these projects in respect of noise and vibration during construction, decommissioning or operation.

- 3.3.16 The only projects listed in Paragraph 3.1.11 which are considered relevant to the cumulative effects assessment for noise and vibration are the Integrated Waste Management Facilities proposed at Rookery South Pit and the Covanta RRF Project at Rookery South Pit.
- 3.3.17 The proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development is at an early stage and very little information is available regarding potential impacts on noise and vibration as a result of this project. Should it go ahead it will have to consider the Project to ensure that no significant cumulative impacts will arise between it and the Project. As such, any mitigation that is needed in future in relation to cumulative effects as between this scheme and the Project would be assessed as part of (and could be secured through) the permission process for the proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development.
- 3.3.18 A cumulative noise assessment has been undertaken with the Project and the Covanta RRF project for construction and operation, assuming that the construction and operational phases of the projects would occur simultaneously. The results of the modelling are presented in Chapter 7 of the PEIR. It is considered that provided the noise limits detailed within the PEIR are achieved no likely significant effects are likely to arise.

Conclusions / Residual Effects

3.3.19 Provided that the limits identified in the PEIR are met no likely significant effects are anticipated from noise as a result of the construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning of the Project. Based on the Preliminary assessments undertaken, mitigation measures are likely to be required which will be fully explored in the ES.

3.4 Ecology

Introduction

- 3.4.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project have the potential to affect ecological receptors (e.g. flora and fauna). The Project also has the potential to provide ecological value, for example, through the introduction of screen planting, which could provide additional habitat for some species. The preliminary assessment for this topic is provided in Chapter 8 of the PEIR. A brief summary is provided below.
- 3.4.2 In order to assess the potential for the Project to affect sensitive ecological receptors, desk studies and site walkover studies known as "Phase 1 habitat surveys" were undertaken.
- 3.4.3 Once the Phase 1 habitat surveys were completed, the resulting information obtained from them was then used to inform species specific surveys. These surveys involved field based assessments to determine the presence / absence of notable species and their population size if present.



- 3.4.4 Phase 2 surveys have been undertaken for the following species:
 - Invertebrates;
 - Great Crested Newts;
 - Breeding Birds;
 - Reptiles;
 - Bats:
 - Otters and Water Voles; and
 - Badgers.
- 3.4.5 The study area is 10 km from the Project Site for European and nationally designated sites, 2 km for local/non-statutory designated sites and up to 1 km for desk study records of protected and notable species (extended to 10 km from the Project Site for bat species). Field surveys were undertaken in individually defined survey areas.

Baseline

- 3.4.6 Baseline conditions at the Generating Equipment Site comprise the Rookery South Clay Pit which forms part of the Rookery Clay Pit CWS. Part of the Access Road is located adjacent to Rookery North Pit (also a former clay pit which has been flooded). The Gas and Electrical Connections are mainly located within agricultural land interspersed with ditches, hedgerows and woodland.
- 3.4.7 The Extended Phase 1 surveys undertaken in both 2014 and 2017 confirmed that the base of the south western corner of Rookery South Pit presently comprises sparsely vegetated ground, swamp vegetation (including drying reedbeds) and bare ground.
- 3.4.8 Desk studies identified that there are no Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites within 10 km of the Project Site.
- 3.4.9 There are two SSSIs within 2 km of the Power Generation Plant Site, the nearest of which (Coopers Hill SSSI) is approximately 1.4 km to the south east.
- 3.4.10 Part of the Project is within the Rookery Clay Pit CWS is within the Project Site and comprises Rookery North Pit and Rookery South Pit.
- 3.4.11 A further 11 non-statutory designated sites are present within 2 km of the Project Site. These include the large water bodies that dominate the base of the Marston Vale as well as woodland and grassland sites which are present both in the base and on the sides of the Marston Vale.



- 3.4.12 The grid references and principal reasons for designation of these sites are set out in Appendix 8.1 of the PEIR.
- 3.4.13 At the time that the Project is constructed, it is assumed that all great crested newts and reptiles will have been removed from the base of the Rookery South Pit and surrounding area as part of the translocation operation which has recently been completed. In addition, the LLRS re-profiling works will replace any terrestrial habitat currently suitable for great crested newts, reptiles, breeding birds and/or invertebrates within Rookery South Pit with clay, rendering it of negligible nature conservation value for these species.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.4.14 The potential effects on ecological receptors during the construction and decommissioning phases are likely to be from indirect noise, vibration and lighting, as well as direct disturbance of habitats or indirect impacts from pollution (e.g. silt entering watercourses). The impacts could lead to effects on habitats and species within and adjacent to the Project Site.
- 3.4.15 However, work is being carried out (as part of the LLRS scheme) to translocate certain ecological species, (for example, Great Crested Newts) from the Project Site so that by the time the Project starts construction, the Power Generation Plant Site will be of negligible ecological value. Furthermore, the areas where the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection would be located have been found to be of limited ecological value due to intensive agricultural practices on the land.
- 3.4.16 Furthermore, mitigation measures would be put in place to further limit potential impacts to ecology, including the careful timing of vegetation removal and maintaining an appropriate buffer around sensitive ecological sites during construction works. Compensatory planting and ponds would also be created as part of the Landscape and Ecology Mitigation and Management Strategy (LEMMS) for the Project (see Appendix 11.3 of the PEIR). Therefore, no likely significant effects are predicted as a result of construction or decommissioning of the Project.

Operation

- 3.4.17 During operation, the main potential effects on ecological receptors are likely to result from stack emissions impacting on sensitive ecological sites. An increase in nitrogen deposition can cause a change in plant communities. An increase in acid deposition above the critical load can cause a decrease in soil base saturation and may cause toxicity to plants.
- 3.4.18 However, air quality modelling (see Section 3.2 of this PEIR NTS and Chapter 6 of the PEIR) has shown that setting the stack height at between 32.5 m and 35 m will not result in any impacts to sensitive ecological sites. Therefore, no likely significant effects are predicted from operation of the Project on ecological receptors on the basis that the stack will be a minimum of 32.5 m in height.



Cumulative Effects

- 3.4.19 The construction, decommissioning and operation of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site, as listed in Paragraph 3.1.11. However, most of the proposed developments are greater than 2 km from the Project Site and outside of the 2 km study area for this topic within which potentially significant effects could occur. As such it is considered that no cumulative effects are likely to arise in relation to these projects in respect of ecology during construction, decommissioning or operation.
- 3.4.20 The only projects listed in Paragraph 3.1.11 which are considered relevant to the cumulative effects assessment for ecology are the Integrated Waste Management Facilities proposed at Rookery South Pit and the Covanta RRF Project at Rookery South Pit.
- 3.4.21 The proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development is at an early stage and very little information is available regarding potential impacts on ecology as a result of this project. Should it go ahead it will have to consider the Project to ensure that no significant cumulative impacts will arise between it and the Project. As such, any mitigation that is needed in future in relation to cumulative effects as between this scheme and the Project would be assessed as part of (and could be secured through) the permission process for the proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development.
- 3.4.22 The ES for the Covanta RRF Project concluded that there were no potential impacts likely significant effects arising from construction, operation or decommissioning of the project on ecology.
- 3.4.23 The Landscape Strategy associated with the Covanta RRF has been taken into account when designing the preliminary LEMMS in Appendix 11.3 of the PEIR. All areas of planting and habitat creation proposed associated with the Covanta Scheme has been taken into account in the context of the Strategy and will not be disturbed by the Project. This will ensure that the biodiversity enhancements proposed associated with the Covanta Scheme can still be delivered.
- 3.4.24 Modelling has been undertaken of the emissions from the Covanta RRF and the Generating Equipment together and the results are contained in Appendix 6.1 of the PEIR.
- 3.4.25 For the ecological features, all but one of the predicted annual mean oxides of nitrogen process contributions is insignificant, i.e. above 1% of the assessment level when the plants are operating simultaneously. In one case, (at Rookery Clay Pit CWS) there is a minor breach in annual mean oxides of nitrogen process contributions, at 1.7% of the assessment level. However, when combined with the background concentrations, no breaches of the critical level are predicted to occur and therefore the significance of effect is minor and not significant. The predicted daily mean oxides of nitrogen concentrations are not significant in EIA terms, and when added to the background concentrations, no breaches of the daily mean critical level are predicted to occur.



3.4.26 It is considered that, based on professional judgement, with the implementation of mitigation described in the PEIR along with mitigation in the Covanta RRF Project, no likely significant cumulative effects will arise as between the Project, the Covanta RRF Project and the other developments referred to in Paragraph 3.1.11.

Conclusions / Residual Effects

3.4.27 Based on the assessment, no likely significant effects are anticipated on ecological receptors as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project either cumulatively with other projects proposed in the vicinity or in isolation.

3.5 Water Quality and Resources

Introduction

- 3.5.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project all have the potential to affect water quality and resources, for example through introduction of pollutants and sediments to watercourses or for the Project to be impacted by flooding, or to cause flooding elsewhere.
- 3.5.2 It is however noted here that the Power Generation Plant would utilise air cooling, substantially reducing the need for water during operation.
- 3.5.3 A desk based assessment has been carried out with regards to water quality and resources. This has identified all surface water resources within the vicinity of the Project Site, as well as previous pollution incidents which may have impacted on water bodies. The potential for the Project to be impacted by flooding, or for development of the Project to result in an increased likelihood of flooding occurring elsewhere has also been fully assessed by undertaking a detailed Flood Risk Assessment including hydraulic modelling (Appendix 9.1 of the PEIR). The preliminary assessment for this topic is provided in Chapter 9 of the PEIR. A brief summary is provided below.

Baseline

3.5.4 The Mill Brook flows to the north, close to the western boundary of Rookery South Pit, and drains a predominantly rural catchment of approximately 4.5 km². It passes through a culvert beneath the Marston Vale Railway Line and ultimately outfalls to Stewartby Lake a further 400 m downstream. A tributary watercourse draining a catchment of 1.5 km² joins the Mill Brook to the east of South Pillinge Farm. These watercourses are shown in Figure 9.1 of the PEIR.

Construction and Decommissioning

3.5.5 The main potential impacts that may result from construction and decommissioning of the Project are contaminated material entering a surface water body or for the Generating Equipment Site to become inundated with flood water.



- 3.5.6 However, there are not anticipated to be any effects on the water bodies identified (see Figure 9.1 of the PEIR) as best practice working methods and mitigation will be employed. These mitigation measures include having appropriate spill response plans in place, the refuelling of vehicles away from watercourses, and the siting of stockpiles and materials away from watercourses. These mitigation measures will be contained within the CEMP. The Gas Connection will need to cross two minor watercourses (drainage ditches). In order to minimise adverse effects best practice would be employed during construction of the Gas Connection to protect the water environment, in accordance with guidelines published by the Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Board. These include re-routing of drainage ditches if necessary and undertaking work at a time of year when ditches are likely to have lowest flow (e.g. summer).
- 3.5.7 It is predicted that following the implementation of embedded mitigation and best practice construction methods referred to above, any effects on water quality and resources will be negligible. Therefore, no likely significant effects are predicted as a result of construction or decommissioning of the Project.

Operation

- 3.5.8 During operation, the Power Generation Plant Site would be equipped with a surface water drainage system (which would tie into the drainage system developed as part of the LLRS) and a sewerage system which would feed to a septic tank, with waste tankered off site. The surface water drainage system would remove any potentially polluted runoff through the use of oil interceptors and silt traps, prior to discharge into an attenuation pond created as part of the LLRS.
- 3.5.9 Due to the very limited water demand of the Power Generation Plant once operational (only required for fire water tanks and cleaning the blades of the Gas Turbine Generator), all water is anticipated to be tankered to the Power Generation Plant Site and stored in water storage tanks adjacent to the administration buildings. No surface water or groundwater abstraction would be required.
- 3.5.10 Any water generated during washing of turbine blades will be retained on the Power Generation Plant Site in a storage tank and subsequently tankered offsite by a licensed contractor.
- 3.5.11 The Project will lead to an increase in the amount of runoff from within the Power Generation Plant Site boundary due to the increase in hardstanding. However, part of the LLRS works to Rookery Pit mean that any excess surface water (e.g. from a large storm event) will be effectively managed through the construction of a new surface water drainage system, which will discharge to an attenuation pond, therefore posing no risk to the Project Site from flooding. Further details regarding the LLRS drainage strategy are provided in Section 9.6 of the PEIR.
- 3.5.12 Neither the Gas Connection nor Electrical Connection will require water during operation, nor will they have any impact on flooding or run off rates. It is



anticipated that soakaway drains will surround the AGI and SECs which will effectively manage increased surface water runoff from an increased amount of hardstanding.

3.5.13 It is predicted that there will be no likely significant effects on water quality and resources during operation of the Project.

Cumulative Effects

- 3.5.14 The construction, decommissioning and operation of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site, as listed in Paragraph 3.1.11. However, most of the proposed developments are greater than 2 km from the Project Site and outside of the study area for this topic within which potentially significant effects could occur (1 km). As such it is considered that no cumulative effects are likely to arise in relation to these projects in respect of water quality and resources during construction, decommissioning or operation.
- 3.5.15 The only projects listed in Paragraph 3.1.11 which are considered relevant to the cumulative effects assessment for water quality and resources are the Integrated Waste Management Facilities proposed at Rookery South Pit and the Covanta RRF Project at Rookery South Pit.
- 3.5.16 The proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development is at an early stage and very little information is available regarding potential impacts on water quality and resources as a result of this project. Should it go ahead it will have to consider the Project to ensure that no significant cumulative impacts will arise between it and the Project. As such, any mitigation that is needed in future in relation to cumulative effects as between this scheme and the Project would be assessed as part of (and could be secured through) the permission process for the proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development.
- 3.5.17 The ES for the Covanta RRF Project concluded that there were no potential impacts arising from construction, operation or decommissioning of the project on water quality and resources.
- 3.5.18 It is considered that, based on professional judgement, with the implementation of the embedded mitigation described in the PEIR along with the embedded mitigation in the Covanta RRF Project, no likely significant cumulative effects will arise between the Project, the Covanta RRF Project and the other developments referred to in Paragraph 3.1.11 in respect of water quality and resources.

Conclusions / Residual Effects

3.5.19 Based on the assessment, no likely significant effects are anticipated on water quality and resources or from flooding as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project either cumulatively with other projects proposed in the vicinity or in isolation.



3.6 Ground Conditions

Introduction

- 3.6.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project have the potential to affect ground conditions, for example, the removal of agricultural land or from contamination (existing or created) impacting on human health and other sensitive receptors.
- 3.6.2 A desk based assessment has been carried out to assess the baseline geology and ground conditions underlying the Project Site. The assessment studied information regarding previous land uses of the Project Site and the surrounding area, the soils and geology present at the Project Site, any potential contamination issues resulting from former site uses and any potential ground stability hazards. Groundwater monitoring was also undertaken to establish groundwater quality in the study area (1 km from Project Site) and previous site investigations were also studied to assess ground conditions. The preliminary assessment for this topic is provided in Chapter 10 of the PEIR. A brief summary is provided below.

Baseline

- 3.6.3 Baseline conditions at the Power Generation Plant Site comprise the Rookery South former clay extraction pit. The Gas and Electrical Connections are mainly located within agricultural land interspersed with ditches, hedgerows and woodland.
- 3.6.4 The geological sequence underlying the Project Site broadly comprises the oxford formation overlying Kellaways sand and clays which overlie Blisworth clay and limestone. There are no significant groundwater bodies underlying the Project Site.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.6.5 During construction of the Power Generation Plant, the main potential impacts on ground conditions will be from;
 - Disturbance of any existing contamination and therefore causing effects to receptors through the creation of pollution pathways;
 - Unstable slopes associated with deep excavations or cuttings into the sides of Rookery South Pit;
 - Uplift from high groundwater levels; and
 - Creation of pollution incidents from e.g. spillages.
- 3.6.6 Further information is provided in Section 10.6 of the PEIR.
- 3.6.7 However, mitigation measures such as working within best practice guidelines and adhering to a detailed CEMP will be employed to prevent any contamination



or pollution incidents impacting on ground conditions. This will include having an appropriate spill response plan, correct re-fuelling of vehicles and plant on hardstanding and the correct storage of potentially hazardous substances in bunded storage tanks, thus there are expected to be no likely significant effects. Furthermore, given the historical extraction of clay undertaken in the Power Generation Plant Site there is no important geology (e.g. designated geological sites or minerals) or soils (e.g. fertile agricultural land) underlying the Power Generation Plant Site which could be affected or lost during construction.

3.6.8 Construction of the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection will result in the loss of a small amount of agricultural land. However, this will be a relatively narrow corridor and most effects would be temporary as the land would be reinstated. The area for the SECs and the AGI would be affected long term (for the lifetime of the Project) although these are small areas. Additionally, the land is of moderate quality. There is therefore considered to be a slight adverse effect from the loss of agricultural land which is not significant. Therefore, no likely significant effects are predicted as a result of construction or decommissioning of the Project.

Operation

- 3.6.9 High groundwater levels may have the potential to result in ground heave in the base of buried structures (e.g. foundations) associated with the Generating Equipment which could result in the potential for uncontrolled release of groundwaters. However, given the placement of engineered low permeability fill across the base of the Rookery South Pit as part of the LLRS, widespread heave is not expected to occur. However, this cannot be confirmed until further ground investigations have been undertaken (as described in Section 10.9 of the PEIR) and therefore a precautionary approach has been taken to the assessment.
- 3.6.10 These further assessments will form part of the additional mitigation measures required and will include Phase 2 investigations to confirm findings of Phase 1 studies to date, along with the determination of an appropriate foundation solution and a subsequent reappraisal of risk. These measures will be secured as DCO Requirements. There are not expected to be any likely significant effects following the implementation of these additional mitigation measures.

Cumulative Effects

- 3.6.11 The construction, decommissioning and operation of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site, as listed in Paragraph 3.1.11. However, most of the proposed developments are greater than 2 km from the Project Site and outside of the study area for this topic within which potentially significant effects could occur (1 km). As such it is considered that no cumulative effects are likely to arise in relation to these projects in respect of ground conditions during construction, decommissioning or operation.
- 3.6.12 The only projects listed in Paragraph 3.1.11 which are considered relevant to the cumulative effects assessment for ground conditions are the Integrated



Waste Management Facilities proposed at Rookery South Pit and the Covanta RRF Project at Rookery South Pit.

- 3.6.13 The proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development is at an early stage and very little information is available regarding potential impacts on ground conditions as a result of this project. Should it go ahead it will have to consider the Project to ensure that no significant cumulative impacts will arise between it and the Project. As such, any mitigation that is needed in future in relation to cumulative effects as between this scheme and the Project would be assessed as part of (and could be secured through) the permission process for the proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development.
- 3.6.14 The ES for the Covanta RRF Project concluded that there were no potential impacts arising from construction, operation or decommissioning of the project on ground conditions.
- 3.6.15 It is considered that, based on professional judgement, with the implementation of the embedded mitigation described in the PEIR along with the embedded mitigation in the Covanta RRF Project, no likely significant cumulative effects will arise as between the Project, the Covanta RRF Project and the other developments referred to in Paragraph 3.1.11 in respect of ground conditions.

Conclusions / Residual Effects

3.6.16 Based on the assessment, no likely significant effects are anticipated on ground conditions as a result of construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project either cumulatively with other projects proposed in the vicinity or in isolation.

3.7 Landscape and Visual Impacts

Introduction

- 3.7.1 The Project has the potential to affect the landscape and people's views and visual amenity due to the processes involved in construction (e.g. ground clearance, use of large plant), operation from the introduction of new large structures into the landscape (e.g. the stack of the Generating Equipment and SECs associated with the Electrical Connection) and decommissioning (e.g. dismantling structures, restoring land).
- 3.7.2 A desk based assessment and site visits have been undertaken to determine the baseline landscape character in which the Project would sit and the sensitive receptors which may be affected by the visual appearance of the Project. This study identified landscape character areas, landscape designations (such as registered parks and gardens and conservation areas), public rights of way, residential settlements and infrastructure.
- 3.7.3 Photographs were taken from a range of representative viewpoints in order to produce photographic models (photomontages) showing how the Project would look in the landscape. Key viewpoints were agreed with consultees and include, amongst others, residential areas, public rights of way and historic monuments.



All the viewpoints are from publicly accessible locations. The preliminary assessment for this topic is provided in Chapter 11 of the PEIR. A brief summary is provided below.

Baseline

- 3.7.4 Baseline conditions at the Generating Equipment Site comprise the Rookery South Pit which forms part of the Rookery Clay Pit CWS. The Access Road is located adjacent to Rookery North Pit (also a former clay pit which has been flooded). The Gas and Electrical Connections are mainly located within agricultural land interspersed with ditches, hedgerows and woodland.
- 3.7.5 Most of the Project Site lies within National Character Area 88: Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands but the southern part of the Project Site is within National Character Area 90: Bedfordshire and Greensand Ridge.
- 3.7.6 There are a number of footpaths surrounding the Project Site, as well as several small groups of residential properties. Key sensitive visual receptors include Houghton House and Ampthill Park House.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.7.7 The main potential sources of landscape and visual effects during construction of the Project are earthworks, site clearance works, removal of vegetation (in the case of the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection), presence of construction traffic, the presence of construction site lighting and the temporary diversion of footpaths. Given the limited construction period (22 months) and the relatively modest construction operations, these effects are considered to be not significant in the majority of cases.
- 3.7.8 However, from several distant and medium distance viewpoints and a small number of local viewpoints to the south and south-east, significant visual effects are anticipated.

3.7.9 These are from:

- From St. Katherines Cross, Ampthill;
- Cottages near to Houghton House;
- Footpath on the outskirts of Ampthill;
- Public Footpath near Ampthill Park House;
- Marston Vale Forest Centre including the approach track;
- Marston Vale Millennium Country Park;
- Footpath within the Country Park near the railway; and



- Footpath 7, near to Vehicle Proving Ground, to the south of the Generating Equipment Site.
- 3.7.10 There will be also significant landscape effects on public rights of way and woodlands, trees and hedgerows during construction as footpaths will be temporarily diverted and there will be some loss of vegetation.
- 3.7.11 However, these effects will be temporary.

Operation

- 3.7.12 During operation, effects on landscape and visual amenity will result from the introduction of permanent structures, particularly the stack of the Generating Equipment, which will be the largest structure on the Power Generation Plant Site.
- 3.7.13 However, the Project will be largely screened from views as a large proportion is sited within the Rookery South Pit. The Project will also be viewed in the context of other industrial development such as large towers of the former London Brick Works, the existing Sundon to Grendon overhead line and towers and the wind turbine at the Millennium Country Park.
- 3.7.14 The stack of the Generating Equipment will be visible in some views from the south and south-east, particularly along the Greensand Ridge and from Footpath 7. However, the only significant visual effects during the operational phase will be the local viewpoints due to their proximity to the Project.
- 3.7.15 By year 15 all but one of these effects will have reduced to not significant as the new woodland belts and hedgerows mature to provide effective mitigation.
- 3.7.16 Most of the significant landscape effects on public rights of way and woodlands, trees and hedgerows during the construction period will have reduced to not significant during operation. By year 15 these will have become significant benefits with the maturing of new woodland areas and hedgerows.

Cumulative Effects

- 3.7.17 Construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site. However, the assessment has shown that in the majority of cases there will be no significant effects on landscape or visual amenity arising from the Project during construction, operation or decommissioning alongside other planned developments.
- 3.7.18 However, significant effects are predicted in views from the south, particularly Footpath 7, and in views from the south-east. Should construction of other developments occur simultaneously, then a significant cumulative effect may arise. However, the implementation of appropriate mitigation will limit these effects. Furthermore, other developments would also be required to mitigate any construction effects, such as through screen planting or use of hoardings.



3.7.19 During operation, there is the potential for cumulative effects to arise from the Project together with other planned developments. The most significant of these other planned developments, from a landscape and visual impacts perspective, are anticipated to be from large scale industrial or power developments such as the Covanta Rookery RRF Project.

Conclusions

3.7.20 Based on the assessment, most of the predicted significant landscape and visual effects will occur during the construction period. Few significant effects persist into the operational period and some significant benefits are predicted with the maturing of new woodlands and hedgerows.

3.8 Traffic and Transport

Introduction

- 3.8.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project has the potential to affect the local transport network, through the generation of additional traffic movements to the area in the vicinity of the Project Site.
- 3.8.2 A desk based assessment and on-site traffic count has been carried out as part of the PEIR. This identified and assessed the following:
 - Pedestrian and cycle facilities;
 - Public transport services including bus and rail services;
 - Private transport services including parking provision;
 - Highways networks and junctions;
 - Road safety and collision statistics; and
 - Impacts from increased traffic movements as a result of construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.
- 3.8.3 The preliminary assessment for this topic is provided in Chapter 12 of the PEIR. A brief summary is provided below.

Baseline

- 3.8.4 Access to the Power Generation Plant Site is proposed from the north near Stewartby via Green Lane. Green Lane links to Bedford Road and the A421 to the west, and Stewartby Way and the B530 to the east. There is a junction on Green Lane leading to an access track on the previously unexcavated land on the western side of Rookery North Pit which extends southwards into Rookery South Pit.
- 3.8.5 A new purpose built access road would be constructed within the Power Generation Plant Site from Green Lane to the Generating Equipment Site (the



"Access Road") (should the Covanta RRF project not be constructed prior to the Project). The route of the Access Road from Green Lane would follow the existing track which borders the lake within Rookery North Pit. On reaching Rookery South Pit, the Access Road (as would also be the case for the Covanta RRF Project's access road) would use the access ramp (built to agricultural standard as part of the LLRS) to enter into the pit and cross through the base of the pit until it reaches the Generating Equipment Site. It is proposed that the 2.2 km long Access Road would be bitumen construction formed with kerbs and footway where needed, and would be approximately 6 m wide allowing for two-way traffic.

- 3.8.6 Should the Covanta RRF project be constructed ahead of the Project, their access road would be suitable for use for the Project together with the Covanta RRF project. However, MPL would also construct the 'Short Access Road' from the Covanta RRF project site to the Generating Equipment Site, Gas Connection and Electrical Connection.
- 3.8.7 Two access routes will be used with regard to access for the Gas Connection, depending on which part of the Gas Connection is being accessed. These access routes are shown on Figure 12.2 of the PEIR, and are as follows:
 - through the Rookery South Pit, from the Power Generation Plant Site; and
 - from the A421, northwards along the A5141, westwards then southwards for approximately 7km along the B530 (referred to variously along its route as Ampthill Road / Hardwick Road / Bedford Road / Hazelwood Lane) to Millbrook Road.
- 3.8.8 Two access routes will be used for construction access for the Electrical Connection, depending on which part of the Electrical Connection is being accessed. They are shown on Figure 12.2 of the PEIR and are as follows:
 - through the Rookery South Pit, from the area of the Power Generation Plant Site; and
 - from the A421, northwards along the A5141, westwards then southwards for approximately 7 km along the B530 (Ampthill Road / Hardwick Road / Bedford Road / Hazelwood Lane) to Millbrook Road, Houghton Lane and Station Lane. The secondary access into the southern side of Rookery South Pit that is being constructed as part of the LLRS would then be used to access the Electrical Connection. One or two short spur tracks would be created to allow permanent access to the SECs from the LLRS secondary access track.
- 3.8.9 Any off-road site construction access would be temporary in nature, and would be removed following completion of the Access Road. In addition, any operational access requirement would have minimal and short-termephemeral usage.



3.8.10 The Public Rights of Way (PROW) in the vicinity of the Generating Equipment Site are shown on the plan in Appendix 12.3 of the PEIR.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.8.11 During construction, the Power Generation Plant is anticipated to require up to 53 HGV movements and 20 car movements per day during normal construction works. Construction / decommissioning of the Gas Connection will require up to 15 HGV and 10 car movements at the construction peak, and the Electrical Connection will require approximately 10 HGV and 50 car movements.
- 3.8.12 The construction / decommissioning of the Project will also require the delivery / removal of large plant items such as the Gas Turbine Generator, stack, cables associated with the Electrical Connection and sections of gas pipeline. There is therefore the potential to impact on the surrounding road network through for example, temporary road closures and requirement for escort vehicles.
- 3.8.13 The increase in daily traffic flows on the surrounding road network has been calculated in terms of percentage increase over existing flows. The impact of these increases has then been calculated on sensitive receptors including Klimberley College, the Water Sports Club on Green Lane, footways and cyleways on Green Lane and users of footpaths and public rights of way.
- 3.8.14 In terms of Pedestrian Severance, Pedestrian Amenity and Fear and Intimidation the assessment has shown that all of these relatively limited-duration construction movements are generally well below the level at which changes can be perceived, and the significance of effect is therefore no greater than slight at any receptors and therefore not significant.
- 3.8.15 Although peak construction movements on Green Lane are anticipated to be around 125 HGVs for a short period of time (1 to 2 days), the effect of this has been calculated as slight and therefore not significant.
- 3.8.16 In addition, the relatively minor traffic flows associated with construction movements forecast are all below the level at which changes in road user delay or accidents and safety can be perceived or measured, and the significance of effect is therefore neutral and not significant.
- 3.8.17 Notwithstanding, to minimise the impact of the contractor's vehicles on local towns and villages (particularly Stewartby), the Applicant would agree a contractor's Route Management Plan at the detailed design stage of the Project, to ensure the vehicles stick to agreed access routes and avoid built up residential areas as far as reasonably practical.
- 3.8.18 Given these measures, together with the temporary nature of the construction phase, and the relatively few numbers of abnormal loads anticipated the effects on traffic and transport are predicted to be neutral and therefore there are predicted to be no likely significant effects during construction and decommissioning of the Project.



Operation

- 3.8.19 During normal operation of the Project, up to five members of staff would be working at the Generating Equipment Site at any one time. Three shifts per day are assumed, to provide 24 hour coverage. These shift changes would be timed to avoid the network peak hour i.e. morning and evening rush hours, hence the highway impact would be minimised. Additionally, there will be infrequent maintenance visits by one or two engineers.
- 3.8.20 During the annual maintenance of the Generating Equipment, there may be up to 40 additional staff on site for a typical maintenance period of one month. It is assumed that all these trips would all be made by car, assuming 1.6 occupants per car, as per the average Journey to Work car occupancy within the National Travel Survey. Reflecting the typical working hours on construction sites, it is assumed that majority of these movements would be made outside of the network peak. However, in order to provide a robust assessment, it has been assumed that up to 25% of these movements would occur at peak times and a further 4 HGV movements per day are assumed during maintenance.
- 3.8.21 Neither the Gas Connection, nor Electrical Connection will be manned. They will have very infrequent service and maintenance visits (less than 1 per week).
- 3.8.22 Even during the higher traffic generating periods in the short-term maintenance period, all of these operational phase movements are so low that they are well below the level at which changes can be perceived, and that they are therefore neutral and not significant.
- 3.8.23 Therefore, normal operation of the Project is not anticipated to have any likely significant effects on the local road network.

Cumulative Effects

- 3.8.24 The Construction, decommissioning and operation of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site, as listed in Paragraph 3.1.11. However, most of the proposed developments are greater than 2 km from the Project Site and outside of the study area for this topic within which potentially significant effects could occur. As such it is considered that no cumulative effects are likely to arise in relation to these projects in respect of traffic and transport during construction, decommissioning or operation.
- 3.8.25 The only projects listed in Paragraph 3.1.11 which are considered relevant to the cumulative effects assessment for traffic and transport are the Integrated Waste Management Facilities proposed at Rookery South Pit and the Covanta RRF Project at Rookery South Pit.
- 3.8.26 The proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development is at an early stage and very little information is available regarding potential impacts on traffic and transport as a result of this project. Should it go ahead it will have to consider the Project to ensure that no significant cumulative impacts will arise between it and the Project. As such, any mitigation that is needed in future in



relation to cumulative effects as between this scheme and the Project would be assessed as part of (and could be secured through) the permission process for the proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development.

- 3.8.27 The PEIR for the Covanta RRF Project concluded that there were no potential impacts arising from construction, operation or decommissioning of the project on traffic and transport providing their upgraded access requirements and traffic management measures were implemented.
- 3.8.28 The requirement for any further cumulative effect assessment of the Project is considered in the context of the minimum environmental impact thresholds identified in Section 12.5 of the PEIR for:
 - Pedestrian Severance (Minor is below 8,000 additional vehicles);
 - Pedestrian Amenity and Fear and Intimidation (Negligible is less than 600 vehicles an hour over an 18 hour day); and
 - the significance of effect of the Project being identified as being below moderate throughout Section 12.7 of the PEIR and being considered to be not significant.
- 3.8.29 The level of Project-generated traffic is significantly below these thresholds.
- 3.8.30 It is considered that, based on professional judgement, with the implementation of the embedded mitigation described in the PEIR along with the embedded mitigation in the Covanta RRF Project, no likely significant cumulative effects will arise as between the Project, the Covanta RRF Project and the other developments referred to in Paragraph 3.1.11.

Conclusions / Residual Effects

3.8.31 Based on the assessment, no likely significant effects are anticipated from traffic and transport as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project either cumulatively with other projects proposed in the vicinity or in isolation.

3.9 Historic Environment

Introduction

- 3.9.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project has the potential to affect both above ground and buried archaeological assets, as well as the potential to affect the setting and appreciation of assets of Cultural Heritage importance, including, for example, surrounding Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas.
- 3.9.2 An archaeological desk based assessment and site visit were carried out as part of the archaeological assessment which identified archaeological and cultural heritage assets in the vicinity of the Project Site.



3.9.3 The full assessment for this topic is provided in Chapter 13 of the PEIR. A brief summary of the likely significant effects identified is provided below.

Baseline

- 3.9.4 The Power Generation Plant is depicted on historic maps as being agricultural fields until the 1970s when the Rookery Pits are first shown. By 1988-89 Rookery north and south were both disused. Land on which the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection will be sited has remained as undeveloped land according to the earliest historical mapping data available.
- 3.9.5 No significant features or structures of archaeological or historic interest have been recorded on the Bedfordshire Historical Environmental Record (HER) within the Power Generation Plant Site, representative of the fact that the majority of it is located within a former clay extraction pit.
- 3.9.6 A number of crop marks of possible archaeological origin have been recorded within the vicinity of the Gas Connection, although previous excavations in the area did not reveal any archaeological remains.
- 3.9.7 A number of cropmarks of possible archaeological origin have been recorded within the vicinity of the Electrical Connection, which relate to Romano-British remains.
- 3.9.8 A review of the National Heritage List for England confirmed there to be no designated heritage assets within the Power Generation Plant Site or within the Gas Connection or Electrical Connection. Tables 13.5 to 13.9 in the PEIR list the designated assets within the wider study area (5 km from the Project Site). They include 12 Scheduled Monuments and 22 listed buildings, 5 Conservation Areas and 1 Registered Park and Garden.

Construction and Decommissioning

- 3.9.9 The extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological remains is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the Project.
- 3.9.10 Given that the Power Generation Plant Site is within formerly developed land (e.g. previously excavated Rookery clay pits) which are subject to ongoing construction works as part of the LLRS, it is likely that any archaeology would have already been removed. Therefore, this preliminary assessment has concluded that there will be no physical direct impacts on any heritage assets. The preliminary assessment has shown that no features or structures of archaeological interest have been recorded on the Bedfordshire HER within the area of the Power Generation Plant.
- 3.9.11 The majority of the construction works will not be visible outside of Rookery South Pit and therefore will have no impacts on the setting of any heritage assets.
- 3.9.12 The Access Road will have no potential impacts on designated heritage assets.



3.9.13 The Gas and Electrical Connection are in previously undeveloped agricultural land, and therefore there remains the potential for impacts on as yet undiscovered buried archaeology. Although previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Gas Connections did not reveal any significant archaeology, further assessment of this area will be undertaken prior to construction in order to fully characterise the extent of any archaeological deposits at the Project Site. This will involve stripping off and recording any discovered archaeology prior to construction, thereby limiting any effects. This will also be undertaken along the route of the Electrical Connection, in the proximity of previously identified cropmarks and Roman remains.

Operation

3.9.14 During operation, the introduction of the stack associated with the Generating Equipment has the potential to have minor adverse effects on surrounding cultural heritage assets such as listed buildings. There is also the potential for intervisibility between the stack of the Generating Equipment, the SECs associated with the Electrical Connection and the AGI of the Gas Connection and up to five Scheduled Monuments. However, in all cases effects are anticipated to be no more than no more than a slight adverse indirect effect on the setting of any of the assets, and for the majority of assets, there will be a neutral indirect effect.

Cumulative Effects

- 3.9.15 The Construction, decommissioning and operation of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site, as listed in Paragraph 3.1.11. However, most of the proposed developments are greater than 2 km from the Project Site and outside of the study area for this topic within which potentially significant effects could occur. As such it is considered that no cumulative effects are likely to arise in relation to these projects in respect of archaeology and cultural heritage during construction, decommissioning or operation.
- 3.9.16 The only projects listed in Paragraph 3.1.11 which are considered relevant to the cumulative effects assessment for the historic environment are the Integrated Waste Management Facilities proposed at Rookery South Pit and the Covanta RRF Project at Rookery South Pit.
- 3.9.17 The proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development is at an early stage and very little information is available regarding potential impacts on archaeology and cultural heritage as a result of this project. Should it go ahead it will have to consider the Project to ensure that no significant cumulative impacts will arise between it and the Project. As such, any mitigation that is needed in future in relation to cumulative effects as between this scheme and the Project would be assessed as part of (and could be secured through) the permission process for the proposed Integrated Waste Management Facilities development.



- 3.9.18 The PEIR for the Covanta RRF Project concluded that there were no likely significant effects arising from construction, operation or decommissioning of the project on archaeology and cultural heritage.
- 3.9.19 It is considered that, based on professional judgement, with the implementation of the embedded mitigation, along with the embedded mitigation in the Covanta RRF Project, cumulative and combined operational impacts with Covanta are the same nature and magnitude as the Proposed Development on its own in respect of archaeology and cultural heritage.

Conclusions / Residual Effects

3.9.20 Based on the assessment, no likely significant effects are anticipated on archaeology and cultural heritage as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. Further work will be undertaken to confirm the potential effects of the Gas Connection and Electrical Connection on buried archaeology prior to construction in the form of trial trenching and recording of any discovered archaeology.

3.10 Socio-economics

Introduction

- 3.10.1 The Project has the potential to affect the socio-economic make-up of the surrounding area due to increased investment to the local economy and labour market distortions. It also has the potential to affect community infrastructure by placing pressure on facilities used by construction workers and their families. Additionally, the Project could have potential effects on the tourism economy should it cause potential tourist to be dissuaded from visiting the area. The preliminary assessment for this topic is provided in Chapter 14 of the PEIR. A brief summary is provided below.
- 3.10.2 The study area's socio-economic position has been described using standard indicators. This provides a baseline from which potential impacts and effects can be assessed:
 - Socio-economic/ labour market: research has been undertaken into the business and labour market structure of the local economy;
 - Tourism economy: the area's visitor attraction has been profiled including: visitor attractions; visitor accommodation; tourism volume and value; and the local tourism economy;
 - Community Infrastructure: an audit of community infrastructure including GP facilities, education facilities, sport and recreation facilities, pharmacies and dentists has been prepared; and
 - Policy Context: planning, economic development and other relevant policy has been reviewed to identify related economic, social and regeneration objectives which the Project may affect.



3.10.3 The study areas are as follows:

- The socio-economic assessment is based on drive time catchment areas from the Project. The 'local area' is defined within a 30 minute drive time, 'wider area' within a 45 minute drive time, and 'wider region' within a 60 minute drive time
- The tourism / recreation study area is based on a 10 km radius from the Project Site.
- The community infrastructure assessment is focussed on the area defined within an approximate 5 km radius from the Project Site.

Baseline

- 3.10.4 The baseline socio-economic status of the local area surrounding the Project is characterised by a pattern of population increase since 2001 which is expected to continue until 2035. The area has a declining work age population with more than one fifth of the population expected to be at retirement age by 2035. This is also coupled with high economic activity which is considerably higher than the UK average. Retail work is the main employment category in the local area, and is above the national average.
- 3.10.5 Tourism volume and value in Central Bedfordshire recovered strongly during the period 2011 to 2013 but has decreased slightly between 2013 to 2015 and now accounts for approximately one third of Bedfordshire's tourism economy. Previously Central Bedfordshire accounted for approximately a quarter of Bedfordshire's tourism volume and value.
- 3.10.6 An initial audit of community facilities shows there is sufficient capacity to accommodate additional demand from construction workers.
- 3.10.7 The community infrastructure audit has identified:
 - 16 schools within approximately 5 km of the Project Site (capacity for 1,004 pupils);
 - Six GP surgeries (all accepting new patients);
 - One hospital;
 - Five pharmacies; and
 - One library.

Construction and Decommissioning

3.10.8 The Project will have slight positive effects on the socio-economic status of the area through both employment creation and capital expenditure and worker spending in the local economy. It is anticipated that up to 122 construction workers would be required at the Project Site during peak periods at any one



- time. Project construction would support up to nine permanent full time equivalent construction jobs.
- 3.10.9 These workers would not only benefit the economy directly, but would also have knock on effects on other businesses (e.g. slight positive impact to accommodation providers in providing accommodation for temporary workers).
- 3.10.10 No likely significant effects are predicted on tourism and community infrastructure as a result of the Project from traffic and accessibility and air quality impacts, given that assessments in Chapters 12 and 6 respectively have concluded that there will be no likely significant effects arising from these areas. Although noise impacts have been predicted from operation of the Generating Equipment, this is likely to be localised and would not impact on tourism or community assets.

Operation

- 3.10.11 During operation, there will be up to 10 full time equivalent jobs created at the Project Site. This is anticipated to bring minor beneficial effects to the area in the vicinity of the Project Site through the generation of jobs and investment of staff from e.g. spending their wages locally.
- 3.10.12 No likely significant impacts are predicted on tourism and community infrastructure as a result of operation of the Project from visual, noise, traffic and accessibility and air quality impacts, given that preliminary assessments in Chapters 11, 7, 12 and 6 respectively have concluded that there will be no likely significant effects arising from these areas on tourism or community assets.

Cumulative Effects

- 3.10.13 Construction, decommissioning and operation of the Project could occur simultaneously with other projects in the vicinity of the Project Site, as listed in Paragraph 3.1.11.
- 3.10.14 A total of 4,964 temporary construction jobs would be required to build nearby projects, including the Covanta RRF Project. The assessment shows that there is sufficient labour in a 60-minute drive time of the Project to build all of the cumulative projects The cumulative projects could therefore be built using labour from the Project labour market area without creating any minor labour market distortions. The projects would therefore contribute to an overall slight benefit in terms of job creation.
- 3.10.15 The air quality and traffic chapters (6 and 12 respectively) conclude that there would be no significant adverse cumulative effects. Therefore, it has been concluded that cumulative impacts on tourism and recreation receptors would also be not significant during the construction/decommissioning process, especially given that there are limited tourism and recreation receptors in close proximity to the Project Site.



Conclusions / Residual Effects

3.10.16 No likely significant effects are anticipated on socio-economics as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project. However, there are likely to be minor beneficial effects from investment and job creation at all stages of the Project.

3.11 Other Topics Considered

3.11.1 It is recognised that some of the statutory consultees have raised concerns that the Project may give rise to environmental impacts over and above those described in this PEIR NTS. Specifically, it has been requested that the Applicant assesses waste arising from the Project and EMFs arising from operation of the Electrical Connection. The preliminary assessment for other topics considered is provided in Chapter 15 of the PEIR. A brief summary is provided below.

Waste

- 3.11.2 As part of the construction works, there is likely to be limited potential for the generation of waste given that the LLRS will ensure that a level platform is created in the base of the Rookery South Pit on which to site the Generating Equipment. There may be small amounts of waste spoil produced from excavations for foundations, for the Pipeline associated with the Gas Connection and for the trench associated with the Electrical Connection, although it is hoped that as much of this as possible can be re-used on site.
- 3.11.3 The Project will operate in full accordance with the Waste Framework Directive, the EPR and the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (where relevant). The Applicant, at all phases of the Project, will seek to apply the waste hierarchy as part of their waste prevention and management policy.
- 3.11.4 The waste hierarchy consists, in order of preference, of:
 - Prevention;
 - Re-use;
 - Recycling;
 - Other recovery (e.g. energy recovery); and
 - Disposal.
- 3.11.5 A CEMP will be produced, which provides for the submission of construction method statements for approval by the local authority prior to commencement of construction, secured by a requirement attached to the DCO.
- 3.11.6 Measures will include, amongst others, the stockpiling of excavated spoil and testing for Waste Acceptance Criteria, to determine whether it can be re-used on- or off-site, and the testing and removal, as appropriate, of any water from



de-watering activities which will be handled by a suitably licensed waste contractor.

- 3.11.7 In order to facilitate the implementation of the Waste Framework Directive during decommissioning, many of the structures and equipment for the proposed Project will be made of materials suitable for recycling as far as is practicable. For example, a large proportion of the buildings will be constructed of pre-fabricated steel and will therefore be of interest to scrap metal merchants.
- 3.11.8 Only small quantities of potentially hazardous waste will be stored on the Project Site at any time, and any such substances will be held in secured containers to prevent contaminant migration. Closed storage facilities or suitable dampening techniques will be utilised within the Project where emissions of dust etc. from waste are possible. All mitigation measures will be in full accordance with industry good practices.
- 3.11.9 The CEMP will ensure that all construction waste will be dealt with in a manner that complies with relevant legislation and (upon leaving the Project Site) waste will be treated and disposed of by suitably licensed contractors. Where hazardous waste is transported from the Project Site, it will be handled in accordance with relevant regulations, and, where necessary, be transported in sealed tankers.
- 3.11.10 During operation a feature of the Gas Turbine Generator technology to be incorporated in the Project is that waste generated should be minimal and will be restricted to the following:
 - General office wastes:
 - Used air intake filters (typically replaced annually);
 - Used ion exchange resins or used membranes (typically replaced every 5 to 10 years);
 - Separated oil / sludge from oil / water separators; and
 - Used oil, chemicals or chemical containers.
- 3.11.11 Based on the above, it can be concluded that that the Project will result in no likely significant effects with respect to waste.

Electromagnetic Fields

3.11.12 The potential effects of electric and magnetic fields is a specialised area which relies upon extensive work of worldwide experts. UK Power developers (such as the Applicant) rely on national guidelines in accordance with Government advice to ensure that new installations consider health risks based on current knowledge. The UK's Health Protection Agency provides independent recommendations to the Government based on reviews of international study results.



- 3.11.13 In the absence of statutory regulations to limit the exposure of people to power-frequency electric or magnetic fields, guidelines published in 1998 by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) are adopted in the UK as recommended by the NRPB.
- 3.11.14 The proposed substation would be surrounded by an earthed metal fence and consequently the electric field outside of this fence due to the substation equipment it encloses would comply with ICNIRP exposure guidelines for the public.
- 3.11.15 There are no external electric fields associated with underground cables. Electric fields associated with underground cable are contained by the sheath of the cable itself. The public would thus not be exposed to electric fields from the proposed underground cables.
- 3.11.16 Some equipment within the substation would produce magnetic fields, but these fields tend to diminish rapidly with increasing distance from the equipment. Magnetic fields outside the substation due to these items of equipment are inherently compliant with public exposure limits, as discussed above.
- 3.11.17 The prospective magnetic field strength due to the proposed underground cables is calculated to remain below the public exposure basic restriction levels.
- 3.11.18 There will be a magnetic field due to the underground cable from the SECs beside the existing overhead line to the proposed substation.
- 3.11.19 A full EMF report will be included with the DCO Application.



4 Overall Conclusions

- 4.1.1 This PEIR NTS provides a background and sets the context of the proposed Millbrook Power Project and summarises the assessment of environmental effects from the Project.
- 4.1.2 It has concluded that the use of OCGT is the most appropriate technology choice for the Generating Equipment and that the Project Site is appropriate to support a project of this nature. Key features of the Project Site are the close proximity to existing gas and electrical connection infrastructure.
- 4.1.3 The assessment of environmental effects has shown that the Project can be responsibly delivered without causing significant harm to the environment. No likely significant effects are predicted on local air quality, ecology, water quality, ground conditions, traffic and transport or archaeology and cultural heritage during the construction, operation or decommissioning phases in isolation, or cumulatively with those developments listed in Paragraph 3.1.11.
- 4.1.4 Minor positive effects are likely to result on the socio-economics of the area surrounding the Project Site due to an increase in workforce during all phases of the Project.
- 4.1.5 Based on the assessment, most of the predicted significant landscape and visual effects will occur during the construction period and are therefore of a limited duration. Few significant effects persist into the operational period and some significant benefits are predicted with the maturing of new woodlands and hedgerows.
- 4.1.6 Although likely significant effects have been predicted in terms of noise at nearest noise sensitive receptors, the assessment has been based on a worst case scenario and mitigation measures to limit these impacts will be fully explored in the ES.



Appendix 3.T: Phase 2 Section 47: Statutory Consultation - Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) Non-Technical Summary (NTS) and Project Overview Document

3.T(ii) Project Overview Document



Millbrook Power Project

Project Overview Document

On behalf of Millbrook Power Limited



Project Ref: 40334 | Rev: 0 | Date: May 2017







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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.

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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)
EIA Regulations	EIA Regulations	Regulations 2009. 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



		 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: 1dB increase – barely perceptible 3dB increase – just noticeable 10dB increase – perceived as twice as loud.
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	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.
PA 2008	Planning Act 2008	Can also be referred to as SCGT. 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



	00445	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 th May and 2 nd 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



Red Line	Red Line Boundary	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. The boundary of the Project Site
Boundary		
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



- 1.1.6 More information on the Project can also be found at 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 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.

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, Ampthill 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 nonstatutory 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).
- 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 cooperatively 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.

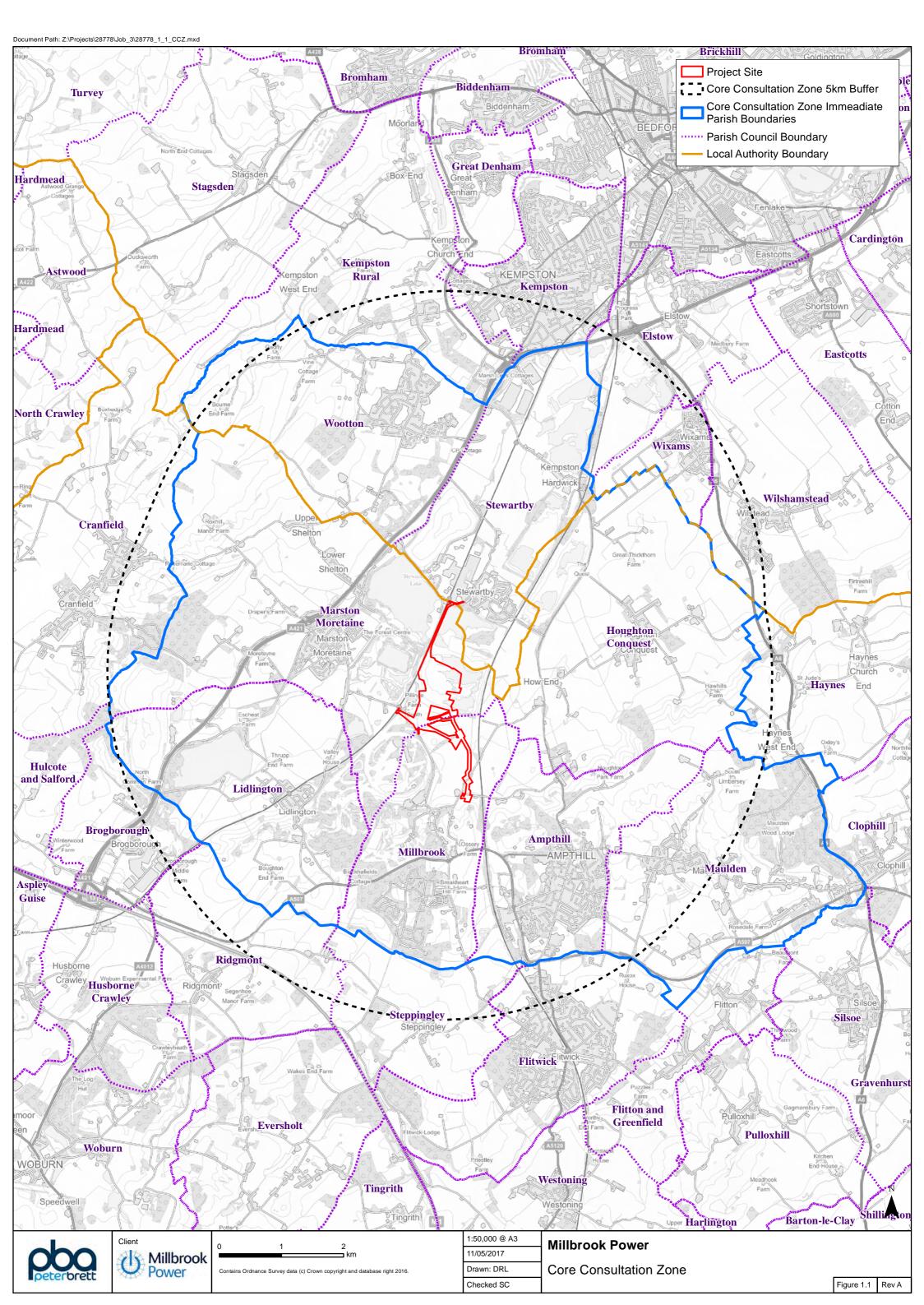


4 Next Steps

- 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.

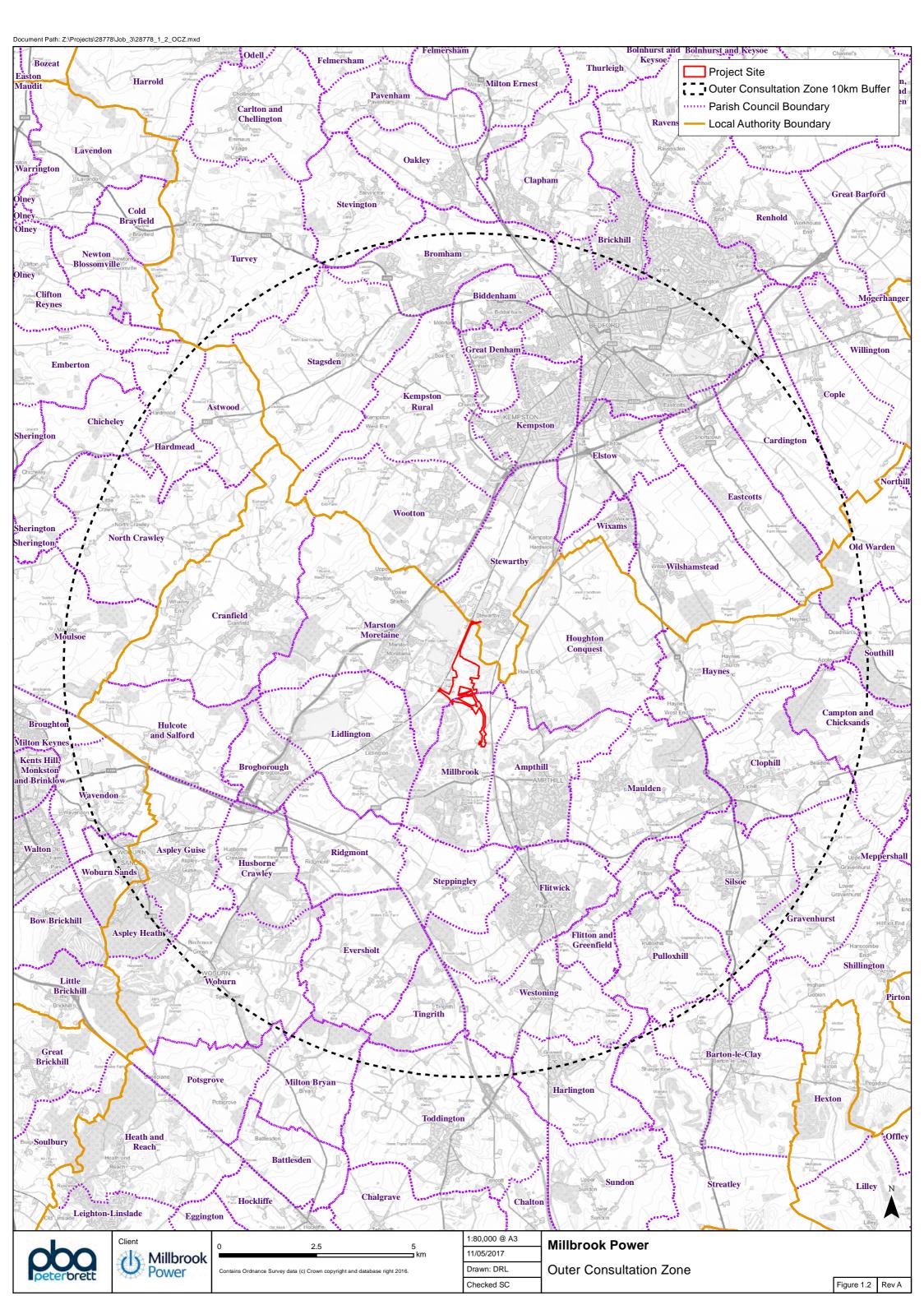


Appendix A CCZ map





Appendix B OCZ map





Appendix 3.U: Phase 1 Section 47: Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) Notices as published in local newspapers

3.U(i) SoCC Notice published in Bedford Times and Citizen (2nd October 2014)

The Project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008 which means that a Development Consent Order (DCO) is required to build, operate and maintain the Project. MPL intends to submit an application for a DCO for the Project in Q1 of 2015.

Once submitted, the DCO application will be processed and examined by the Planning Inspectorate who will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change as to whether or not the application should be granted and a DCO made. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State, rather than the local planning authority.

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the likely significant environmental impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 to undertake an Environmental impact Assessment (EiA). This EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project on topics including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement will be submitted with the application for a DCO for the Project in 2015.

MPL is required under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to consult with those living in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project relates. This consultation with local people, businesses, and other organisations is an essential part of the DCO application process and will help to influence the design of the Project as at submission of the DCO application. Only after MPL has had regard to the consultation responses that it has received will the design for the Project be finalised and the application for a DCO be submitted.

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MPL has prepared a statement setting out how it proposes to consult people living and working in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project relates about the proposed DCO application. This statement is called the "Statement of Community Consultation".

MPL's Statement of Community Consultation is available for inspection online at www.millbrookpower.co.uk. It is also available for inspection in hard copy at Central Bedfordshire Council Office (Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford Bedfordshire, SG17 5TQ, open Mon-Thurs 08:00–17:30 and Friday 08:00–5:00); at Bedford Borough Council Office (Borough Hall, Cauldwell St, Bedford MK42 9AP, open Mon-Thurs 08:30-17:00 and Fri 08:30-16:00); at Marston Vale Forest Centre (Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0PR; open Mon-Sun 10:00-16:00) and at the following local libraries:

Bedford Library Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Mon / Tues / Wed / Fri Thurs Sat Sun	09.00 - 18.00 09.00 - 13.00 09.00 - 17.00 Closed
ill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Mon / Wed / Fri Tues Thurs Sat Sun	10.00- 18.00 Closed 14.00 18.00 10.00 13.00 Closed
Wootton Library Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Mon / Fri Tues Wed Thurs Sat Sun	14.00 – 18.00 Closed 10.00 – 1300 & 1400 -18.30 Closed 10.00 – 13.00 Closed

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As part of its consultation with the community, MPL will be holding exhibitions about the Project at these locations and times

Friday 31 st October 2014:	1500-1900	Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moreteyne, MK43 0LD
Saturday 1 st November 2014:	0900-1300	Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9LX
Monday 3 rd November 2014:	1600-2000	Ampthill Masonic Centre, Old Court House, Church Street, Ampthill, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK45 2PL
Tuesday 4th November 2014:	1100- 1500	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 0RT

From 13th October 2014 information about the Project including a leaflet about the Project, a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (which contains a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project) and a non-technical summary of the PEIR will be made available for inspection at the Council offices, Marston Vale Forest Centre and the libraries noted above at the times noted above. These documents will also be available from 13th October 2814 in electronic form on the MPL website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk).

The consultation period on the Project will run from 13 October 2014 until 16th November 2014 (Inclusive), and we would therefore welcome your iews on the Project on or before 5pm on 16th November 2014. If you respond to our consultation then please could you include your name and an

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via: Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

0131 550 3380 Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD

address in your response. Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws

Why vou should read these.

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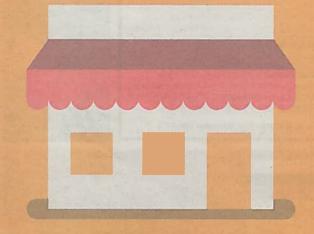
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Appendix 3.U: Phase 1 Section 47: Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) Notices as published in local newspapers

3.U(ii) SoCC Notice published in Bedfordshire on Sunday (5th October 2014)

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LUTON TOWNVNORWICH C ORIGINAL 1959 FACUP SEMI— FINAL PROGRAMME £15,REPLAY PROGRAMME,£15,1959 FACUP FINAL PROGRAMME LUTON VNOTTS F £20,TICKET £20 07434 451336

LUTON TOWN VNOTTS FR 1989 LEAGUE CUP FINAL PROGRAMME £12,MATCH TICKET £14,1989 LEAGUE CUP SEMI—FINALS LUTON VWEST HAM PROGRAMMES EACH

LEG £10 07434 451336 **LUTON** TOWN VARSENAL 1988 LEAGUE CUP FINAL PROGRAMME £12,MATCH TICKET £14,1988 LEAGUE CUP SEMI—FINALS LUTON V OXFORD U PROGRAMMES EACH

WEDGWOOD DANBURY MINT China Platesx12 "The Farm Year"with authenticity certificates. Milton Keynes area, complete set £99 01908 616466

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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Planning Notices



ABBREVIATED STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION NOTICE

Milibrook Power Ltd (MPL) proposes to construct and operate an up to 299 megawatt (MW) gas-fired power generation plant (and integral connections to the gas and electricity networks) on land adjacent to and within Rookery South Pit, situated in the Marston Vale, approximately 3 km north of Ampthlii and 7 km south-west of Bedford (the "Project"). Subject to public consultation, planning and financing, the Project could enter commercial operation in 2019/2020. The Project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008 which means that a Development Consent Order (DCO) is required to build, operate and maintain the Project. MPL intends to

submit an application for a DCO for the Project in Q1 of 2015. Once submitted, the DCO application will be processed and examined by the Planning Inspectorate who will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change as to whether or not the application should be granted and a DCO made. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State, rather than the local planning authority.

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the infrastructure Planning (Environmental impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project on topics including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement will be submitted with the application for a DCO for the Project in 2015.

MPL is required under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to consult with those living in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project relates. This consultation with local people, businesses, and other organisations is an essential part of the DCO application process and will help to influence the design of the Project as at submission of the DCO application. Only after MPL has had regard to the consultation responses that it has received will the design for the Project be finalised and the application for a DCO be submitted.

MPL has prepared a statement setting out how it proposes to consult people living and working in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project relates about the proposed DCO application. This statement is called the "Statement of Community Consultation".

MPL's Statement of Community Consultation is available for inspection online at www.millbrookpower.co.uk. It is also available for inspection in hard copy at Central Bedfordshire Council Office (Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford Bedfordshire, SG17 5TQ, open Mon-Thurs 08:00–17:30 and Friday 08:00–5:00); at Bedford Borough Council Office (Borough Hall, Cauldwell St, Bedford MK42 9AP, open Mon-Thurs 08:30-17:00 and Fri 08:30-16:00); at Marston Vale Forest Centre (Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0PR, open Mon-Sun 10:00-16:00) and at the

Bedford Library Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri Thurs Sat Sun	09.00 - 18.00 09.00 - 13.00 09.00 - 17.00 Closed
Ampthill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Mon/Wed/Fri Tues Thurs Sat Sun	10.00 – 18.00 Closed 14.00 – 18.00 10.00 – 13.00 Closed
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The Government's policy in relation to energy related Nationally Significant infrastructure Projects is set out in a series of National Policy Statements (NPSs). NPS EN-1 (Energy) states that "Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector - providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply". The need for the Project is established through these NPSs and is therefore not proposed by MPL as a topic of consultation.

Households and businesses within an approximate 5km radius of the proposed site for the power generation plant element of the Project will be sent a leaflet about the Project on or around 13th October 2014. As part of its consultation with the community, MPL will be holding exhibitions about the Project at these locations

Friday 31st October 2014: 1500-1900

Saturday 1st November 2014: 0900-1300 Monday 3rd November 2014: 1600-2000

Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moreteyne, MK43 0LD

Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9LX Ampthill Masonic Centre, Old Court House, Church Street, Ampthili, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK45 2PL

Tuesday 4th November 2014: 1100- 1500 Lidlington Village Hail, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 0RT

From 13th October 2014 information about the Project including a leaflet about the Project, a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (which contains a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project) and a non-technical summary of the PEIR will be made available for inspection at the Council offices, Marston Vale Forest Centre and the libraries noted above at the times noted above. These documents will also be available from 13th October 2014 in electronic form on the MPL website (www.mijibrookpower.co.uk).

The consultation period on the Project will run from 13 October 2014 until 16th November 2014 (inclusive), and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project on or before 5pm on 16th November 2014. If you respond to our consultation then please could you include your name and an address in your response. Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via:

Website: www.mlilbrookpower.co.uk Email: irffo@milibrookpower.co.uk

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD



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Appendix 3.U: Phase 1 Section 47: Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) Notices as published in local newspapers

3.U(ii) SoCC Notice published in Bedford Times and Citizen (9th October 2014)

PUBLIC NOTICES



Millbrook Abbreviated Statement of Community **Consultation Notice**

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www.milibrookpower.co.uk Email: info@milibrookpower.co.uk 0131 550 3380 Tel:

Freepost: Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST, Milibrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Local Media **Drives Response** & Action 02070 237932

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL BEDFORDSHIRE COUNCIL (BEANCROFT ROAD, MARSTON MORETAINE) (TEMPORARY PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC) ORDER 2014

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Central Bedfordshire Council has made

an Order the effect of which will be to prohibit any vehicle, except a vehicle being used for fire, police or ambulance purposes in an emergency, from proceeding along that length of Beancroft Road, Marston Moretaine which extends from Bedford Road to the old A421 roundabout.

This temporary closure is required to enable road surfacting work to take place and shall apply to such extent as may from time to time be indicated by the appropriate traffic signs. Where possible access will be maintained to property and premises but may be restricted from time to time according to local signing. It is expected that the works will take place during the period from Wednesday 15 October to Monday 20 October 2014 between 9am and 3.30pm. Specific dates will be advertised locally

closer to the time. The alternative route is via the old A421 - Bedford Road and vice versa.

The Order will come into operation on 15 October 2014 for a period of four months or until the proposed works have been completed, as detailed above, whichever is the ear

For further information please contact Central Bedfordshire Highways, tel. 0300 3008049.

CENTRAL BEDFORDSHIRE COUNCIL (ROADS IN BILLINGTON, HOUGHTON CONQUEST, PULLOXHILL, STOTFOLD, TEMPSFORD, HENLOW, MARSTON AND TOTTERNHOE) (IEMPORARY PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC) ORDER 2014

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Central Bedfordshire Council has made an Order the effect of which will be to prohibit any vehicle, except a vehicle being used for fire, police or ambulance purposes in an emergency, from proceeding along the following lengths of road:

a) London Lane, Houghton Conquest, for its full length.
b) Greenfield Road, Pulloxhill, from Tyburn Lane to the Industrial Estate.

Old A421 Marston bypass, from Beancroft Road to Woburn Road.

These temporary closures are required to enable road patching and surfacing works to take These temporary closures are required to enable road patching and surrading works to lake place and shall apply to such extent as may from time to time be indicated by the appropriate traffic signs. Where possible access will be maintained to property and premises but may be restricted from time to time according to local signing.

It is expected that the first phase of the works will take place over TWO DAYS at each location during the period from 15 October to 30 November 2014. The works will take place between 8am and 8pm at Houghton Conquest and Pulloxhill and between 9am place between earn and opin at ricuginon conquest and runodini and between and 3.30pm at Marston. Further phases of the works will take place during Summer 2015. Specific dates will be advertised locally closer to the time.

The alternative routes for vehicles affected by the Order are:-

London Lane – Chapel End Road, A6 Wilstead Hill and Haynes West End.

Greenfield Road – High Street, Flitton Road, Sand Road, Greenfield Road and Flitton Road.

c) Marston - Beancroft Road, A421 south to M1 junction, and A421 north to return to

The Order will come into operation on 15 November 2014 for a period of twelve months or until the proposed works have been completed, as detailed above, whichever is the earlier. For further information please contact Central Bedfordshire Highways, tel. 0300 3008049.

CENTRAL BEDFORDSHIRE COUNCIL (SALFORD ROAD, ASPLEY GUISE) (TEMPORARY PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC) ORDER 2014

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Central Bedfordshire Council intend not less than sever days from the date of this Notice to make an Order the effect of which will be to prohibit any vehicle, except a vehicle being used for fire, police or ambulance purposes in an emergency, from proceeding along that length of Salford Road, Aspley Guise which extends across the level crossing and for approximately 20 metres on both sides.

This temporary closure is required to enable level crossing inspection works to take place and shall apply to such extent as may from time to time be indicated by the appropriate traffic signs. Where possible access will be maintained to property and premises but may be restricted from time to time according to local signing.

it is expected that the works will take place OVERNIGHT from 11pm on Saturday 25 October to 12noon on Sunday 26 October 2014.

The alternative route is via The Square - Bedford Road - over M1 junction 13 - Salford Road, Hulcote - Wavendon Road, Salford - Cranfield Road - Crabtree Lane and vice versa. The Order will come into operation on 25 October 2014 for a period of four months or until the proposed works have been completed, as detailed above, whichever is the earlier.

For further information please contact Emma Osborne, Centurion Site Services,

DATED 9 October 2014 Central Bedfordshire Council Priory House Chicksands Shefford SG17 5TQ

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 NOTICE UNDER ARTICLE 13 OF THE TOWN & COUNTRY
(DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT) PROCEDURE ORDER 2010 AND/OR
NOTICE UNDER SECTION 67 OR 73 OF PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS & CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT 1990

APPLICATION NO: CB/14/03718/FULL Affects Conservation Area

PROPOSAL: Proposed Front porch and single storey rear extensions following demolition of existing outbuildings. 15 The Knoll, Maulden, Bedford, MK45 2DB APPLICATION NO: CB/14/03886/RM Departure / Major Development PROPOSAL: Access to private drives from the Implemented access roads, Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale for 15 dwellings. LOCATION Land off Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0ND APPLICATION NO: CB/14/03905/LB Listed Build / ConsArea / Public Right of Way PROPOSAL: Listed Building Consent: External works to front patio area and formation of a beer garden immediately rear of the Public House The Cross Keys, 13 High Street, Pulloxhill, Bedford, MK45 5HB APPLICATION NO: CB/14/03904/FULL Listed Build J Cons Area / Public Right of Way PROPOSAL: External works to front patio area and formation of a beer garden immediately rear of the Public House.

The Cross Keys, 13 High Street, Pulloxhill, Bedford, MK45 5HB Planning applications, related documents and drawings can be viewed on our website http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/planning

Alternatively, the application can be viewed at our offices at Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford, SG17 5TQ or at the Points of Presence at Job Centre Plus Building, High Street, Biggleswade and Bossard House, West Street, Leighton Buzzard, LU7 1DA. Our customer contact telephone number is 0300 300 8307. A paper copy application is ent to the local Town/Parish Council.

If you wish to make representations about any of these applications should do so within 21 days from the date of this notice by writing to the Development Infrastructure Development Infrastructure Development Infrastructure Group Manager, Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford, SG17 5TQ, or by email to planning@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk Please quote the application number/s. Comments should be restricted to valid planning considerations such as effect on amenity, privacy, noise, traffic, access or similar. Please note any representations received are made available on our website for nublic inspection and so cannot be treated in confidence. on our website for public inspection and so cannot be treated in confidence

Development Infrastructure Group Manager

premieradvertising@jpress.co.uk Times&Citizen bedfordtoday.co.uk/findit

STANLEY FRANK FLINT (Deceased)

Pursuent to the Trustee Act 1925 any persons having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the storementioned deceased, late of 2 Oak Avenue Briarbank Park Wilstead Bedford, who died on 20/08/2014, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors on or before 19/12/2014, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to claims and interests of which they have had notice.

MOTLEY & HOPE
The Manner House

Shortmead Street Biggleswade Bedfordshire SG18 0AT 7421877

MILLICENT IRENE MILLICENT IRENE
ASHFORD (Deceased)
Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 any
persons having a claim against or an
interest in the Estate of the aforementioned deceased, late of Bodford
Charter House 1 Kimbotton Road
Bedford MK40 2PU, who died on
22/12/2013, are required to send
particulars thereof in writing to the
undersigned Solicitors on or before
19/12/2014, after which date the
Estate will be distributed having
regard only to claims and interests of
which they have had notice.
TOLLERS LLP
Medina House
113, 214 (State Paydinary)

FRANK HARRY

FRANK HARRY
ROBERT JARVIS
(Deceased)

Pursuant to the Trustee Act +925
any persons having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the aforementioned deceased, late of Manor Close Bromham Bedford, who died on 21/02/2014, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors on or before 12/12/2014, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to claims and interests of which they have had notice. have had notice.
MYERSON LLP
Regent Road
Attrincham WA14 1RX T421644

JOAN DALE

JOAN DALE (Deceased)
Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 any persons having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the aforementioned deceased, late of Lillibet House 65 De Parys Avenue Bedford MK40 2TR, who died on 08/09/2014, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors on or before 19/12/2014, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to claims and interests of which they have had notice.
SHAKESPEARES

Milton Keynes MK9 1JL T421649

notice of public notices

cou

TAKE NOTICE OF **PUBLIC NOTICES**



Appendix 3.U: Phase 1 Section 47: SoCC Notices as published in local newspapers

3.U(iv) SoCC Notice published in Bedfordshire on Sunday (12th October 2014)



ABBREVIATED STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION NOTICE

Millibrook Power Ltd (MPL) proposes to construct and operate an up to 299 megawatt (MW) gas-fired power generation plant (and Integral connections to the gas and electricity networks) on land adjacent to and within Rookery South Pit, situated in the Marston Vale, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill and 7 km south-west of Bedford (the "Project"). Subject to public consultation, planning and financing, the Project could enter commercial operation in 2019/2020.

The Project is classified as a Nationally Significant infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008 which means that a Development Consent Order (DCO) is required to build, operate and maintain the Project. MPL intends to submit an application for a DCO for the Project in Q1 of 2015.

Once submitted, the DCO application will be processed and examined by the Planning Inspectorate who will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change as to whether or not the application should be granted and a DCO made. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State, rather than the local planning authority.

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project on topics including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement will be submitted with the application for a DCO for the Project in 2015.

MPL is required under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to consult with those living in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project relates. This consultation with local people, businesses, and other organisations is an essential part of the DCO application process and will help to Influence the design of the Project as at submission of the DCO application. Only after MPL has had regard to the consultation responses that it has received will the design for the Project be finalised and the application for a DCO be submitted.

MPL has prepared a statement setting out how it proposes to consult people living and working in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project relates about the proposed DCO application. This statement is called the "Statement of Community Consultation".

MPL's Statement of Community Consultation is available for inspection online at www.millbrookpower.co.uk. It is also available for inspection in hard copy at Central Bedfordshire Council Office (Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford Bedfordshire, SG17 5TQ, open Mon-Thurs 08:00-17:30 and Friday 08:00-5:00); at Bedford Borough Council Office (Borough Hall, Cauldwell St, Bedford MK42 9AP, open Mon-Thurs 08:30-17:00 and Fri 08:30-16:00); at Marston Vale Forest Centre (Marston Moretaine, Bedford, MK43 0PR, open Mon-Sun 10:00-16:00) and at the following local libraries:

Bedford Library Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri Thurs Sat Sun	09.00 - 18.00 09.00 - 13.00 09.00 - 17.00 Closed
Ampthill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Mon/Wed/Fri Tues Thurs Sat Sun	10.00 – 18.00 Closed 14.00 – 18.00 10.00 – 13.00 Closed
Wootton Library Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Mon/Fri Tues Wed Thurs Sat Sun	14.00 – 18.00 Closed 10.00 – 1300 / 1400 -18.30 Closed 10.00 – 13.00 Closed

The Government's policy in relation to energy related Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects is set out in a series of National Policy Statements (NPSs). NPS EN-1 (Energy) states that "Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector – providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply". The need for the Project is established through these NPSs and is therefore not proposed by MPL as a topic of consultation.

Households and businesses within an approximate 5km radius of the proposed site for the power generation plant element of the Project will be sent a leaflet about the Project on or around 13th October 2014. As part of its consultation with the community, MPL will be holding exhibitions about the Project at these locations

Friday 31st October 2014: 1500-1900

Marston Moreteyne Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moreteyne, MK43 0LD

Saturday 1st November 2014: 0900-1300 Monday 3rd November 2014: 1600-2000

Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9LX Ampthill Masonic Centre, Old Court House, Church Street, Ampthill, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK45 2PL

Tuesday 4th November 2014: 1100- 1500

Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 0RT

From 13th October 2014 information about the Project including a leaflet about the Project, a Preliminary Environmental information Report (PEIR) (which contains a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project) and a non-technical summary of the PEIR will be made available for inspection at the Council offices, Marston Vale Forest Centre and the libraries noted above at the times noted above. These documents will also be available from 13th October 2014 in electronic form on the MPL website (www.millbrookpower.co.uk).

The consultation period on the Project will run from 13 October 2014 until 16th November 2014 (inclusive), and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project on or before 5pm on 16th November 2014. If you respond to our consultation then please could you include your name and an address in your response. Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via:

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Email: Info@milibrookpower.co.uk Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost RTE-Y-JYYB-ERST, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Section 48, Planning Act 2008 Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and **Procedure) Regulations 2009**



Notice of proposed application for a Development Consent Order to construct and operate the Millbrook Power Project, Rookery South Pit, Bedfordshire

- 1. Notice is hereby given that Millbrook Power Limited ("MPL") of 33 Cavendish Square, London W1G DPW, intends to apply to the Secretary of State for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") pursuant to section 37 of the Planning Act 2006 ("the 2008 Act") to authorise the construction, operation and maintenance of an up to 299 megawatts ("MW") gas-fired electrical generation project at the former clay extraction site in Bedfordshire. This project comprises a power generation plant and integral gas and electrical connections to connect the power generation plant to the national transmission system and existing overhead transmission line respectively (together, the "Project"), MPL's application is likely to be submitted in Q1 of 201
- MPL has been established by Watt Power Limited to develop the Project. Watt Power Limited is seeking to develop gas-fired power stations at Millibrook and elsewhere in the UK to support the UK Government's drive to a low carbon economy.
- 3. The site for the generating equipment covers an area of approximately 4 ha and is located within Rookery South Pit (approximate grid reference 501373, 240734), which itself covers
- 4. The proposed DCO would, among other things, license and authorise: 1. The construction, operation and maintenance of a Simple Cycle Gas Turbine power generation plant consisting of up to five gas turbine generators ("GTG") fuelled by natural gas with a rated electrical output of between 50 and 299MW.

ii. Provision of:

a. Up to 5 GTGs:

- b. Up to 5 exhaust gas emission flue stacks, each up to 40m in height;
- c. An administration building and office, workshop, store, control building, telemetry apparatus and blackstart generator
- d. A fire water tank and demineralised water storage tank;
- e. Security infrastructure, including cameras, perimeter fencing and a gatehouse;
- 1. Site lighting infrastructure, including perimeter lighting columns;
- g. Internal roadways, car parking, pedestrian network, cycle parking and potentially hardstanding for planned maintenance car parking
- h. Site vehicular access(es), including a proposed access road from Green Lane to the site;
- I.A 400 KV electrical connection to export electricity produced by the power generation plant to the National Grid Electricity Transmission Systam. This may take the form of up to two overhead lines [of 400kV] including up to seven transmission towers (one of which will be replacing an existing tower and is likely to be located in close proximity to the location of that existing tower, thereby resulting in 6 net additional towers) to connect to the existing 400 kV overhead line;
- j. A switchyard / banking compound located within the generating equipment site containing up to six transformers and other plant required to manage the transmission of electricity k. A substation which is likely to be located adjacent to the generating equipment within Rookery South Pit;
- I. A new underground gas pipeline connection of up to 1.7km in length to import natural gas from the National Gas Transmission System (NTS) to the power generation plant;
- m. An above ground compound at the NTS connection point containing: I. a minimum offtake connection comprising a remotely operable valve, control and instrumentation klosk and electrical supply klosk;
- II. a pipeline inspection gauge (PIG) facility, comprising a PIG launching facility, emergency control valve, isolation valve and control and instrumentation ideals, and electricity
- iii. access to the compound.

 n. A natural gas receiving station and compound at the generating equipment site containing:
- - i. a PIG receiving facility; li. isolation valve:
 - lil. control and instrumentation kiosk;

 - iv. gas filters, metering, heating boller and (If required) compressors
- o. Temporary construction compound(s) for the power generation plant, gas connection and electrical connection together with access(es); and
- p. Site drainage and waste management infrastructure and other services.
- iii. If required, tree and hedge removal along the gas and electricity connection routes
- iv. Planting, landscaping and, if required, ecological mitigation.
- v. If required, the temporary stopping up of public footpath(s) during the construction works described above.
- vl. If required, permanent and temporary changes to the highway network for the Project.
 vil. If required, the permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights in land for the Project.
- viil. If required, overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land for the Project.
- bt. If required, the application and/or disapplication of legislation relevant to the Project
- x. Construction, operation and maintenance of associated development, including, but not limited to, those Items listed in paragraph 4 above.
- xl. Such ancillary, incidental and consequential works, provisions, permits, consents, waivers or releases as are necessary and/or convenient for the successful construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.
- 5. Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The Project is classified as EIA development under the Infrastructure Plannin (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009. The proposed application for a DCO will therefore be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). The ES will provide a detailed description of the Project and its likely significant environmental effects.
- 6. Information (including plans and maps) about the nature and location of the Project, as well as the Information so far compiled about the Project's likely significant environmental effects is all contained in a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PER) and summarised in a non-technical summary of the PER (the "Documents"). The Documents will be available to view or download free of charge from the Project website from 13th October 2014. The website is located at the following link: www.millbrookpower.co.uk
- The Documents will also be available for viewing free of charge from 13th October until 16th November 2014 at the following libraries (opening times vary)

Bedford Library, Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG, Tel. 01234 718178

Ampthill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL, Tel. 0300 300 8053

Wootton Library, Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH, Tel. 01234 766061

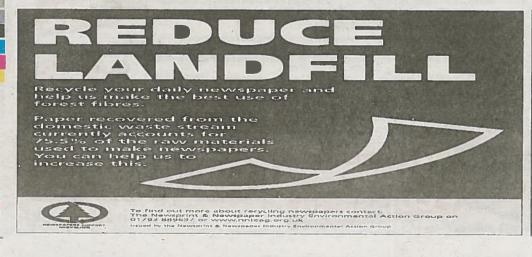
- 8. The Documents will also be available for viewing free of charge from 13th October 2014 at the main offices of Central Bedfordshire Council (Priory House, Chicksands, Shelford, SG17 5T0 0300 3008301) Bedford Borough Council (Borough Hall, Cauldwell Street, Bedford MK42 9AP 01234 267422) and at Marston Vale Forest Centra (Station Road, Marston Moretai MK43 OPR - 01234 767037).
- 9. The Documents will also be available for viewing free of charge at public exhibitions which will be held by MPL at the following locations and times:

Friday, 31st October 2014, 1500- 1900	Marston Moretaine Village Hali, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0LD
Saturday 1st November 2014, 0900- 1300	Stewartby Village Hall, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, Bedford, MK43 9LX
Monday 3rd November 2014, 1600-2000	Ampthill Masonic Centre, Old Court House, Church Street, Ampthill MK45 2PL
Tuesday 4th November 2014, 1100- 1500	Lidlington Village Hail, High Street, Lidlington, Bedford, MK43 ORT

- 10. A reasonable copying charge may apply up to a maximum of £250 for the full suite of Documents and £10 for an electronic copy on CD. Copies of individual Documents are also available on request
- The Documents can be obtained by writing to: Millibrook Power Limited, 49 York Place, Edinburgh, EH1 3.ID.
 If you wish to respond to this notice, or make any representations in respect of the Project as it is currently proposed, these should be sent to MPL. When making a response or representation, please include your name and an address where correspondence about your response or representation can be sent.
- 13. Responses or representations may be submitted in the following ways: Website: www.milibrookpower.co.uk, Email: info@milibrookpower.co.uk

Freepost: Freepost [RTEY-JYYB-ERSR],Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh, EH1 3,JD, Phone: 0131 550 3380

- 14. Your comments will be analysed by MPL and any appointed agent of MPL. Copies may be made available, to do course, to the Planning Inspectorate, Secretary of State and other relevant statutory authorities so that your comments can be noted. We will request that your personal ideals are not placed on the public record. Your personal ideals will be held securely by MPL and any appointed agent of MPL in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequence of the public record. Your personal ideals will be held securely by MPL and any appointed agent of MPL in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequence of the public record. Your personal ideals will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequence of the public record. Your personal ideals are not placed on the public record. Your personal ideals will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequence of the public record. Your personal ideals will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequence of the public record. Your personal ideals will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequence of the public record. Your personal ideals are not placed on the public record. Your personal ideals are not placed on the public record.





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Appendix 3.V: Phase 2 Section 47: Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) Notices as published in local newspapers

3.V(i) SoCC Notice published in Bedford Times and Citizen (18th May 2017)





Notice as to where and when the Statement of Community Consultation (2017)
for the Millistrock Power Project can be inspected — s47 Planning Act 2006
amounted connections to the gas and electricity networks) on land esta

interioring, the Project could enfor commercial operation in 2022.

The gran-fired power generation plant element of the Project is classified as a Nationally Significant Inflantificture Project wider the statement of the Course Order (DCO) is required to build, operate and middles if MFL intends to Table 100 and DCO for the Project by the end of 2017.

The Project was mittally developed and takes through the first states of the DCO planning explication process in 2014. However in March forward.

forward.

Once submitted the DCO application will be pronessed and examined by the Planning Inspectorate who will make a rethe Socretary of State for Business. Energy and Inclusived Strategy as to whether or not the application should be and
made. The final decision on the application is made by the Socretary of State, rather than the local planning allerboid;
Reputations 2009 to undertake on Environmental MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental International Planning (EA) Regulations 2009 to undertake on Environmental International Planning (EA) Regulations 2017 regime because a ecopyring depict on including the EAA Regulations 2018 to under the EAA Regulations 2019 to the Commencement of the EAA Regulations 2019 to the Commencement of the EAA Regulations 2019 before the Commencement of the EAA Regulations 2017 The EAA will consider the Six-rate
effects, both positives and negative, of the Project on topics including at and water quality, rose, Lindscape and visual at
the Project on 2017.

The Project is 2017.

MPL is required under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to consult with those living in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project relate. This consultation with facel people, businesses, and other organizations is an essential part of the DGO applications of the project as at a submission of the DGO applications in the DGO application in the DGO application of the DGO application for the Project relates about the proposed good application. This statement is called the "Statement of Community Consultation" (SGCC).

Consultation? (BGCC).

With control out both statutory and non-elabutory consultation as part of its work in 2014. As part of the 2014 statutory consultation as SoCC was published after consultation with the relevant local planning authorities and the current SoCC is closely modeled on the 2014 SoCC MPL, have lead regard to the responses received as part of the 2014 non-elabutory and statutory consultations and those have refluenced in Protect design that it now being consulted on in 2017.

MPL's SCC is available for inspection online at www.mitroelgover.co.uk ... It is also everlated for inspection in hard copy at Central Beditoration Social Council Office Phery House, Manna Walk, Christopher. Beditord, Beditoration SG17 STC, open Mon-Thurs 00 00-17:30 and Finday 08.00-5:00; at Beditord Borough Council's Customer Service Central 2 Horne Line, Bedified MIACI SEGERAL MIACING BEDITOR COUNCIL SEGERAL MIACING BEDITOR COUNCIL SEGERAL MIACING BEDITOR COUNCIL SEGERAL MIACING BEDITOR SEGERAL MIACING BEDITOR SEGERAL MIACING BEDITOR MIACING BEDITOR BEDITOR MIACING BEDITOR BEDITOR BEDITOR MIACING BEDITOR MIACING BEDITOR BEDITOR MIACING BEDITOR MIACING BEDITOR MIACING BEDITOR MIACING BEDITOR BEDITOR BEDITOR MIACING BEDITOR

Bedford Library Herpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Mon / Tues / Wed / Fri 09:00 - 18:00	Thurs 09.00 - 13.00	Sat 09.00 - 17.00	Sun Closed	
Ampthill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill Bedford, MK45 2NL	Mon / Wed / Fri 10 00 - 18 00	Tues Closed	Thurs 14.00 - 18.00	Sat 10.00 - 13.00	Sun Closed
	Mon / Fri 14.00 – 18 00	Tues Closed	Wed 10.00 - 1300 1400 -18.30	Thurs Closed	Sar 10.00 - 13.00 Sun Classed

Friday 92 June 2017: 1500-1930	Marston Moretaine Village Half, Bedford Roed, Menton Moretaine, MK43 QLD
Saturday 10" June 2017: 0000-1300	Stewarthy Club, Stewarthy Way, Stewarthy, MK43 9NB
Monday 12° June 2017: 1600-2000	Weigfeld Club. 37 Church St, Ampthill, Bedford MK45 2PL
Tuesday 13th June 2017: 1230-1530	Lidington Village Hall, High Street, Lidington, MK42 SRT

Prom 20° May 2017, information about the Project including a feafled about the Project, a Preliminary Environmental Information Report PPLIPS (which contains a preliminary assessment of this issury significant environmental effects of the Prosect) and a non-featural surrier of the PER will be made available for inspection at the Council offices. Manaton Vala Promat Canthe and the Reports noted above at the inner noted above. These documental will also be available from 20° May 2017 in electronic form on the MPL website www.mithrophycover.co. util. Technical apprendicts to the PERK will be available for a relational form only at the council offices, libraries and froset Centro but printed certors will be available for vision at the exhibitions.

Forest Centre but printed central was a resultant and the project will run from 20° May until 2" July 2017 (inclusive), and we would therefore verticants the Project on or before \$.00pm on 2" July 2017. If you respond to our comunitation, then please could you include your real advance in your responder. Please including componer may be made public, subject is data protection laws.

Alternate to the constitution on the Project can be made visit.

Website: www.millbrookpowet.co.tx

Email: info@milibrookp

Freepost: Freepost plus RTXR-ZXXX-XYLT, Millbrook Power Ltd. 49 York Place. Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Jobstoday

SATISFACTION GUARANTEE

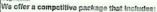
Veterinary Practice Manager - Bedford

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The successful candidate will have ower? sites.

The successful candidate will have ower? sites.

Experience in a managerial ratio is essential. They must also have practical 17 and facilities management aids. Pipacial qualifications to AAY text, proficient with Nicrosoft Office Suite. Sage 50 Accounts and Sage Payroll are clearable.



alary commensurate with experience. 26 days holiday per year plus Bank Holidays, Pension chame, Other flexible benefits to include childcare voucher scheme, cycle to work and health

Applications to include CV, covering letter and 2 professional references to andy@scottveterinaryclinic.co.uk.

For further information see www.scottveterinaryclinic.co.uk/recruitment or cell Andy Wilkinson on 01234 261622



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37 hours per week, Salary: NJC Level 4A £19,939 - £21,745 pro rata

Learning Supervisor

Up to 30 hours per week. Salary: NJC Level 3D £17,891 - £19,939 pro rate **Student Support** Assistant

37 hours per week. Salary: NJC Level 3D £17,891 - £19,939 pro rata

Design Technology Technician

Up to 30 hours per we Salary: NJC Level 2B £15,507 - £16,481 pro rata

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- Duties will include:
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- - Production paperwork

Application to be sent to: bill.coken@ccs.com Massmould 3/4, Maulden Road, Flitwick MK45 5BZ



I.T. Field Engineers

Junior and senior positions available. The roles will include solving various workstation and printer issues within Windows 8/7/XP environments, Office suite configuration and applications associated with NHS/public sector organisations.

The senior positions will expand on this, covering basic server troubleshoot networking diagnosis and more

Driving license required as role will include visiting sites around the Bedford area. Training and support is provided to all employees.

For more information and to apply for a sition, please go to www.itadigital.co.uk/jobs

2 x Full time Carers

Required to join our friendly team at Lathbury Manor Care home, to cover morning, afternoon and evening shifts.

Must be flexible, Care experience preferred but not essential.

Please submit CV to Danielle@lathburymanor.com

01908518522



Cel 6207 855 7577

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preferred. Applicants must hold a current driving licence. DBS checks may be required. For further details please contact Boyton-

Mainly factory based (Sandy, Beds.) but

some site work may be required. xperience in Carpentry/ Decorating/ Timb

Machining or General Building works

BRJ System Buildings Ltd. on 01767 692572.



Appendix 3.V: Phase 2 Section 47: Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) Notices as published in local newspapers

3.V(ii) SoCC Notice published in Bedfordshire on Sunday (21st May 2017)

is hereby given th

Shain has applied to the COUNCE.
For Business from Harpur House &
MA40 2RA in the trading name of

wishing to make representational must do so in which the of this notice. Representated of Democratic and Registroght Council, Borough

MK42 9AP. Any rep

Half, Cauldwell Street, - MK42 9AP 21 May 2017

BEDFORD BOROU ACT II

AGE TO SELECT THE OPERATORS ENCED TO SELECT SHORT OF THE OPERATORS ENCED SHORT OF THE SELECT SHORT OF THE

Bedford, Mickel Street Private Hire Business from 65 Grove Private Hire Business from 65 Grove Sedford, Mickel Setz, wishing to make representations in relation to the concation must do so in writing within 21 days of the first notice. Representations must be sent to the Head cratic and Regulation Services, Bedford Mickel 9AP.

Goods Vehicle ator's He Operator's Licence

fing as Ac PLC of Farm Industrial, Road, Marston Bedfordshire. GAMENE TRANSPORT LTD of te Transport Yard, Ampthili Nad, Bedford, MK42 BLJ is applying for a licence to use The Transport Yard, Ampthili Road, Bedford, MK42 9JM as an operating centre for 1 good vehicles and 1 trailers

Owners or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the Owners or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the opposition outside of the control of operating centre(s) who believe that their use or enjoyment of that land would be affected, should make written representations to the Traffic Commissioner at Hillcrest House, 386 Harehill Lane, Leeds, LS9 6NF, stating their reasons, within 21 days of this notice. Representors must at the same time send a copy of their representations to the applicant at the address give at the top of this notice. A Guide to Making Representations is available from the Traffic Commissioner's office.

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Notice as to where and when the Statement of Community Consultation (2017) for the Millbrook Power Project can be inspected - s47 Planning Act 2008

Millbrook Power

brook Power Ltd (MPL) proposes to construct and operate an up to megawatt (MW) gas-fired power generation plant (and associated rections to the gas and electricity networks) on land adjacent to and within Aery South Pit, situated in the Marston Vale, approximately 3 km north of will and 7 km south-west of Bedford (the "Project"). Subject to public sultation, planning and financing, the Project could enter commercial

gas-fired power generation plant element of the Project is classified at Nationally Significant infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008 such means that a Development Consent Order (DCD) is required to build, erate and maintain it. MPL intends to submit an application for a DCD for Project by the end of 2017.

e Project by the end of 2017.

e Project was initially developed and taken through the first stages of the CO planning application process in 2014. However, in March 2015, the color was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. Under new wnership, the Project is now once again being taken forward.

One submitted, the DCO application will be processed and examined by the Planning inspectorate who will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy as to whether or not the application should be granted and a DCO made. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State, rather than the local planning authority.

Oue to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The Project falls under the EIA Regulations 2009 regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (EIA). Regulations 2017 regime because a scoping opinion was requested from the Secretary of State under the EIA Regulations 2009 before the commencement of the EIA Regulations 2017. The EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project on topics including air and water quality, noise, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement will be submitted with the application for a DOD for the Project in 2017.

MPL is required under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to consult with those

application for a DCO for the Project in 2017.

MPL is required under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to consult with those living in the vicinity of the lend to which the proposed application for the Project relates. This consultation with local people, businesses, and other organisations is an essential part of the DCO application process and will help to influence the design of the Project as at submission of the DCO application. Only after MPL has had regard to the consultation responses that it has received (including those received as part of the consultation undertaken in 2014) will the design for the Project be finalised and the application for a DCO be submitted.

MPL has prepared a statement setting out how it proposes to consult people living and working in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for

the Project relates about the proposed DCO application. This statement is called the "Statement of Community Consultation" (SoCC).

MPL carried out both statutory and non-statutory consultation as part of its work in 2014. As part of the 2014 statutory consultation, a SoCC was published after consultation with the relevant local planning authorities and the current SoCC is closely modeled on the 2014 SoCC MPL have find regard to the responses received as part of the 2014 non-statutory and statutory consultations and those have influenced the Project design that is now being consented on in 2017. consulted on in 2017.

Consulted on an 2017.

MPL's SOCC is available for inspection online at www.millbrookgower.co.uk
It is also available for inspection in hard copy at Central Bedfordshire Council Office (Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford, Bedfordshire S617 570, open Mon-Thurs 08.00-17-30 and Frieldsy 08.00-5-00; at Bedford Borough Council's Customer Service Centre (2 Home Lane, Bedford MK40 1RA open Mon-Thurs 08.45-17-17.5 and Fri 10.45-16.451 at Marston Valle Forest Centre (Marston Moretains, Bedford MK43 0PR, open Mon-Sun 10:00-16:00) and at the following local libraries:

Bedford Library Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri Thurs Sat Sun	09.00 - 18.00 09.00 - 13.00 09.00 - 17.00 Closed
Ampthill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Mon/Wed/Fri Tues Thurs Sat Sun	10.00 - 18.00 Closed 14.00 - 18.00 10.00 - 13.00 Closed
Wootton Library Lorraine Read, Wootton, MK43 9LH	MonYrl Tues Wed Thurs Sat Sun	14.00 - 18.00 Closed 10.00 - 1300 / 1400 - 18.30 Closed 10.00 - 13.00 Closed

The Government's poincy in reads infrastructure Projects is set out in NPS EN-1 (Energy) states that "Gas electricity sector - providing vital few-carbon generation and to ma Project is established through the MPL as a topic of consultation.

site for the power generation plant element of the about the Project on or around 29th May 2017.

As part of its consultation with the com

day 9th June 2017: 00 - 1930	Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 OLD
turday 10th June 2017: 900 - 1300	Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, NR43 9NB
onday 12th June 2017: 00 - 2000	Wingfield Club, 37 Church St, Ampthill, Bedford MK45 2PL
esday 13th June 2017: 30 - 1530	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 OFT

From 29th May 2017, information about the Project including a leaflet about the Project, a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PER) (which contains a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project) and a non-technical summary of the PER will be made available for inspection at the Council offices, Marston Vale Forest Centre and the libraries noted above at the times noted above. These documents will also be available from 29th May 2017 in electronic form on the MPL website (etven_millorookpover_co_uk). Technical appendices to the PER will be available in electronic form only at the council offices, libraries and Forest Centre but printed copies will be available to view at the arbitraries.

The consultation period on the Project will run from 29th May until 2nd July 2017 (Inclusive), and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project on or before 5.00pm on 2nd July 2017. If you respond to our consultation, then please could you include your name and an address in your response. Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via:

Website: www.milbrookpower.co.uk

Email: into@millbrookpower.co.uk

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost plus RTXR-ZXXX-XYLT, Milibrook Power Ltd. 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD



Appendix 3.V: Phase 2 Section 47: Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) Notices as published in local newspapers

3.V(iii) SoCC Notice published in Bedford Times and Citizen (25th May 2017)

Thursday, May 25, 201

Classified

PUBLIC NOTICES





Notice as to where and when the Statement of Community Consultation (2017)

for the Millbrook Power Project can be inspected - s47 Planning Act 2008

Millbrook Power Ltd (MPL) proposes to construct and operate an up to 299 megawatt (MW) gas-fired power generation plant (and associated connections to the gas and electricity networks) on land adjacent to and within Rookery South Pit, situated in the Marston Vale, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill and 7 km south-west of Bedford (the "Project"). Subject to public consultation, planning and financing, the Project could enter commercial operation in 2022

The gas-fired power generation plant element of the Project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008 which means that a Development Consent Order (DCO) is required to build, operate and maintain it. MPL intends to submit an application for a DCO for the Project by the end of 2017.

The Project was initially developed and taken through the first stages of the DCO planning application process in 2014. However, in March 2015, the project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. Under new ownership, the Project is now once again being taken

Once submitted, the DCO application will be processed and examined by the Planning Inspectorate who will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy as to whether or not the application should be granted and a DCO made. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State, rather than the local planning authority.

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The Project falls under the EIA Regulations 2009 regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017 regime because a scoping opinion was requested from the Secretary of State under the EIA Regulations 2009 before the commencement of the EIA Regulations 2017. The EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project on topics including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and heritage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement will be submitted with the application for a DCO for the Project in 2017.

MPL is required under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to consult with those living in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project relates. This consultation with local people, businesses, and other organisations is an essential part of the DCO application process and will help to influence the design of the Project as at submission of the DCO application. Only after MPL has had regard to the consultation responses that it has received (including those received as part of the consultation undertaken in 2014) will the design for the Project be finalised and the application for a DCO be submitted.

MPL has prepared a statement setting out how it proposes to consult people living and working in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project relates about the proposed DCO application. This statement is called the "Statement of Community Consultation" (SoCC).

MPL carried out both statutory and non-statutory consultation as part of its work in 2014. As part of the 2014 statutory consulta was published after consultation with the relevant local planning authorities and the current SoCC is closely modelled on the 2014 SoCC MPL have had regard to the responses received as part of the 2014 non-statutory and statutory consultations and these have influenced the Project design that is now being consulted on in 2017.

MPL's SoCC is available for inspection online at www.millbrookpower.co.uk . It is also available for inspection in hard copy at Central Bedfordshire Council Office (Priory House, Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5TQ, open Mon-Thurs 08:00–17:30 and Friday 08:00–5:00); at Bedford Borough Council's Customer Service Centre (2 Horne Lane, Bedford MK40 1RA open Mon-Thurs 08:45-17:15 and Fri 08:45-16:45); at Marston Vale Forest Centre (Marston Moretaine, Bedford MK43 0PR, open Mon-Sun 10:00-16:00) and at

Bedford Library Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Mon / Tues / Wed / Fri 09.00 – 18.00	Thurs 09.00 – 13.00	Sat 09.00 – 17.00	Sun Closed	
Ampthill Library, 1 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Mon / Wed / Fri 10.00 – 18.00	Tues Closed	Thurs 14.00 – 18.00	Sat 10.00 – 13.00	Sun Closed
Wootton Library Lorraine Road, Wootton, MK43 9LH	Mon / Fri 14.00 – 18.00	Tues Closed	Wed 10.00 – 1300 1400 -18.30	Thurs Closed	Sat 10.00 – 13.00 Sun Closed

The Government's policy in relation to energy related Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects is set out in a series of National Policy Statements (NPSs). NPS EN-1 (Energy) states that "Gas will continue to play an important role in the electricity sector – providing vital flexibility to support an increasing amount of low-carbon generation and to maintain security of supply". The need for the Project is established through these NPSs and is therefore not proposed by MPL as a topic of consultation.

Households and businesses within an approximate 5km radius of the proposed site for the power generation plant element of the Project will be sent a leaflet about the Project on or around 29th May 2017.

As part of its consultation with the community, MPL will be holding exhibitions about the Project at these locations and times:

Friday 9 th June 2017: 1500-19	930	Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0LD
Saturday 10 th June 2017: 0900-1	300	Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9NB
Monday 12 th June 2017: 1600-2	000	Wingfield Club, 37 Church St, Ampthill, Bedford MK45 2PL
Tuesday 13 th June 2017: 1230-	1530	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 0RT

From 29th May 2017, information about the Project including a leaflet about the Project, a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (which contains a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project) and a non-technical summary of the PEIR will be made available for inspection at the Council offices. Marston Vale Forest Centre and the libraries noted above at the times noted above. These documents will also be available from 29th May 2017 in electronic form on the MPL webs (www.millbrookpower.co.uk). Technical appendices to the PEIR will be available in electronic form only at the council offices, libraries and Forest Centre but printed copies will be available to view at the exhibitions.

The consultation period on the Project will run from 29th May until 2nd July 2017 (inclusive), and we would therefore welcome your views of the Project on or before 5.00pm on 2nd July 2017. If you respond to our consultation, then please could you include your name and an address in your response. Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws

Responses to the consultation on the Project can be made via

Website: www.millbrookpower.co.uk Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT, Millbrook Power Ltd. 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD

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Tel: 0207 084 5206







Public Exhibitions

Millbrook Power proposal for a gas-fired generation plant at Rookery South Pit

Millbrook Power Ltd, a subsidiary business of Drax Group plc, is seeking views on the proposed gas-fired electricity generation project and the findings of its preliminary environmental

Members of the Millbrook Power team will be present at four local exhibitions from 9^{th} June 2017 to 13^{th} June 2017 to allow people to find out more information and provide Millbrook Power with any comments they may have.

Exhibition Venues and Dates:

Friday 9th June

3.00pm till 7.30pm

Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0LD

Saturday 10th June 9.00am till 1.00pm Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way, Stewartby, MK43 9NB

Monday 12th June 4.00pm till 8.00pm Wingfield Club, 37 Church Street, Ampthill, MK45 2P

Tuesday 13th June 12.30pm till 3.30pm

Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 0R



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Post: Freepost Plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD



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www.jobstoday.co.uk



Appendix 3.V: Phase 2 Section 47: Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) Notices as published in local newspapers

3.V(iv) SoCC Notice published in Bedfordshire on Sunday (28th May 2017)



W P03

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Public Exhibitions

Millbrook Power proposal for a gas-fired generation plant at Rookery South Pit

Millbrook Power Ltd, a subsidiary business of Drax Group pic, is seeking views on the proposed gas-fired electricity generation project and the findings of its preliminary environmental studies.

Members of the Millbrook Power team will be present at four local exhibitions from 9th June 2017 to 13th June 2017 to allow people to find out more information and provide Millbrook Power with any comments they may have.

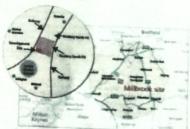
Friday 9th June 3.00pm till 7.30pm

Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0LD

Saturday 10th June 9.00am till 1.00pm Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way, Stewartby MK43 9NB Monday 12th June

4.00pm till 8.00pm Wingfield Club, 37 Church Street, Ampthili, MK45 2PL

sday 13th June 12.30pm till 3.30pm Lidlington Village Hall, High Street, Lidlington, MK43 0RT



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Post: Freepost Plus RTXR-ZKKX-XYLT, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD

Phone: 0131 550 3380

old £95

Notice as to where and when the Statement of Community Consultation (2017) for the Millbrook Power Project can be inspected - s47 Planning Act 2008

Millbrook Power

Millbrook Power Ltd (MPL) proposes to construct and operate an up to 299 megawatt (MM) gas-fired power generation plant (and associated connections to the gas and electricity networks) on land adjacent to and within Rookery South Pit, situated in the Marston Vale, approximately 3 km north of Ampthill and 7 km south-west of Bedford (the "Project"). Subject to public consultation, planning and financing, the Project could enter commercial operation in 2022.

em under £100, higher priced items just £10 when booked online.

Excludes pets, motors and trade.

bedfordshire-news.co.uk

Public Noti

The gas-fired power generation plant element of the Project is classified as a Nationalty Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008 which means that a Development Consent Order (DCO) is required to build, operate and maintain it. MPL intends to submit an application for a DCO for the Project by the end of 2017.

The Project was initially developed and taken through the first stages of the DCO planning application process in 2014. However, in March 2015, the project was put on hold due to market and political uncertainty. Under new ownership, the Project is now once again being taken forward.

Once submitted, the DCO application will be processed and examined by the Planning Inspectorate who will make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy as to whether or not the application should be granted and a DCO made. The final decision on the application is made by the Secretary of State, rather than the local planning and thority. planning authority.

the application is made by the Secretary of State, rather than the local planning authority.

Due to the nature and size of the Project, MPL is required under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (ENA). The Project falls under the EA Regulations 2009 regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (EA) Regulations 2009 regime and not the Infrastructure Planning (EA) Regulations 2017 regime because a scoping opinion was requested from the Secretary of State under the EIA Regulations 2017. The EIA will consider the likely significant environmental effects, both positive and negative, of the Project on topics including air and water quality, noise, landscape and visual impact, traffic, local ecology, archaeology and hertage, and socio-economics. An Environmental Statement will be submitted with the application for a DCO for the Project in 2017.

MPL is required under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 to consult with those living in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for the Project living in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application. Only after MPL design of the Project as at submission of the DCO application. Only after MPL design of the Project as at submission of the DCO application. Only after MPL design of the finalised and the application for a DCO be submitted.

MPL has prepared a statement setting out how it proposes to consult people wing and working in the vicinity of the land to which the proposed application for

the Project relates about the proposed DCO application. This statement is called the "Statement of Community Consultation" (SoCC).

cared the Statement of Community Consultation" (SoCC). MPL carried out both statutory and non-statutory consultation as part of its work in 2014. As part of the 2014 statutory consultation, a SoCC was published after consultation with the relevant local planning authorities and the current SoCC is closely modelled on the 2014 SoCC. MPL have had regard to the responses received as part of the 2014 non-statutory and statutory consultations and these have influenced the Project design that is now being consulted on in 2017.

consulted on in 2017.

MPL's SOCC is available for inspection online at www.millbrookpower.co.uk.

It is also available for inspection in hard copy at Central Bedfordshire Council Office (Priory House, Monick Walk, Chicksands, Shefford, Bedfordshire S617 570, open Mon-Thurs 0.60-0.717.30 and Pridaty 08:00-5:00; at Bedford Borough Council's Customer Service Centre (2 Horne Lane, Bedford MK40 1RA open Mon-Thurs 08:45-17:15 and Pri 08:45-16:45; at Marston Vale Forest Centre (Marston Moretaine, Bedford MK43 0PR, open Mon-Sun 10:00-16:00) and at the following local libraries:

Bedford Library Harpur Street, Bedford, MK40 1PG	Mon/Tues/Wed/Fri Thurs Sat Sun	09.00 - 18.00 09.00 - 13.00 09.00 - 17.00 Closed
Ampthilf Litrary, 1 Dunstable Street, Ampthilf, Bedford, MK45 2NL	Mon/Wed/Fri Tues Thurs Sat Sun	10.00 - 18.00 Closed 14.00 - 18.00 10.00 - 13.00 Closed
Weothen Library Lorraine Road, Woothon, MK43 9LH	Mon/Fri Tues Wed Thurs Set Sun	14.00 - 18.00 Closed 10.00 - 1300 / 1400 - 18.30 Closed 10.00 - 13.00 Closed

The Government's policy in relation to Infrastructure Projects is set out in a seri. NPS EN-1 (Energy) states that "Gas seri. electricity sector - providing wital flexibility low-carbon research."

site for the power generation plant ele nt of the Project will be sent a leaflet about the Project on or around 29th May 2017.

As part of its consultation with the community, MPL will be holding about the Project at these locations and time

Friday 9th June 2017:	Marston Moretaine Vittage Hall,
1500 - 1930	Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 0LD
Saturday 10th June 2017;	Stewartby Club, Stewartby Way,
0900 - 1300	Stewartby, MK43 9NB
Monday 12th June 2017:	Wingfield Club, 37 Church St, Ampthill,
1600 - 2000	Bedford MK45 2PL
Tuesday 13th June 2017:	Lidlington Village Hall, High Street,
1230 - 1530	Lidlington, MK43 ORT

From 29th May 2017, information about the Project including a leaflet about From 29th May 2017, information about the Project including a leaflet about the Project, a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PERI) (which contains a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project) and a non-technical summary of the PERI will be made available for inspection at the Council offices, Marston Vale Forest Centre and the libraries noted above at the times noted above. These documents will also be available from 29th May 2017 in electronic form on the MFT, website (www.mill/projkpower.co.uk). Technical appendices to the PEIR will be available in electronic form only at the council offices, libraries and Forest Centre but printed copies will be available to view at the exhibitions.

The constitution sected on the Project will gue from 29th May until

The consultation period on the Project will run from 29th May until 2nd July 2017 (Inclusive), and we would therefore welcome your views on the Project on or before 5.00pm on 2nd July 2017. If you respond to our consultation, then please could you include your name and an address in your response. Please note that responses may be made public, subject to data protection laws.

nses to the consultation on the Project can be made via:

ite: www.millbrookpower.co.uk

Email: info@millbrookpower.co.uk

Tel: 0131 550 3380

Freepost: Freepost plus RTXR-ZKIOX-XYLT, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD



Appendix 3.W: Phase 1 Section 47: Statutory consultation - Exhibition Poster and distribution list

3.W(i) Exhibition Poster





Public Exhibitions

Millbrook Power proposal for a gas-fired generation plant at Rookery South Pit

Millbrook Power Ltd, a subsidiary business of Watt Power Ltd, is seeking views on the proposed gas-fired electricity generation project and the findings of its preliminary environmental studies.

Members of the Millbrook Power team will be present at four local exhibitions from 31st October 2014 to 4th November 2014 to allow people to find out more information and provide Millbrook Power with any comments they may have.

Exhibition Venues and Dates:

Friday 31st October

3.00pm till 7.00pm

Marston Moretaine Village Hall, Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, MK43 OLD

Saturday 1st November

9.00am till 1.00pm

Stewartby Village Hall,

Stewartby Way, Stewartby MK43 9LX

Monday 3rd November

4.00pm till 8.00pm

Ampthill Masonic Centre,

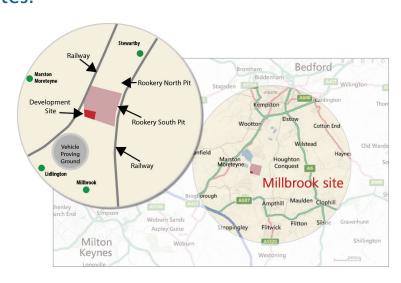
Old Court House, Church Street, Ampthill, MK45 2PL

Tuesday 4th November

11.00am till 3.00pm

Lidlington Village Hall,

High Street, Lidlington, MK43 ORT



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Post: Freepost RTEY-JYYB-ERSR, Millbrook Power Ltd, 49 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3JD



Appendix 3.W: Phase 1 Section 47: Statutory consultation - Exhibition Poster and distribution list

3.W(ii) Exhibition poster distribution list

Locations where the statutory section 47 exhibition poster was displayed:

- Houghton Conquest Post Office
- Stewartby Village Shop
- Marston Moretaine Post Office
- Marston Surgery
- The Lemon Larder, Lidlington
- Martin's, Ampthill
- Co-Op, Mauldern
- Forest Centre

Recipients of poster – as sent by MPL:

Posters in sizes A5 and A4 posted with cover letter to following (please *note: these posters were resent following an error in the phone number that had been printed. All recipients were contacted on the 20th October 2014 by phone or email to advise of the error and the fact that MPL would be sending them replacement posters):*

Date sent	Organisation/Recipient	Contact name
21/10/2014	Marston Moretaine Parish Council	Hazel Trustam
21/10/2014	Millbrook Parish Meeting	Lyn Lyman
21/10/2014	Houghton Conquest Parish Council	Gill Wiggs
21/10/2014	Ampthill Town Council	Dawn Sutherns
21/10/2014	Maulden Parish Council	Lynda Galler
21/10/2014	Lidlington Parish Council	Lizzie Barnicoat
21/10/2014	Stewartby Parish Council	Vicky Gladstone
21/10/2014	Wootton Parish Council	Sue Playford
21/10/2014	The Marston Vale Trust	Nick Webb
21/10/2014	Ampthill Library	
21/10/2014	Bedford Central Library	
21/10/2014	Wootton Library	



Appendix 3.X: Phase 2 Section 47: Statutory consultation - Exhibition Poster and distribution list

3.X(i) Exhibition Poster



Public Exhibitions

Millbrook Power proposal for a gas-fired power station at Rookery South Pit

Millbrook Power Ltd, a subsidiary business of Drax Group plc, is seeking views on the proposed gas-fired electricity generation project and the findings of its preliminary environmental studies.

Members of the Millbrook Power team will be present at four local exhibitions between 9th June 2017 and 13th June 2017 to allow people to find out more information and provide Millbrook Power with any comments they may have.

Exhibition Venues and Dates:

Friday 9th June

3.00pm till 7.30pm

Marston Moretaine Village Hall,

Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine,

MK43 0LD

Saturday 10th June

9.00am till 1.00pm

Stewartby Club,

Stewartby Way, Stewartby,

MK43 9NB

Monday 12th June

4.00pm till 8.00pm

Wingfield Club,

37 Church Street, Ampthill,

MK45 2PL

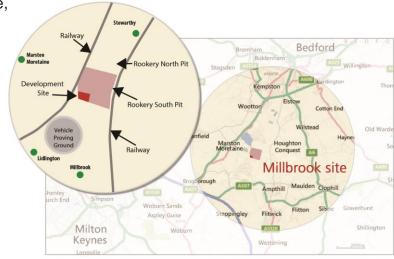
Tuesday 13th June

12.30pm till 3.30pm

Lidlington Village Hall,

High Street, Lidlington,

MK43 0RT



FOR MORE INFORMATION



Appendix 3.X: Phase 2 Section 47: Statutory consultation - Exhibition Poster and distribution list

3.X(ii) Exhibition poster distribution list

MILLBROOK CCZ PARISH COUNCILS - POSTERS

Marston Moreteyne Parish Council (6 copies)

Mrs Hazel Trustam, Parish Clerk

- 30 Armstrong Close, Wilstead, Bedford, MK45 3EJ

Millbrook Parish Meeting (3 copies)

Julie Todd, Clerk

- 6B Higher Rads End, Eversholt, Beds, MK17 9ED

Houghton Conquest Parish Council (6 copies)

Gill Wiggs, Clerk

- 10 Parklands, Bedford, MK41 9LZ

Ampthill Town Council (6 copies)

Dawn Sutherns, Clerk

- 66 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2JS

Maulden Parish Council (6 copies)

Alison Winskell, Clerk

- 7 Grebe Close, Flitwick, Beds. MK45 1SA

Lidlington AND Wilshamstead Parish Councils (12 copies)

Lizzie Barnicoat, Clerk

- PO Box 1548, Bedford, Beds, MK44 5AX

Stewartby Parish Council (6 copies)

Vicky Gladstone, Clerk

- 4 Adams Court, Woughton on the Green, Milton Keynes, MK6 3EL

Wootton Parish Council - I will take 6 copies to the meeting on 31st May.

Cranfield Parish Council (6 copies)

lan Reed, Clerk & RFO

- 44 Hindemith Gardens, Old Farm Park, Milton Keynes MK7

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